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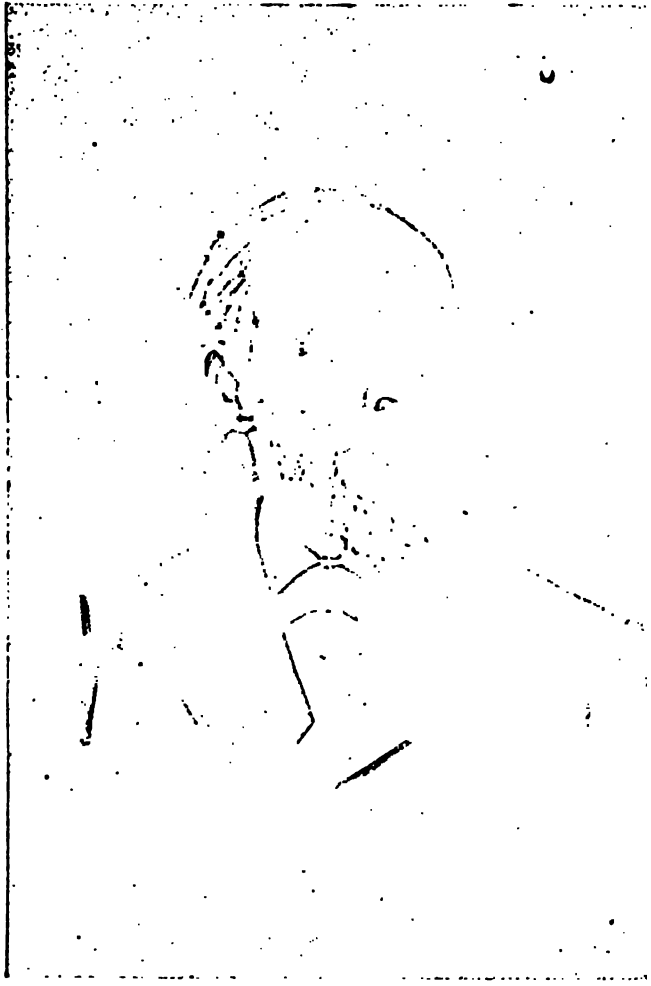








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Very truly yours,  
N. F. Carter

2359  
14-1

HISTORY  
OF  
PEMBROKE, N. H.  
1730-1895

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I. HISTORICAL.

BY REV. N. F. CARTER,  
ASSISTED BY  
HON. T. L. FOWLER.

*Forsan et hac olim meminisse juvabit.*

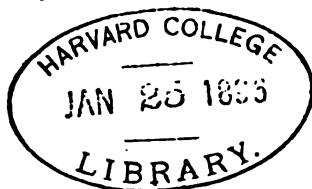
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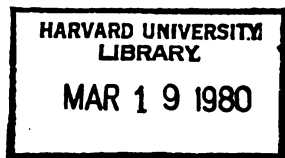
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*Brigitte fund*



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## INTRODUCTION.

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After a series of tribulations rarely paralleled, we imagine, in the preparation of a history, the History of Pembroke is given to the public. We are confident, however, that the long delay in its appearance has resulted in a better work. It has given opportunity for more extended researches, and a more careful sifting of facts, as well as a better comprehension of the needs. The design has been to make it as complete a treasury as possible, of the successive events attending the grant by Massachusetts Bay of the "Plantation of Suncook," in 1728, to the survivors and heirs of Captain Lovewell's company, as a reward for their valuable service in permanently breaking up the encampment of the Indians at Pigwacket, the early settlement of the township, and its subsequent growth and changes to the present time, without attempt to amplify, or philosophise, only so far as deemed necessary for a clear understanding of the facts presented. This accounts for the general structure of the work, largely in the form of annals.

As a matter of interest in furnishing opportunity for the comparison of the educational facilities of past and present, we have given the early proprietary records *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim*. With the same early advantages would the men of to-day be likely to do better? We need certain assurance before criticising too severely.

The loss of the town's records for the first eight years after the incorporation renders the account of those years necessarily incomplete. Other circumstances also increase the incompleteness. It is greatly to be regretted that we have so little information of many of the men who played a prominent part in the early history of the town.

For the chapter on Pembroke in the Revolution, besides the town records, we have gleaned from the Revolutionary Rolls of the New Hampshire State Papers, and all other known accessible sources.

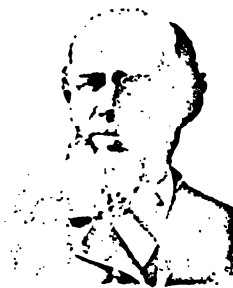
The details of service of Pembroke soldiers in the Rebellion have been verified from the records in the adjutant-general's office in Concord, and are supposed to be accurate and complete.

Not all the Important Events pertain directly to Pembroke, but as items of general interest, they have a permanent value, and might not otherwise be easily obtainable by many.

We are confident that the history has valuable features, and chronicles many facts that would be irrevocably lost to the future historian, but for this timely publication. To the indefatigable labors of Hon. Trueworthy L. Fowler, more than of any other one, the credit is due. A native of the town, a life-long resident, deeply interested in everything pertaining to its prosperity, honored with its most responsible offices of trust, and withal possessed of an excellent memory and sound judgment, he has spared neither pains, nor expense in the way of research, to give full and accurate information on many points, which, but for him, would never have been embodied in the work. No







George P. Morgan.



Addison N. Osgood.



Joseph Wilkins.



Samuel D. Robinson.



Charles P. Morse.



Frank W. Stevens.



David D. Richardson.



Frank S. Whitehouse.



Eugene H. Head.



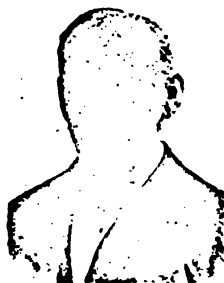
E. Frank Baker.



John B. Haselton.



William Haseltine.



Isaac G. Russ.



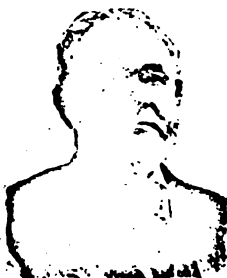
Isaac Walker.



Trueworthy L. Fowler.



George P. Little



Winthrop Fowler.



William F. Head.

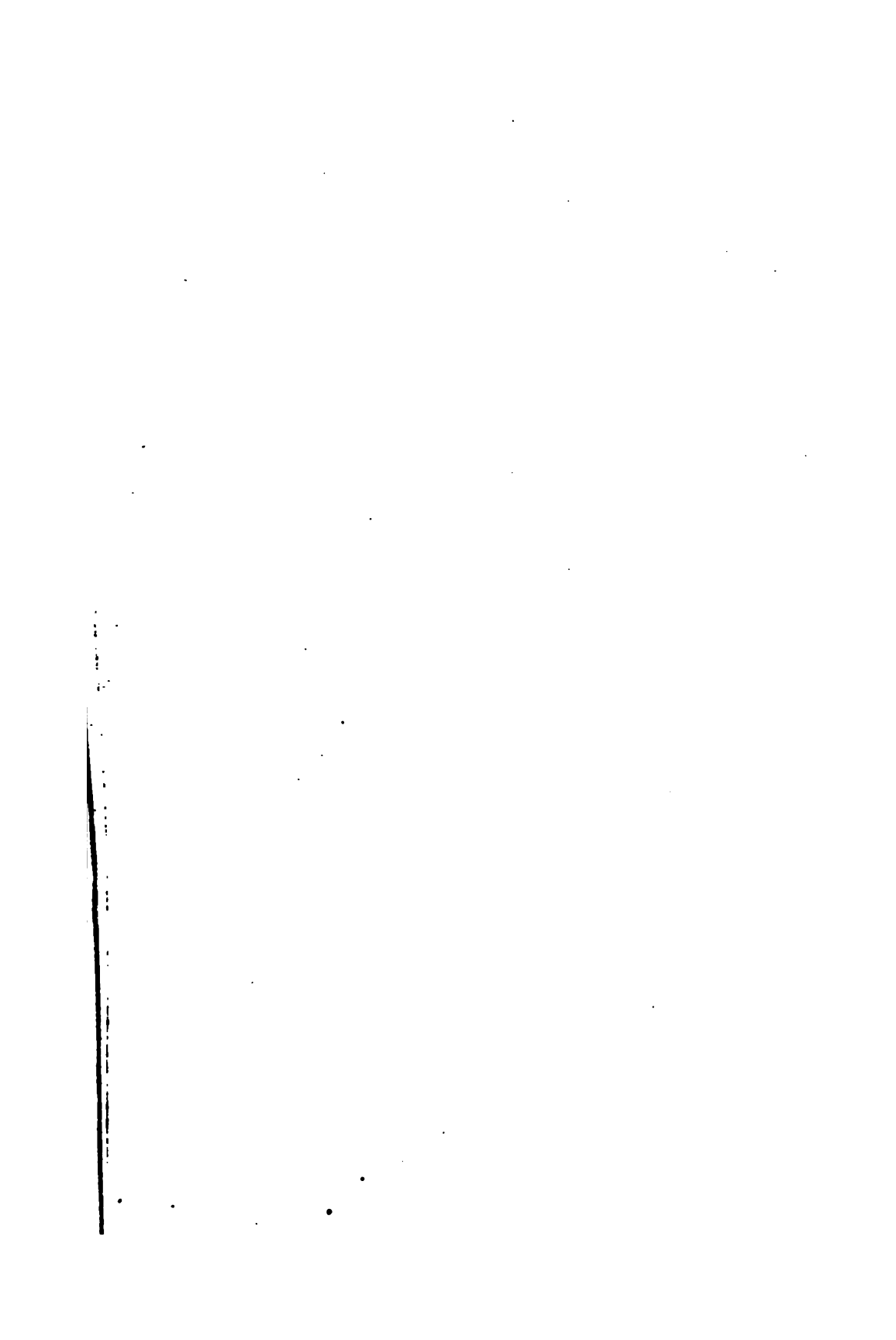


Martin H. Cochran.



Alonzo Osgood.

HISTORY COMPANY.



## THE PEMBROKE TOWN HISTORY COMPANY.

The public is indebted to this company for the "History of Pembroke," which is now before them. The following is the article of incorporation:

The subscribers agree to associate themselves together as a voluntary corporation under the General Laws of the state of New Hampshire, with the name of "The Pembroke Town History Company."

Said corporation will have for its object the preparing, publication, and selling a town history of the town of Pembroke; its place of business will be Pembroke, N. H., and the amount of its capital stock to be paid in will be twelve hundred dollars.

Pembroke, April 16th, 1890.

Trueworthy L. Fowler,  
Winthrop Fowler,  
George P. Little,  
Addison N. Osgood,  
John R. Kimball,  
Samuel D. Robinson,  
William F. Head,  
Eleazer F. Baker,

Martin H. Cochran,  
William Haseltine,  
David D. Richardson,  
George P. Morgan,  
Frank W. Stevens,  
John B. Haselton,  
Eugene S. Head,  
Frank S. Whitehouse.

Isaac G. Russ,  
John H. Sullivan,  
Joseph H. Dearborn,  
Charles P. Morse,  
Isaac Walker,  
Alonzo Osgood,  
Joseph Wilkins,

Trueworthy L. Fowler, Isaac Walker, George P. Little, John B. Haselton, and Isaac G. Russ. were made directors, with T. L. Fowler, president. Martin H. Cochran was elected treasurer, and Dr. John R. Kimball, clerk. After the death of Dr. Kimball, January 23, 1893, Winthrop Fowler was chosen clerk to fill the vacancy.

Of the capital stock, Messrs. Trueworthy L. Fowler, Winthrop Fowler, and George P. Little took two shares each, William F. Head and Eugene Head one, and the remainder one each.

Brief sketches of most of the members of the company are given below,—

Eleazer Franklin Baker, son of Eleazer and Hannah Jane (Nickerson) Baker, was born September 8, 1863. He has lived in Suncook since 1869. He is a trader, and an active and enterprising young man. He has served as town clerk of Pembroke, and represented the town in the legislature in 1890. He has also been clerk of the town school district.

He married Sarah Elizabeth Adams of Canterbury, September 8, 1886.

Martin Head Cochran, son of Thomas Cochran, was born December 4, 1821. He has long been one of the leading citizens of his native town; many years justice of the peace; ten years selectman; two years representative in the legislature; eight years superintending school committee; ten years deputy sheriff; United States census enumerator, 1880; police justice, and captain of the militia.

He married Miriam M. Rowell of Albany, Vt., July 4, 1844.

Joseph Henry Dearbon, son of Joseph Jewell and Sarah (Jenness) Dearborn, was born in Deerfield, April 19, 1849. His preparatory studies were at Pembroke, Phillips Exeter, and Phillips Andover academies. He graduated at Harvard university in 1871. He came to Pembroke and settled on what is known as the Whitehouse place, and has since been engaged in farming. He is also a large owner of real estate in Manchester, and is the builder of the "Pembroke block." He has served on the board of selectmen, and school board, and represented the town in the legislature.

He married Sarah Frances, daughter of Col. Josiah and Ann (Head) Stevens, of Manchester, November 9, 1880.

Trueworthy L. Fowler, son of Benjamin and Mehitabel (Ladd) Fowler, was born Dec. 21, 1816, and has always lived in Pembroke on the home farm. Industrious, intelligent, of positive convictions, good judgment, and practical common sense, and conscientiously faithful in the accomplishment of his undertaking, he has always identified himself with the interests of his native town, and been zealous in promoting them. To him more than any other one man, is the public indebted for the most valuable features of this history. His researches among old records for facts pertaining to the early history of the town, have been laborious and long continued. Recognizing his abilities, the town has often honored him with offices of trust. He was collector of taxes four years; selectman eleven years, and chairman eight years; superintending school committee twelve years; moderator seven years; representative, 1858-9; member of two constitutional conventions; and chairman of the board of county commissioners two years. He was deputy United States marshal in 1870, taking the census in Pembroke, Allenstown, Hooksett, and Bow.

He married Catharine Lucretia, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Hutchins) Sargent, August 29, 1847.

Winthrop Fowler, son of Winthrop and Abigail (Davis) Fowler, was born January 20, 1827, in Epsom. He was bred a farmer, and has also wrought as a carpenter. He came to Pembroke with his father in 1845, and has since lived in town, identifying himself with its interests, and actively promoting its prosperity. Honored by the suffrages of his fellow townsmen, he has served as moderator eleven years, auditor nine, and represented the town in the legislature in 1892. Also for many years he has been justice of the peace.

He married (1) Ann L., daughter of Ephraim and Sarah C. (Dyer) Locke, May 16, 1860; and (2) Olive Zadie, daughter of Luther and Ruhamah (Dyer) Haines, of Allenstown, October 15, 1890.

William Haseltine, son of William and Abigail (Emery) Haseltine, was born in Pembroke, October 9, 1809. He fitted for college at Pembroke Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835. He has always lived in Suncook, and been an active business man, doing much in the way of settling estates. He has been moderator of the annual town-meeting in Pembroke; served several years as one of the selectmen; represented the town in the legislature in 1854-55. He has been many years a justice of the peace, and judge of the police court in Suncook. His present residence is across the river in Allenstown, where he is held in high esteem. His life has been a long and useful one.

He married Harriet Miner Haseltine of Lyndon, Vt., September 6, 1854.

John Burgin Haselton, son of Ira and Abigail Gray (Kimball) Haselton, was born in Portsmouth, February 4, 1839, and there received his early education, fitting for college at the private school of the late William C. Harris. He was for three years a student at Dartmouth College, but graduated at Bowdoin College in 1857. He afterwards studied law at Portsmouth, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Saco, Me., and was admitted to the bar in York county, Me. He began

the practice of law in Worcester county, Mass., but early in the late war he entered the United States navy as an acting assistant paymaster, and served in the West Gulf Squadron under Admiral Farragut.

He resigned from the navy in 1863, and after living for several years in New York city, Chicago, Ill., and in Portsmouth, he came to Suncook in 1869, and has since resided there, and practised his profession as a lawyer. He has been justice of the police court of Pembroke for more than twenty years; and represented the town of Pembroke in the legislature in 1875. In 1877, he moved to Allenstown, where he has since resided. He has been chairman of the school board, and of the board of selectmen of the town of Allenstown.

He married Hannah Pearson, daughter of Calvin Gage, Esq., late of Penacook, October 11, 1877, and has two sons, Gage and Roger Hasey.

Eugene Sterling Head, son of William Fernald and Mary (Sargent) Head, was born June 1, 1863. He is a young man of good habits, respected by all, and with bright prospects for the future. He graduated at Pembroke Academy, and was for a time a student in Dartmouth College.

He married Hattie May Hoyt of Allenstown, November 19, 1884.

William Fernald Head, son of Col. John and Anna (Brown) Head, was born September 25, 1832. He has always lived in Hooksett, but has been more or less identified with Pembroke interests. For many years, in company with his brother Natt, he was largely engaged in brick-making, and since the death of his brother, has so continued, and is now associated with his son, Eugene. Also, in company with his brother and Frank Dowst, under the firm name of Head & Dowst, he has been extensively engaged as builder and dealer in lumber. He is widely known as an enterprising, honorable, and successful business man.

He married Mary H., daughter of Sterling and Sally (Gault) Sargent, of Allenstown, November 4, 1853.

George Peabody Little, son of Elbridge Gerry and Sophronia Phelps (Peabody) Little, and nephew of George Peabody, the London banker and philanthropist, was born in Pembroke, N. Y., June 29, 1834. He was educated at Lewiston (N. Y.) and Pembroke Academies, and People's Gymnasium and Literary Institute. While living at Palmyra, N. Y., he was United States deputy collector, and assisted in organizing the first Republican Club in Western New York. He came back to Pembroke in 1868, and built his present residence on the site of the Boswell Stevens mansion. His farm comprises nearly eight hundred acres. He has been a trustee of Pembroke Academy since 1871, and chairman of its executive committee. He has served the town as treasurer, twice; selectman, three times; representative to the legislature, three times; member of the Constitutional convention; is justice of the peace for the state; many years clerk and treasurer of the Congregational church, and superintendent of its Sunday-school; twice elected county treasurer; member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; and of the New Hampshire Business Men's Club, Boston; Mason Knight Templar, thirty-second degree. He is a man of generous impulses, interested in education, reform, and a useful citizen.

He married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Daniel McClintock and Elizabeth Knox, of Pembroke, August 22, 1854.

George Porter Morgan, son of Nathaniel and Nancy Head (Cochran) Morgan, was born February 6, 1832, in Pembroke, and has always lived in town. He occupies the old homestead, which has been in the family since 1749. He was for many years largely engaged in teaming, and in the wood and lumber business. He has served as one of the selectmen three years. He has always shown himself kind and obliging, and borne a good reputation as an estimable citizen.

He married Melissa Ann, daughter of Reuben and Abigail (Spaulding) Kimball, of Manchester, November 6, 1861.

Charles Putnam Morse, son of William Lovejoy and Sarah (Putnam) Morse, was born in Loudon, July 5, 1838. He was a soldier in Company A, New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, 1864-65. He resides in Suncook, and has for many years been engaged in the tin and furniture business. He is also an undertaker. The town has honored him by electing him several times to the office of selectman, and also in sending him to represent the town in the legislature.

He married Georgia Bickford Yeaton of Epsom.

Addison N. Osgood, son of Ira Ballard and Alice (Prescott) Osgood, was born in Allentown, March 16, 1836, and educated at Pembroke Academy. He has served as moderator of the town-meeting several times, and a number of years on the board of selectmen; supervisor in 1878-79, and chairman, 1880-85. He represented the town in the legislature in 1878-79. He has been a successful business man, responsible and reliable, and enjoying the confidence of the public. He is a member of the Methodist church at Suncook, and takes an active interest in matters pertaining to the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of the community.

He married Emma, daughter of William Phelps, of Pembroke, December 17, 1865.

Alonzo Osgood, son of John Hall and Cynthia (Stewart) Osgood, was born August 4, 1831, in Suncook. He has been for many years engaged in the milling business in Suncook, and has established an excellent reputation for industry and honorable dealing, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has served as town clerk a number of years.

He married Hannah Burgin, daughter of Norris and Sophia (Emery) Cochran, of Pembroke, November 24, 1859. She died in Suncook, January 25, 1892.

David Dow Richardson, son of Moses and Sally (Parker) Richardson, was born March 24, 1842, and has always lived on the old homestead, occupied by three generations before him. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and in every respect honorable and reliable.

He married, first, Nellie Clara Dodge, of Pembroke, June 18, 1868; second, Mary Eliza Clark of Derry, October 6, 1871; and third, Mrs. Hattie Brown, of Pembroke, April 3, 1893.

Samuel Dow Robinson, son of Timothy Dunton and Mary (Lake) Robinson, was born in Pembroke, August 20, 1842. He enlisted in Company K., Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, went to the front, and in his first battle was wounded in his right wrist, finally necessitating his discharge for disability. After his return home he served three years as collector of taxes in Pembroke; as door-keeper of the house of representatives three years; and as guard and overseer at the state prison five years. He is a man of excellent business ability, and highly respected by all who know him. He was appointed deputy warden of the prison, March 11, 1889, and so continues. He has also been justice of the peace since 1868.

He married Mary Elizabeth Lawrence of Pembroke, October 14, 1862.

Isaac Gage Russ, son of John Olcott and Sophronia Sanborn (Gage) Russ, was born in Boscawen, September 2, 1836. He was educated at Fisherville, now Penacook, and New London Academies. He began to trade at Thetford Centre, Vt., in 1858, and so continued two years. In 1860, he removed to East Pembroke, where he still remains engaged in trade, and in the manufacture of lumber, wood, and brick. He was the first postmaster at East Pembroke, 1869-70; representative of the town to the legislature, 1871-72; commis-



sioner for Merrimack county, 1881-83; and selectman of Pembroke, 1874, 1884, 1889-91, and 1892-93. He attends the Congregational church, is a firm Democrat in politics, a man of gentlemanly bearing, and an estimable citizen.

He married, first, Samantha R., daughter of Bickford and Jane Laug, June 20, 1858; second, Bettie M., daughter of James and Eliza A. Stevens, November 20, 1867; and third, Annie, daughter of David and Lucinda M. Dickey, August 15, 1875. His first wife died February 1, 1865, and his second, February 13, 1872. By his second wife he had one daughter, Fronie Gage.

Frank William Stevens, son of Philip and Eliza (Holt) Stevens, was born November 18, 1854, in Pembroke, and, with the exception of three years in Cambridge, Mass., has spent his life in town. He is an industrious and worthy citizen, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors, sharing their respect and confidence. He is interested in the cause of education, and has served four years on the school board. He is also solicitous for the moral and religious welfare of the community, and active in its promotion. His residence is at Buckstreet.

He married Sadie Gretta Hanson of Boston, Mass., November 29, 1876.

John Henry Sullivan lived in Pembroke many years, and was closely identified with its interests, serving for several years as one of the selectmen. He has been largely engaged in the wood and lumber business, and was for some years wood agent for the Concord railroad. At present he resides in Allentown, and occasionally serves the public as civil engineer. He has also served several years as selectman.

Isaac Walker, son of James and Mary (Barker) Walker, was born in Fryburg, Me., September 26, 1842. His preparatory studies were taken at Fryburg Academy. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1863. He became principal of Pembroke Academy the same year, and so continued till 1868. He then resigned to take charge of the High school at Ware, Mass. After five years of service there, at the solicitation of the trustees, he resumed the principalship of Pembroke Academy in 1873, and so continues. He has been principal longer than any other person. During his administration the invested funds of the academy have been increased from \$3,200 to \$21,800. During the Civil War he was a member of the Seventh Squadron of Rhode Island Cavalry, and had part in the memorable escape from Harper's Ferry, September 14, 1862. He has served as chairman of the school board three years. He is a deacon of the Congregational church, and has been licensed to preach.

He married Mary P. Smith, of Monmouth, Me., November 19, 1868.

Frank Solomon Whitehouse, son of Solomon and Elizabeth Jane (Dudley) Whitehouse, was born in Pembroke, May 25, 1854. He was educated at Pembroke Academy, and is now one of the trustees. He spent a few years on a sheep ranch in the West, and then returned to his native town, where he still lives. He is extensively engaged in the lumber business and brick-making, and is an energetic and enterprising young man, and a worthy citizen.

He married Ida Jane, daughter of Rufus Levi and S. Marie Bartlett, of Manchester, August 15, 1883.

Joseph Wilkins, son of Jeremiah Hall and Mary (Thompson) Wilkins, was born May 24, 1844. He was a soldier in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Regiment of Volunteers in 1864. He is now a practical and successful photographer in Suncook, and is an extensive real estate owner there, and in other places. He has never married.



# HISTORY OF PEMBROKE.

## CHAPTER I.

### PEMBROKE—SITUATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—SOIL—PRODUCTIONS.

On looking at the map of New Hampshire, it will be seen that the state, in general outline, resembles a right-angled triangle, the base resting on Massachusetts, its perpendicular on the right running north to Canada, its irregular hypotenuse following the south-westerly course of the Connecticut river, and at its right angle pushing out to the Atlantic ocean between the Piscataqua and Merrimack rivers, the southern line running parallel with the bank of the Merrimack about three miles north.

Merrimack county occupies a central position a little below the middle, through which flows in a south-easterly direction the river of the same name.

In the south-eastern part of this county, on the eastern bank of the river, lies the town of Pembroke, in latitude  $43^{\circ} 8' 54.8''$  north, and longitude west from Greenwich,  $71^{\circ} 27' 34.6''$  as computed by the United States Coast Survey at the site of the Congregational church. Its altitude there above mean high water at Portsmouth is about 400 feet. Its area is 10,240 acres.

The Soucook river bounds it on the north-west, the Suncook river, flowing down from the Belknap mountains, on the south-east, and the Merrimack upon the south-west. On the north-east, and east, lie the towns of Loudon adjoining 145 rods, Chichester 1,470 rods, and Epsom 910 rods, completing its boundary.

As three sides of the town are defined by the course of rivers, and the towns on the remaining side thrust sharp corners against it out of line, its contour is necessarily very irregular. The general outline, however, is a rectangle stretching from the south-west to the north-east. Just across the Soucook lies Concord, the capital of the state, across the Suncook, Allenstown, and across the Merrimack, Bow.

From the valleys of the three rivers, there is a gradual rise of the land towards the centre and easterly portion of the town, though often broken by extensive tracts comparatively level. Mount Plausawa, named for an Indian who, tradition says, had his camp there, in the north-east part of the town, on the line between Pembroke and Chichester,

It is also to be remembered, that during these troublous times the French and English were rival competitors for the possession of New England. The English had planted themselves on the shores of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and were pushing inland to make for themselves homes in the choicest portions of the wilderness. The French were in possession of Acadia, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and a large part of Maine. But the lands further south seemed more valuable, the climate was milder, and they formed the purpose, if possible, to drive out the English and take possession. Stirring up the Indians to take the war-path, sweep down upon the settlements, and wipe them out, if possible, was a cardinal feature of their plan. The religious differences of the two peoples furnished an additional incentive. Jesuit priests were employed as the active emissaries. Bigot and Thury were the earlier leading instigators. "They preached and practised the red religion of rapine and carnage, and to their baneful influence may be traced the atrocities of the irregular but devastating war."<sup>1</sup> They "insinuated" that the land was theirs, and the English had invaded their properties, though conveyances had been given by their Sagamores seventy years before.<sup>2</sup> They tempted their cupidity with the prospect of money to be paid for their captives when ransomed, or sold as slaves. Having trained them for the purpose, they appealed to their religious instincts to inspire them with relentless hatred of the heretics across the border.

A few years later, Sebastian Ralle,<sup>3</sup> a Jesuit priest who had charge of a mission at Norridgewock, on the Kennebec river, under instructions from the governor of Canada, as letters afterwards found made certain,<sup>4</sup> preached the doctrine of meriting salvation by the destruction of heretics, and was largely instrumental in instigating the many incursions made from 1703 to 1725. Their frequency and ravages at last fully aroused the English to do their utmost to stay them. An expedition of 200 men in seventeen whale boats, under Captains Harmon, Moulton, Brown, and Bean, moved on Norridgewock with such celerity as to surprise the Indians and prevent any vigorous defence. A great victory was the result. Eighty are supposed to have been killed, or drowned in their attempt at flight. Among the slain was Ralle. The mission chapel, cottages, and canoes were burned and destroyed. Four Indians were taken alive, and three captives rescued.

Shortly after, seventy French Mohawks made a descent on the frontiers, scattering here and there, killing many cattle, and killing, or

<sup>1</sup> C. R. Corning's *Hannah Dustin*, Hist. Coll. Vol. II, Pt. II, 1891, p. 122.

<sup>2</sup> Penhallow's *Indian Wars*, p. 24.

<sup>3</sup> The copy of a letter from Ralle, dated Norridgewock, July 2, 1716, read in council Aug. 1, 1716, may be found in N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, pp. 752, 754.

<sup>4</sup> Kidder's *Expedition of Captain Lovewell*, p. 16, and note; Penhallow's *Indian Wars*, p. 122.

taking captive, men, women, and children, falling in their way. On the evening of Sept. 4, 1725, two were taken in Dunstable. The next morning fourteen men under Lieutenant French went in pursuit, but were waylaid, and French and half his men were destroyed. Another fresh company engaging them were overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, with the loss of one killed and four wounded.<sup>1</sup>

Thoroughly aroused by such depredations, John Lovewell, Josiah Farwell, and Jonathan Robbins petitioned the general assembly of Massachusetts for leave to raise a company, and scout the Indians. The original petition, with their signatures, is still on file in the office of the secretary of state in Boston, and is as follows<sup>2</sup>:

The Humble memorial of John Lovel, Josiah Farwell, Jonathan Robbins, all of Dunstable, sheweth;—

That your petitioners, with near forty or fifty others, are inclinable to range and keep out in the woods for several months together, in order to kill and destroy their enemy Indians, provided they can meet with Incouragement suitable: And your Petitioners are Employed and desired by many others, Humbly to propose and submit to your Honors' consideration, that if such soldiers may be allowed five shillongs per day, in case they kill any enemy Indians and possess their scalp, they will Employ themselves in Indian hunting one whole year; and if within that time they do not kill any, they are content to be allowed nothing for their wages, time and trouble.

JOHN LOVEWELL.  
JOSIAH FARWELL.  
JONATHAN ROBBINS.

Dunstable, Nov., 1724.

The general court acted upon the memorial as follows :

Novr 17, 1724. On the petition of John Lovewell Josiah Farwell and Jonathan Robbins of Dunstable and others who are desirous of going out in quest of the Indians—

It was Voted That his Honor the L<sup>d</sup> Governor be desired to commission proper & suitable officers for this service (the number of men not to exceed fifty) and that they keep an exact Journal of accounts of the time they are in the woods & where they go, as well as the time they may be at home or in any towns fitting to go out again, And that they may be allowed two shillings and sixpence per diem each, for the time they are actually out in the service & the time of fitting out as aforesaid, they subsisting themselves, Provided that the time of their being out in this service shall be until the session of this Court in May next—And for their further encouragement they shall be entitled over and above the two shillings and sixpence per diem, the sum of one hundred pounds for each male scalp and the other premiums established by law to Volunteers without pay or subsistance, And that commission officers have the loan of a sufficient number of arms for the use of the Maquas [Mohawks], and other Indians who may be willing to enter and engage with them in the service, the officers to be accountable for the arms they receive.

Receiving such authority and encouragement, the company was raised, and a commission of captain given to Lovewell. Josiah Farwell

<sup>1</sup> Penhallow's Indian Wars, p. 104.

<sup>2</sup> Fox's History of Dunstable, p. 111.

was made lieutenant, and Jonathan Robbins ensign. The company became greatly distinguished, first by their successes and afterwards by their misfortunes.<sup>1</sup>

The various earlier expeditions that had gone from Dunstable and the surrounding towns had met such poor success, returning after long and fatiguing marches without seeing any trace of the enemy, and so discouraged were the men, that Lovewell could only raise thirty instead of the "near forty or fifty others" as anticipated. One with less energy would hardly have done as well. It took him some days, as the necessity of sending to Haverhill for supplies makes manifest. We append the document:<sup>2</sup>

Haverhill Nov. 26, 1724.

Pursuant to an order from his honor ye Lieut Governor to John White of Haverhill to supply Capt John Lovewell with bread of the Province stores, & now ye s<sup>d</sup> Lovewell being marching out with a company of Volunteers against ye Indian enemy he has appointed me Josiah Farwell of dunstable who am his Leut to receive ye s<sup>d</sup> bread & to meet him at Kingstown in order to march, I acknowledge I this day received of s<sup>d</sup> White four hundred & eighty-seven pound & one half of good bread for which I promise to be accountable for to Jeremiah Allen Esqr province treasurer and to pay for ye same as witness my hand

JOSIAH FARWELL Leut

Lovewell was then in his prime, and fired with zeal to perform some valiant exploit against the Indian enemies. With his picked men he started on an excursion to the northward of Lake Winnipiseogee. On Dec. 10, 1724, the party came upon a wigwam occupied by two Indians, a man and a boy. They killed and scalped the one, and took the other alive to Boston, and received the promised bounty and daily wages.<sup>3</sup>

This success was so encouraging, the company was speedily increased from thirty to eighty-seven, or, as others say, to eighty-eight, and on Jan. 27, 1725, they started on a second expedition. Following along the east shore of the Merrimack river they reached the north-west point of Lake Winnipiseogee on Feb. 9. Here four days later, thirty of the company, chosen by lot, were sent home on account of failing provisions. The rest pushing on, probably, as far as Tamworth, discovered Indian tracks, and following them in a south-easterly direction, a little before sunset on the 20th, they "saw smokes" indicating the encampment of the enemy for the night. Concealing themselves till after midnight, they silently went forward and found ten Indians asleep round a fire near the frozen pond. To make sure work, Lovewell placed his men conveniently, and ordered them to fire, five at a time,

<sup>1</sup> History of Dunstable, pp. 111, 112.

<sup>2</sup> Kidder's Expeditions of Captain Lovewell, p. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Captain Lovewell's Journal of this expedition from Jan. 27, 1724, to Feb. 27, can be found in Kidder's Expeditions, pp. 16, 17.

as rapidly as possible after each other, and others to reserve their fire. He fired first as a signal, killing two; the five firing after him killed five more; the reserve shot two more, as the remaining three started up from sleep, and the third, attempting to escape, was seized by a dog and held till killed. Thus the ten in a brief time were destroyed, and the frontier of New Hampshire was saved from their ravages. These Indians were well furnished with new guns, plenty of ammunition, spare blankets, moccasins, and snow-shoes for the prisoners they expected to take, and were within two days' march of the frontier. The pond which was the scene of this exploit is in Wakefield, at the head of a branch of the Salmon Falls river, and has ever since been known as Lovewell's pond. As a reward for this signal success the company received in Boston the bounty of one thousand pounds from the public treasury. We give names of those engaged:<sup>1</sup>

Record of Persons wth ye 10 Indians were killed

Jno White	Jno Houghton	Moses Chandler
Sam Tarbol	Henry Willard	Jos Wilson
Jer Hunt	Jacob Gates	Jona Parks
Eben Wright	Joseph Whitcomb	Joshua Webster
Jos Read	Sam Learned	Saml Johnson
Sam Moor	Rob Phelps	Stephn Merrill
Phin Foster	Moses Graves	Jacob Pearly
Fra Dogett	Moses Hazzen	John Hazzen
S Hilton	Jno Livingston	Ebn Brown
Jno Pollard	Jere Pearly	Jona Ferren
Ben Walker	Win Hutchins	Sam Stickney
Jos Wright	Jacob Cory	Joshua Hutchens
Jno Varnum	Oliver Pollard	Benony Boynton
Robt Ford	Sam Trull	Ephm Farnsworth
Ben Parker	Ben Parker	Reuben Farnsworth
Sam Shattock	Wm Shalden	Thos Farmer
Jacob Ames	Saml Fletcher	Rich Hall
Jno Stephens	Jno Duncan	Neh Robinson
Jos Wheelock	Jethro Ames	Jona Parks
Sam Sawyer	John Sawyer	Caleb Dostin

62

the list of 62 when ye 10 Indians were kild

After this the intrepid Captain Lovewell proceeded to plan an attack on the village of Pigwacket, now Fryeburg, Me., on the upper part of the Saco river. Here Paugus, a noted warrior and the terror of the frontier settlements, was in command of the Indian forces.

The day before starting on this daring expedition, Lovewell addressed the following letter to the governor, which was probably his last communication to any one, as nothing more is heard from him or of his company till the sad news of the battle reached Dunstable:

Dunstable April ye 15, 1725.

Sir This is to inform you that I march from Dunstable with between forty or fifty men on the day above mentioned & I should have marched sooner if the weather had not prevented me. No more at present but I remain your humble serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOHN LOVEWELL.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kidder's Expeditions of Captain Lovewell, p. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Kidder's Expeditions of Captain Lovewell, p. 20.

As the story of this expedition is so intimately related to the first settlement of Pembroke, we insert here a detailed account of

#### LOVEWELL'S FIGHT.<sup>1</sup>

As will be seen by the above letter, on the 16th of April, 1725, the brave and daring Captain Lovewell, with forty-six men under his command, began the arduous and perilous undertaking of marching from Dunstable to Pigwacket.<sup>2</sup> They had not travelled far before Toby, an Indian, falling sick, was obliged very reluctantly to return. When they reached Contoocook,<sup>3</sup> William Cummings, of Dunstable, became so disabled by a wound received from the enemy some time before, that the captain dismissed him, with a kinsman to accompany him back.

Pushing on to Ossapy, Benjamin Kidder of Nutfield<sup>4</sup> fell sick and the captain made a halt, and tarried while they built a small fortification<sup>5</sup> for a place of refuge to resort to if there should be occasion. Here he left his doctor, a sergeant, and seven other men to take care of Kidder. They left also a considerable quantity of their provisions, to lighten the loads of the men and facilitate their march, and which they intended should serve as a recruit on their return.

Captain Lovewell, not at all disheartened by his misfortunes, with his company now reduced to only thirty-three besides himself, again took up his march from his fortification at Ossapy for Pigwacket, about forty miles distant through a rough wilderness.

With the exception of Benjamin Hassell, who at the beginning of the engagement coward-like sneaked back to the fort and on to Dunstable, making the distance of 118 miles in three days, the following are the names of the brave fellows who boldly and successfully contended with Paugus and his band of about eighty Indians :

Captain John Lovewell, Dunstable,	Jacob Farrar, Concord, Mass.
Lieutenant Josiah Farwell, "	Joseph Farrar, "
Lieutenant Jonathan Robbins, "	Chaplain Jonathan Frye, Andover, Mass.

<sup>1</sup> This narrative is mainly that of Symmes as edited by Dr. N. Bouton.

<sup>2</sup> Now Fryeburg, so named in honor of Jonathan Frye, the chaplain of Lovewell's company, who was mortally wounded in the fight. Several of the Frye family from Andover, Mass., were among the early settlers of the town.

<sup>3</sup> Boscawen.

<sup>4</sup> Londonderry.

<sup>5</sup> This fort was situated near the west shore of Ossipee lake in a meadow of about 200 acres. North of the fort is Lovewell's river emptying into the lake. The fort was probably palisaded, or a stockade, situated on a ridge running southward from the river, with its eastern face fronting the lake. Cellar-like excavations marked the north and south ends of the fort, the largest at the north and almost reaching the river, whence probably came their supply of water. The ditch in which the palisades were set can be traced around the whole tract occupied by the fort.

About fifty rods west of the fort, near the centre of the meadow, stands a mound of earth nearly fifty feet in diameter and about ten feet high. Though no extensive excavations have been made in it by digging from the top, three entire skeletons have been taken from it. Two tomahawks and many pieces of coarse earthen-ware have been found in the surrounding meadow; and, when the land was first cleared on the northern side of the river, hills where corn grew were distinctly visible. This marks the region as the former residence of a formidable tribe. Farmer and Moore's Hist. Coll. Vol. II, p. 44.



Ensign John Harwood,	Dunstable,	Sergeant Jacob Fullam,	Weston, Mass.,
Sergeant Noah Johnson, <sup>1</sup>	"	Corporal Edward Lingfield,	Nutfield,
Robert Usher,	"	Jonathan Kittredge,	Billerica, Mass.
Samuel Whiting,	"	Solomon Keyes,	"
Ensign Seth Wyman,	Woburn,	John Jeffs, <sup>2</sup>	Groton, Mass.
Corporal Thomas Richardson,	"	Daniel Woods,	"
Timothy Richardson,	"	Thomas Woods,	"
Ichabod Johnson,	"	Elias Barson, <sup>3</sup>	"
Josiah Johnson,	"	John Chamberlain,	"
Eleazer Davis,	Concord, Mass.	Joseph Gilson,	"
Josiah Davis,	"	Isaac Larkin,	"
Josiah Jones,	"	Ebenezer Ayer, <sup>2</sup>	Haverhill, Mass.
David Melvin,	"	Abiel Asten,	"
Eleazer Melvin,	"		

Thursday, May 6, the company became apprehensive of being discovered and pursued by the enemy. The next night the watch heard the Indians about the camp, and alarmed the company, but the darkness prevented further discovery.

On Saturday, May 8, very early in the morning while at their customary devotions they heard a gun, and a little time after espied an Indian on a point running into Saco pond more than a mile distant.

Concluding that the design of the gun and the Indian discovering himself was to draw them that way, and expecting certainly to be attacked, they held a hasty consultation as to the prudence of venturing an engagement with the enemy who were now seen to be sufficiently alarmed, or endeavor a speedy retreat. The men generally and boldly answered, "We came to see the enemy; we have all along prayed God we might find them; and we had rather trust Providence with our lives, yea, die for our country, than try to return without seeing them, if we might, and be called cowards for our pains."

Captain Lovewell readily assented to lead them on, though manifesting some apprehensions, and supposing the enemy were in front of

<sup>1</sup> Noah Johnson of Dunstable had been an old Indian fighter before he joined Lovewell in his last expedition. In 1725 he was wounded in the battle of Pigwacket, and petitioned for aid, as the following extracts from the Journals of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1725 and 1726 show:

"The petition of Noah and Josiah Johnson shewing they were so disabled by their wounds received by the Indian enemy at Pigwacket that they fear they may not be able to get their living by their labor, Praying some relief from this Court that the amount of charges occasioned by their wounds as hereunto annexed may be allowed & paid to them out of the public treasury

"Resolved that the sum of Twenty one pounds and Seventeen shillings be allowed and paid out of the public treasury to Noah Johnson And that the sum of thirty two pounds two shillings be paid out of the public treasury to Josiah Johnson in full discharge for their losses & suffering as set forth in their petitions.—In June 1726 Noah Johnson again petitioned saying he has lost the use of his hands—allowed £13.15—for his Expenses and Doctor's bill.—In Dec 1726 he petitioned again and received ten pounds."

In 1730, he petitioned for three pounds as a compensation "for a gun of his that was lost in the fight that Captain French had with the Indians." Allowed. In 1737, while living on his grant at Suncook, he asked and obtained "a further pension of fifteen pounds, on account of wounds he received in the fight with the Indians at Pigwacket."

"He was one of the first settlers of Pembroke, and a deacon of the church there. He died at Pembroke, Aug. 13, 1798, in the one hundredth year of his age, the last survivor of the little company engaging in Lovewell's fight."—Kidder's Expeditions of Captain Lovewell, p. 100. Fox's Hist. of Dunstable, p. 246.

The absence of his name from the records after 1748 renders it very doubtful about his dying in Pembroke.

<sup>2</sup> John Jeffs, Elias Barron and Ebenezer Alger.—Fox's Hist. of Dunstable, p. 116.

them, instead of in the rear, as they were, ordered the men to lay down their packs, and march with the greatest caution, and in the utmost readiness.

After marching a mile and a half or two miles, Ensign Wyman espied an Indian coming towards them, and giving a signal, they all concealed themselves and let the Indian come on. Soon several guns were fired at him. Upon this the Indian fired upon Captain Lovewell with beaver-shot, wounding him mortally, as is supposed,<sup>1</sup> and also wounding Samuel Whiting. Ensign Wyman immediately fired and killed the Indian,<sup>2</sup> and Mr. Frye and another scalped him.

Then marching back towards their packs,—which the enemy had found in the mean time, counted, learning thereby their own superiority of numbers, and seized,—at about ten of the clock, when they came pretty near to the place where they had laid them, at the north-east shore of Saco pond<sup>3</sup> on a plain place, where there were few trees and but little brush, the Indians rose up from their ambush in front and rear, in two parties, commanded respectively by Paugus and Wawha, and ran towards the English, three or four deep, with their guns presented. The English also instantly presented their guns, and rushed on to meet them.

When they had advanced within a few yards of each other they fired on both sides, and the Indians fell in considerable numbers; but the English, most, if not all of them, escaped the first shot, and drove the Indians several rods. Three or four rounds were fired on both sides; but as the Indians outnumbered our men more than two to one, and had already killed Captain Lovewell, Jacob Fullam, only son of Major Fullam of Weston, Ensign Harwood, John Tefts, Jonathan Kittredge, Daniel Woods, Ichabod Johnson, Thomas Woods, and Josiah Davis, and wounded Lieutenants Farwell and Robbins, and Robert Usher in the place where the fight began, and were striving to surround the rest, the word was given to retreat to the pond. This was done with a great deal of good conduct, and proved of great service to the English, as the pond covered their rear. The Indians, however, got the ground where the dead of our party lay.

The fight continued very furious and obstinate for ten hours. The Indians made all sorts of hideous noises, roaring, yelling, howling like wolves, and barking like dogs. The English also often shouted and

<sup>1</sup> Hutchinson, in his *History of Massachusetts*, says this Indian has been ranked as a hero, with the Roman Curtius who devoted himself to death to save his country. But investigation convinces that there is no foundation for the idea that he was placed there as a decoy, and therefore had no claim to the character of a hero. The point on which he stood was a noted fishing place; the gun which alarmed Lovewell's company was fired at a flock of ducks, and when they met him he was returning with his game and two fowling pieces.—Penhallow, *note*, p. 116.

<sup>2</sup> Penhallow, p. 116. Fox in his *history of Dunstable* says he was killed after the general firing began, p. 117.

<sup>3</sup> Now called Lovewell's pond, in Wakefield, so named for a previous encounter with the Indians. See map in Hitchcock's *Geology of N. H.*, 1878.

huzzaed, as they did after the first round. At one time Captain Wyman, confident that the Indians were diverting themselves in pow-wowing, by their striking on the ground, and other odd motions, crept up and shot the chief actor, breaking up their meeting.

Some of the Indians, holding up ropes, asked the English if they would take quarter, but were briskly answered, that they would take no quarter but at the muzzles of their guns.

Jonathan Frye,<sup>1</sup> only son of Capt. James Frye of Andover, Mass., a graduate of Harvard college, 1723, a very worthy and promising young man, chaplain to the company, and greatly beloved by them for his excellent performances and good behaviour, and fighting with undaunted courage, about the middle of the afternoon was mortally wounded. When he could fight no longer, he prayed audibly several times for the preservation and success of the residue of the company. After languishing three days in the woods for want of dressing his wounds, he died.<sup>2</sup>

Sometime after sunset, the enemy drew off and left the field to our men. Afterwards it was learned that forty were killed on the spot, and eighteen more died of their wounds, leaving a remnant of about twenty.<sup>3</sup>

About midnight, the English assembled themselves, and upon examining into their situation, found Jacob Farrar just expiring by the pond, and Lieutenant Robbins and Robert Usher unable to travel.

Lieutenant Robbins desired his companions to charge his gun and leave it with him, declaring that, "As the Indians will come in the morning to scalp me, I will kill one more of them if I can."

Eleven more of the English were badly wounded. These were Lieutenant Farwell, Chaplain Frye, Sergeant Johnson, Timothy Richardson, Josiah Johnson, Samuel Whiting, Elias Barron, John Chamberlain, Isaac Lakin, Eleazer Davis, and Josiah Jones. Nine others, Ensign Wyman, Edward Lingfield, Thomas Richardson, David Melvin, Eleazer Melvin, Ebenezer Alger, Abiel Asten, Joseph Farrar, and Joseph Gilson, were less seriously wounded. These all marched off the ground, and proceeded on their return to the fort, not perceiving that they were way-laid, or pursued by the enemy, who well knew our men had no provision, and must therefore be very faint. Besides Chaplain Frye, whose case has been mentioned, three others of the wounded men, Farwell, Davis, and Jones, after travelling about a mile and a half, found themselves unable to go further, and the rest, with their free

<sup>1</sup>As a remembrance to his mother, it is said that shortly before he left home, he set out a small elm tree near his father's house. That tree, though dead, was, a few years ago, still standing.

<sup>2</sup>Penhallow, p. 112.

<sup>3</sup>There is preserved in the family of Mr. Frederick Ames, of Andover, Mass., an ornament taken from an Indian who was slain in the battle with Paugus. Mrs. Ames was a descendant of Captain Lovewell.

consent, kept on their march, hoping to find a recruit at the fort, and return with fresh hands to relieve them.

As they proceeded, one morning in passing a thick wood, they divided into three companies for fear of making a track by which the enemy might follow them. One of the companies came upon three Indians, who pursued them some time. Meanwhile Elias Barron, one of this party, strayed from the others, and crossing Ossapy river, was not heard of afterwards. His gun case was found by the side of the river. Eleven, in another party, reached the fort at Ossapy, but to their great surprise found it deserted. The coward Hassell, who fled in the beginning of the battle, ran directly to the fort, and gave the men posted there such a frightful account of what had happened, they all fled and made the best of their way home.

Solomon Keyes also came to the fort. After fighting till he had received three wounds, and become so weak from the loss of blood that he could not stand, he crawled up to Ensign Wyman, in the heat of battle, and told him he was a dead man, but said he, "If it be possible, I will get out of the way of the Indians, that they may not get my scalp." He then crept off by the side of the pond, and providentially finding a canoe, rolled himself into it, and was driven by the wind several miles towards the fort. He gained strength fast, and reached the fort as soon as the eleven before mentioned; and all arrived at Dunstable at night on the 13th of May.

Two days after, Ensign Wyman and three others arrived at Dunstable.<sup>1</sup> They suffered greatly for want of provisions, saying they were wholly destitute of all kinds of food from Saturday night till the following Wednesday, when they caught two mouse-squirrels, which they roasted whole, and found to be a sweet morsel. They afterwards killed some partridges and other game, and were comfortably supplied till they reached home.

Eleazer Davis arrived at Berwick, and reported that he and the other three left with him, waited some days for the return of the men from the fort, and at length despairing of their return, though their wounds were putrified and they were almost dead with famine, yet they all travelled on several miles together, till Mr. Frye desired Davis and Farwell not to delay any longer on his account, for he found himself dying, and laying himself down, told them he should never rise more, and charged Davis, if it should please God to bring him home, to go to his father, and tell him that he expected in a few hours to be in eternity, and that he was not afraid to die. They left him, and this

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Wyman so signally distinguished himself in the fight, that on his return, he was presented with a captain's commission. Edward Lingfield was also made an ensign, and the general assembly of Massachusetts gave the sum of £1,500 to the widows and orphans of the slain.

amiable and promising young man, who had the journal of the march in his pocket, was not heard of again.

Lieutenant Farwell, who was greatly, and, no doubt, deservedly, applauded and lamented, was also left by Davis within a few miles of the fort and not afterwards heard of. But Davis getting to the fort and finding provisions there, tarried and refreshed himself, and recovered strength to travel to Berwick.

Josiah Jones, another of the four wounded who were left the day after the fight but a short distance from the scene of action, crossed Saco river, and after a fatiguing ramble, arrived at Saco—now Biddeford—emaciated, and almost dead from loss of blood, the putrefaction of his wounds, and the want of food. He had subsisted on the spontaneous vegetables of the forest, and cranberries and other things he had eaten came out at a wound he had received in his body. He was kindly treated by the people of Saco, and recovered of his wounds.

Several of the Indians, particularly Paugus, their chief, were well-known to Lovewell's men, and frequently conversed with each other during the engagement. In the course of the battle, Paugus and Chamberlain discoursed familiarly with each other. Their guns having become foul from frequent firing, they both, at the same time, chanced to seek the brook to cleanse them, and stood face to face on opposite sides, before either was aware of the presence of the other. Paugus was the first to speak, saying "a truce till we wash our guns, and then the best man kills."<sup>1</sup>

While so doing, they continued to discourse familiarly, each claiming he would kill the other. When they had prepared their guns, they loaded and discharged them, and Paugus fell.<sup>2</sup>

A son of Paugus, after it had become a time of peace, went to Dunstable to revenge his father's death. He did not go directly to Chamberlain's, but to the house of a neighbor, where he tarried several days on some pretended business, that his design might not be discovered. His errand, however, was suspected, and a hint given to Chamberlain. He cut a port-hole above his door, through which, very early one morning, he discovered an Indian behind his woodpile, lying with his gun pointing directly to the door, and it was supposed that the same musket which had carried death to the bosom of the great Paugus, also proved fatal to his son, as he was not afterwards heard of.

Chamberlain, who was a stout, courageous man, and accustomed to say he was not to be killed by an Indian, is reported to have said, he

<sup>1</sup> Tradition says, that after preparing their guns, Paugus said to Chamberlain, "It is you or I." Paugus had nearly finished loading and was priming his piece, when Chamberlain struck the breech of his gun violently on the ground, causing it to prime itself, and shot Paugus through the heart, the bullet of Paugus the next instant grazing the head of Chamberlain. Fox's History of Dunstable, p. 127.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. C. L. Tappan of Concord has a copy of Penhallow, with a spirited picture of this engagement for a frontispiece,—the only one in existence, as far as known, so adorned.

was once fired at by an Indian, as he was at work at night in a saw-mill. He was in a stooping position and did not discover the Indian till he fired, but was so near him that he immediately knocked him down with a crowbar, with which he was setting his log.

After the return of the English from their fight, Colonel Tyng, with a company, went to the place of action, where he found and buried the following men: Capt. John Lovewell, Ensign Jonathan Woods, Ensign John Harwood, and Robert Usher, of Dunstable; Jacob Fullam of Weston; Jacob Farrar and Josiah Davis, of Concord; Thomas Woods, Daniel Woods, and John Tefts, of Groton; Ichabod Johnson of Woburn; and Jonathan Kittredge of Billerica. Lieutenant Josiah Farwell of Dunstable, Chaplain Frye of Andover, and Elias Barron of Groton were wounded, and died by the way in attempting to return home.

Colonel Tyng found where the Indians had buried three of their men, and one of them was known to be the bold Paugus, who had been a great scourge to Dunstable.

Ensign Wyman, after his return, was rewarded with a captain's commission, and every man crowned with the grateful thanks of their countrymen, for this heavy blow given to a plundering savage foe, the common enemy of their country.

Seth Wyman, Ebenezer Alger, and Abiel Asten attested to the general truths of this history.

Published accounts of the fight at Pigwacket, represent it as a defeat. But this is hardly true, for though Captain Lovewell's decimated forces retreated to a more advantageous place on the shore of the pond, for their better protection, the enemy, who had lost in killed and wounded nearly twice the number of the English forces, left the field in their possession without scalping a single one of the dead. It was a disaster, however, severely felt in all the communities sending them forth on this daring expedition, and might have been an overwhelming defeat if the Indians had followed up their advantage of numbers. It is certainly true, that after the expedition against and the fight at Pigwacket, the forces of the Indians in these two places were broken up, and the remnants driven to seek other settlements, thus largely destroying their power to do harm. Captain Heath, visiting Norridgewock afterwards, found only a few empty wigwams.<sup>1</sup> After Lovewell's fight, the Indians resided no longer at Pigwacket, till the peace.<sup>2</sup>

Save the attempt of the son of Paugus to avenge the death of his father, it is not known that these tribes afterwards ever did damage to the settlers.

Other tribes, however, after this made occasional raids upon the settlements, often at unexpected times, obliging the early settlers to

<sup>1</sup> Penhallow, p. 106.

<sup>2</sup> Penhallow, p. 114, *Note*.

be constantly in readiness to repel any attack that might be made. Not till the English conquered the Canadas in 1759, was there permanent peace.

NOTE.—Captain Lovewell was born in Dunstable Oct. 14, 1691. His father was John Lovewell, an ensign in the army of Oliver Cromwell about 1658, who died about 1754 at the great age of 120 years or more. He married Hannah ——— and had three children,—John, born June 30, 1718, and died July 2, 1763; Hannah, born July 24, 1721, who married Capt. Joseph Baker, and settled in Pembroke; and Nehemiah, born Jan. 9, 1726, and marrying Rachel, daughter of Jonathan Farwell, went to Corinth, Vt., where he died, leaving a numerous family. Captain Lovewell's widow married for a second husband a man by the name of Smith, and died Jan. 5, 1754.

### CHAPTER III.

#### PETITION OF PIGWACKET SURVIVORS—SUNCOOK<sup>1</sup> GRANTED—LAID OUT PETITION FOR AUTHORITY TO ORGANIZE—CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT.

Two years after the fight at Pigwacket, sundry men who had served under Captain Lovewell, addressed the following petition :<sup>2</sup>

To the Honorable William Dunmer, Esq<sup>r</sup> Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Council, and the Honorable House of Representatives of His Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England in General Court assembled May 31<sup>st</sup> 1727.

#### The Petition of the Subscribers

##### *Humbly Sheweth*

That your Petitioners Entered as Volunteers in the Service of their Country as under the Command of Capt. John Lovewell late dece<sup>d</sup> And undertook and performed many fatiguing Marches in pursuit of the Indian Enemy and went through many hardships Perils and Dangers More Especially in the Engagement with the Enemy at Pigwackett where many of us were wounded And thereby Rendered unable to Labour and provide for ourselves and ffamyls as formerly

And your Petitioners being Desirous of Setling a Township and having Viewed a Tract of Land beginning at the Lower end of Pennicook grant keeping both sides the River Merrimack running down the same being the Province Land and free from all Grants to any particular persons,

Therefore your Petitioners most humbly pray Your Honours would be pleased to take into your most wise consideration your Petitioners said Circumstances as well as their past Services And Grant them a Tract out of the said Land of Such an Extent Suitable for the Erecting a Township as your Honours in your great wisdom and goodness see meet.

And your Peti<sup>n</sup> as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

DAVID MELVIN  
WILLIAM AYER

For our selves and at the  
Instance & request of oth-  
ers of our Comp<sup>a</sup> to the  
number of Thirty

<sup>1</sup> The name Suncook, originally applied to the township and river, is of Indian origin, and is defined by Rev. Dr. Edward Ballard as meaning "the place of the goose." Frederick Kidder, who is also learned in Indian antiquities, thinks the word derived from *hasan* or *asan*, a rock, or rocky, and *auke*, a place. The only definition of Soucook is, "the place of the wild cat;" of Merrimack, "the place of swift water."

<sup>2</sup> Massachusetts Archives, Vol. LXXII, pp. 232-234.

In the House of Representatives August 5<sup>th</sup> 1728.

In Answer to this Petition Resolved that the Contents of Six Mile Square of Land lying and being on each side of Merrimack River of the same breadth from the River as the Township of penny Cook is to begin where penny Cook new Grant determines which is one hundred Rods to the Southward of their first Grant, and thence to extend the Lines of the East and West bounds on right angles until the Six Miles Square of Lands shall be completed as aforesaid, be and hereby is granted unto the forty Seven Soldiers, and the legal Representatives of Such of them as are since deceased who marched out with said Cap<sup>t</sup> Lovewell himself included when he engaged the Indian Enemy at Pig-wackett, and also to the first thirteen of the Sixty two men who were in the first March with the said Lovewell and not in the Pigwackett March who shall first offer and in their own proper persons settle upon the Land shall be also Admitted equal Sharers & proprietors with the forty Seven above mentioned making Sixty in the whole, and that there be also granted three other full shares of Lotts out of said Six Miles square equal to any of the Sixty viz One for the first Settled Minister there, One for the Ministry, and One for the Use of the School, that the petitioners have Leave by a Surveyor and Chain Men on Oath to Survey and lay out the said Grant of Land, and return a platt thereof to this Court in the next May Session, that so the same may be put under Restriction and Limitations for the effectual Settlement thereof as may be then thought proper in Order for the Confirmation of the Grant, the whole Charge to be born by the Sixty Grantees first mentioned.

The grant was made August 6, 1728. Immediately after, the work of laying out the township of Suncook began, as shown by the following report of the surveyor made three months later :

November 1st, 1728. Then finished y<sup>e</sup> laying out of the Township at Suncook Granted by y<sup>e</sup> Great and General Assembly August, 1728, unto the Volunteers that went under the Command of Capt. John Lovewell: It bounds Northerly on the Addition of Land made to Penicook<sup>1</sup> on every way— by undivided land It begins at a White Maple the South East corner of said Penicook Addition and Runs west 17 Degrees South by the needle seven miles to a Hemlock Then South Seventeen Degrees East five miles & ninety six perch To a White Pine Then East Seventeen Degrees North seven miles to a Heap of Stones Then North Seventeen Degrees West five miles and ninety Six Rods To where it first began There is allowed about one Chain in Thirty for uneven Land and Swag of Chain, and There is Seven Hundred Acres allowed for Ponds and Rivers.

79

JONAS HOUGHTON, Survey<sup>r</sup>

Another petition was presented and action thereon taken the year after as follows :

To his Exelency William Burnet Esq<sup>r</sup> Governour & Commander in chief of his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England & To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council & the Hon<sup>ble</sup> House of Representatives in General Court Assembled at Salem, May 28th, 1729.

The memorial of David Melvin & Thomas Richardson for themselves and partners—

Humbly sheweth

That upon the Petition of David Melvin & William Ayer in Behalf of themselves and others preferred to the Great and General Court or Assembly in May Anno 1727. They were pleased to Grant Six miles Square of Land Lying and being on both Sides of Merrimack River and adjoining to the new Town at Penicook unto the soldiers under the Command of the Late Capt.

<sup>1</sup>This name was first spelt Penicook and Penny Cook, afterwards Pennacook, but at present Penacook, which accounts for the different spelling where the name occurs.



Lovewell in the Engagement with the Indian Enemy at Pigwacket and to Thirteen others Part of the Sixty-two who were in the first march with ye Said Lovewell &c, who should first offer and in their own persons settle thereon. In pursuance whereof your Memorialists have with the assistance of a Surveyor Layed out the Said Land The Charge whereof is very considerable, The Raising of money for Defraying of which is found very Difficult, There being no person appointed by this Court Regularly to Assemble the Grantees, or when Assembled Any Power to Raise money whereby the Burthen Lies very Heavy upon a Small number of the Society or Grantees.

Therefore your memorialists most humbly pray Your Exelency & Hon<sup>rs</sup> would please in Your Great Wisdom to Appoint Some Sutable person to Assemble the Grantees together, and that they may then have power to Chuse a clerk to be under oath faithfully to enter and record all votes and orders of the Society and Annually to chuse a Com<sup>tee</sup> who may be Impowered Equally to Assess the Grantees to the charge that has or may arise in managing of the Affairs of the Society in Complying with the Order of the Court in Bringing forward the Settlement of the place, and that such Grantee as shall Refuse to pay his or their just and equitable part of the Said Charge shall have no benefit or advantage by the Grant of the Court and that all the Charges arising as afores<sup>d</sup> may be Levied and Assessed on the Lands and not on Polls and Estates till the Town be Settled.

Your Memorialists would further observe to Your Exelency & Honours that no person is Appointed as yet to admit of said Thirteen persons out of Said Sixty-Two whereby they apprehend an Inconvenience may arise they therefore humbly pray that the Said Committee may be Impowered to Receive & admit them as associates according to the true intent or meaning of the order of Court, or Grant Reliefe in Such other way as to Your Exelency and Honours in Your Great Wisdom Shall seem meet.

And Your Memorialists as in Duty Bound Shall ever pray &c.

DAVID MELVIN

THOS. RICHARDSON

Action was taken upon this petition as follows :

In the House of Representatives, July 5<sup>th</sup> 1720, Read & ordered that the Lands in this Plan Delineated and Described be and hereby are Confirmed to the Petitioners and their Associates Their Heirs and Assigns Provided it Exceed not the Contents of Six Miles Square nor interfere with any other or former Grant of this Court and for the more Effectual & Regular Settlement of the Grant that the Petitioners and their Associates be and hereby are obliged within the Space of five years to have actually settled on the Land Granted fifty families Each of which shall Build an House within that Space of the bigness of Eighteen feet Square at the Least and Shall Stock with English Grass and fit for mowing or break up & fit for Plowing five acres of Land Excepting only the Children or Heirs of those men that were killed in the fight with the Indian Enemy at Pigwacket (who are minors) who shall have the Privledge of Holding one Lott with proportionable Divisions for each man who Lost his Life as above, They only paying their Proportion of the Charge that has or may arise in Settling of the premises.

And that the Petitioners and their associates within the space afores<sup>d</sup> Settle a Learned orthodox Minister and Build a Convenient House for the Publick Worship of God; and for the accomplishing of these ends, that David Melvin be impowered to assemble the Petitioners & their associates together at their first meeting who shall also there act as moderator At which meeting they Shall Chuse a Clerk who Shall be Sworn well and truly to enter all their votes and orders when they shall also Agree upon the future method & place of warning & assembling their meetings & Also at the same meeting shall Chuse a Committee for surveying and ordering the affairs of the Plantation and have Power to admit Thirteen more that actually settle in their own persons of those that were in Lovewell's first March and not in the

second 4, which Committee shall be annually Chosen The Petitioners and their associates to have power to raise money on the Lands Granted for Defraying the Charges that have or may arise in Carrying forward the above Settlement and to chuse a Sutable Person to Collect it who shall be Sworn to the faithful Discharge of his Trust and make up his Accounts with the said Committee once every year at Least.

This was approved in council July 9, 1729.

Later it was amended, as shown by the following action :

In the House of Representatives, Sep<sup>r</sup>. 20<sup>th</sup> 1729, Read & ordered That this Petition and Vote above be revived with an amendment viz. after the words [and not in the second 4] add [Giving the preference to those who were actually with Capt. Lovewell in ye Engagem<sup>t</sup> when he killed the Ten Indians]

As thus amended it was approved Sept. 23, 1729.

While these petitions were being presented to the general court of Massachusetts Bay, and action thereon taken, granting the privileges asked, the authorities of the province of New Hampshire were closely and jealously watching the proceedings of the people of Massachusetts Bay. The township of Bow, which was granted May 20, 1727, conflicted with the grants of Penacook and Suncook. It was laid out Jan. 28, 1728-9, as shown by the following document.

This is the Return of the laying out of the Town of Bow

For as much as we the Subscribers was Chosen at a Legal Town Meeting for the Town of Bow held at Stratham the 28th Day of Janry 1728-9 and for as much as that the Charter for Bow Saith it Shall Join on Chichester and Canterbury and lay Nine Mile Square or carry that breadth of nine miles South west from each of the aforesaid Towns until the full Complement of eighty one Square miles be made up and we was also Directed to leave four miles at the Head of Nottingham for a Town Granted to New Castle and Greenland Therefore we make our return as followeth That is to say on the fourteenth Day of February in the year one Thousand Seven Hundred & twenty Eight—nine—we began at Chichester four mile tree which is the middle of said Town on the South west Side four miles above the head of Nottingham and from said tree we run four miles North west by Chichester to the Head of Said Town to a White Oak Tree that had several letters Set on it which Tree is the South west Corner of Chichester and from thence we measured one mile north East where we marked a pitch pine Tree on four Sides and Set on the Letters A. W. W. M. E. F. : and marked Several Trees thereby which Tree is the North East Corner of Bow Standing north East a few rods from a Small Spruce Swamp and a little river and from said Tree we measured five miles North west when we marked a black Oak Tree on four Sides and Several Trees thereby and Set on the letters A. W. W. M. E. F. : which Tree is the North west Corner of Bow Standing near the Northwest End of a Pleasant Hill and from Said Tree we measured nine miles South west where we marked a Hemlock Tree on four Sides and Several Trees Thereby and Set the letters A. W. W. M. E. F. : which Tree is the South West Corner of Bow and it Stands by a big Rock and South west about Sixty rods from a Beaver Dam and meadow and Seven miles and three quarters from the Great River of Pennycook as we measured and from thence we measured five miles South East where we marked a Chestnut Tree on Four Sides and Set on the letters A. W. W. M. E. F. : which Tree is a corner Tree when we set off one mile to keep the Distance of nine miles from Chichester and it Stands on the North West Side of a long rise Pretty high good Corn land and from said Tree we measured one mile Southwest where we marked

a Twin Black birch on four Sides and Several trees thereby and Set on the letters A. W: W. M: E. F: which Tree is the South west Corner of Bow on that part we set off one mile to keep the Distance of nine from Chichester as is above said and it stands on High land and from said Tree we measured four miles South East where we marked a White Oak Tree on four sides and Set on the letters A. W: W. M: E. F: which Tree is the South East corner of Bow and it stands on a White Oak Plain and from said Tree we measured one mile and quarter North East to the Great River of Pennycook and the Same Course of North East seven miles & three quarters to Chichester four miles first mentioned this given under our hands at Stratham Feby the Twenty fifth one thousand Seven Hundred and twenty eight nine 1728-9

ANDREW WIGGIN  
WILLIAM MOOR committee  
EDWARD FIFIELD

A true copy atts per Moses Leavit proprietors clerk  
" " " Humphrey Wentworth clerk  
" " " B. Gambling "



MAP NO. 1.

Showing the comparative size, shape, and relative position of Penacook and Suncook as granted by Massachusetts, and Bow as granted by New Hampshire. Also the shape and position of Pembroke as incorporated in 1759.

By referring to the Map No. 1, the plan of the three grants of the townships of Rumford, Suncook, and Bow, it will be seen that the first two named form a rectangle running due north and south, and the latter two rectangles, one jutting by the other on opposite sides to keep the nine-mile distance from the line of the adjoining towns on the north-east, and running diagonally across from south-west to north-east, including a large part of the grants of Penacook and Suncook. This overlapping of proprietary grants occasioned a confusion of titles, and, as might be expected, gave rise to a long controversy, as recited in another chapter.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### SETTLEMENT BEGUN—DRAWING LOTS—PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS, 1729-1739.

It is to be remembered that the province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1641 to 1679, assumed jurisdiction over the territory of New Hampshire; and later, by her charter, claimed for her northern boundary a line three miles north of the Merrimack river from its mouth to its source. New Hampshire claimed as her southern boundary a line from a point three miles north of the mouth of the same river, running due west. Thus the greater part of the township of Suncook was claimed by both provinces. The grant, however, under which the early proprietors acted, was given on petition, as has already been shown, by Massachusetts, as a deserved reward to the heroic Captain Lovewell and his company, for their invaluable services at Pigwacket in completely shattering the forces of the hostile Indians located there, and checking their disastrous ravages through the settlements of New Hampshire.

The meetings of the proprietors to take action, looking to the laying out and distribution of the lots, were held in Chelmsford, Mass. Most of the proprietors at the time were citizens of Massachusetts towns, and naturally looked to the government of Massachusetts for authority and protection.

As the township was not divided into lots till 1730, it is not probable that a permanent settlement began before that time. It is a tradition that Francis Doyen, one of Captain Lovewell's soldiers, and his wife, coming from Penacook, were the first white inhabitants to winter there, and probably were the first permanent settlers. Their log hut is said to have been located just north of the road leading to Garvin's Falls, near the middle of the field west of Pembroke street, now owned by Isaac W. Hobbs. During their first winter, after a severe snow-

storm, they were visited by a party from Penacook who were anxious for their safety, and were found in their rude cabin, well protected, comfortable, and contented.

It is certain that grantees and others visited the township during the summer of 1729, with reference to future settlement. On November 24 of that year, Joseph Farrar, of Concord, one of the grantees, deeded to James Moor, for twenty-four pounds, lawful money, all his right, title, and interest to land in Suncook, or Lovewell's township. This deed is recorded in the office of the registrar of deeds for Middlesex county, Mass. The price surely was not unreasonable, as it secured 365 acres, possibly of the best land in the township.

James Mann, Samuel Gault, Thomas Cunningham, Noah Johnson, Benjamin Holt, Richard Eastman, David Lovejoy, Abner Gordon, Benjamin Chandler, David Chandler, Stephen Holt, and Dudley Bradstreet were early settlers.

It is not known that many Indians had a permanent habitation in the township. Plausawa is the only one said to have had his wigwam within its limits. It was in North Pembroke, near Plausawa hill, named in his honor. He had for comrades Sabatis and Christi, who were frequent visitors in the neighborhood, for hunting and fishing purposes. The three are charged with leading, or instigating, the attack on Suncook and Epsom in later years. In 1753, during the cessation of hostilities, Plausawa and Sabatis were killed while on a friendly visit to Boscawen.<sup>1</sup>

The few Indians remaining in the vicinity were friendly, or indifferent, occasionally calling on the white settlers, and sometimes helping them. When James Moore, who is said to have erected the first framed building in the township, had the raising, he was assisted by a few Indians, as well as neighbors, from Concord. According to tradition, one of them was worsted in a friendly trial of strength, and became very angry, threatening vengeance, but was pacified by the contents of a "little brown jug," which had thus early come into use. Moore gained the friendship of the Indians by his considerate treatment of them, and during the hostilities of after years, though fortified to repel attack, was unmolested.

We have no authentic record of the rapidity of the early settlement of the town. Without doubt there was a gradual growth, but the fact that there were less than forty families in town in 1748 indicates slow progress in occupancy rather than otherwise. The fertility of the soil was a perpetual invitation. Ample harvests were in testimony. They could not well be overlooked by those who were seeking to make for

<sup>1</sup> They, with others who were accustomed to frequent the Merrimack valley, belonged to the Aroaguntacook, or St. Francis Indians, and are reported to have been killed by Peter Bowen and John Morrill, in retaliation for having stolen two negroes from Canterbury. Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, p. 56.

themselves life-long homes. In fact, the apparent value of the lands was the deciding influence leading to the petition for this particular grant. The thrift of the industrious tillers of the soil since has been a witness to the inhering wisdom of their early choice.

In addition to the products of the farm, the river abounded in shad, salmon, and trout. Deer, also, and other wild game, were plenty in the forests. With the simple fare to which these pioneers were accustomed it was comparatively easy for them to provide abundantly for themselves and families for the long winters. Though their log houses were anything but assuring in comparison with our modern homes, with their fulness of conveniences and comforts, with the abundance of fuel ever at hand, they were made very comfortable and abodes of happiness, doubtless as satisfying as the more sumptuous homes of the present.

The hardships and perils inevitable to these early settlers gave them not only an experience very different from that now known by any save on our western frontiers, but also a discipline favorable to the development of strong muscle and strong characters. The very positiveness of these inevitable experiences made them equally positive in their convictions and opinions. This accounts largely for their seeming obstinacy in their persistence in carrying out the ends grounded in their convictions of right. It made them steadfast and reliable when giving in their adherence to the right, and often bitter opposers when for any reason they had allied themselves to any wrong. Their nurture made them industrious, persevering, and hardy. It saved them from any milk-and-water looseness in their religious beliefs. In these respects they stand forth in strong contrast to many in these later times. As luxury and its inviting vices ate out the best life of Rome and took from her forever the supremacy of the world, so are there elements of danger in the multiplying comforts and easing of industrial burdens of to-day. Many are making wreck on this stone of stumbling. Surely "it is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth."

Before the occupation of Suncook was fully completed the proprietors held several meetings.<sup>1</sup>

1729. At a meeting of the Grantees or proprietors of the Township at Suncook on Merrimack River Granted by the Great & General Court To the Company under the Command of Cap<sup>t</sup> John Lovewell In his engagement with the Indians at Pigwacket &c. held at Chelmsford in the County of Midd<sup>x</sup>. December 10<sup>th</sup> 1729.

David Melvin being moderator by the Order of y<sup>e</sup> General Court &c. The act or Resolve Referring to y<sup>e</sup> Township as also the notification for y<sup>e</sup> meeting were Read and Sundry of y<sup>e</sup> Grantees viz. Nathaniel Woods Jun<sup>r</sup> Thomas Woods The father of Thomas Woods Deceas<sup>d</sup> John Gilson Joseph

<sup>1</sup>These meetings were held at Chelmsford, Mass., 1729-'32; Billerica, Mass., 1732-'35; Suncook, 1735-'47, and Andover, Mass., 1747-'52; afterwards at Suncook.

Farrar Jonathan Cummings Josiah Jones & Benjamin Kidder appeared by their Attorneys whose Respective Powers were produced and Read and also Conveyances from Abial and Zebadiah Austin, and then, The Question was put whether the Grantees above named Should vote & act in this meeting by their Several Attorneys and the assignus of Abial and Zebadiah Austin alores<sup>d</sup>. It was voted in the affirmative Nemine Contradicente

Then the Proprietors proceeded to bring in their Written votes for a Clerk, and it appeared that Benjamin Prescott Esq<sup>r</sup> was Chosen to that office by the major Part of the votes

Also Voted That the Proprietors Clerk upon The Request of the Committee That Shall be Chosen To manange the affairs of the Plantation or any five of the Proprietors (Signified in Wrighting) be Directed and Impowered To post notyfycations for a meeting of the Proprietors of said Township at the towns of Groton Dunstable Woburn Haverhill and Concord Twenty Days before The Time of meeting Expressing the Buiseness and Occasion Thereof (agreeable To Such Request) which shall be accounted Sufficient Notice and warning for a Proprietors meeting from Time to Time Till the Proprietors agree upon some other method for Calling meetings (The place of meeting to be in the Town of Chelmsford)

Also Voted They will Chuse a Committee of five men To survey and Order the affairs of the Plantation & To admit the Thirteen men That will actually Settle in their own persons of those that were in Cap. Lovewell's first march Giving the preference to Those who were actually with Cap<sup>t</sup> Lovewell in the engagement when he Kill<sup>d</sup> the Ten Indians agreeable To the Order of y<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Court &c.<sup>1</sup> Then the Proprietors proceeded to bring in their Written Votes for the Said Committee and It appeared that Lieu<sup>t</sup> David Melvin M<sup>r</sup> Eleazer Davis & Lieu<sup>t</sup> Jonathan Hubbard were unanimously Chosen Doctor William Ayer & William Cummings by the major Part of the Votes

Then the meeting was adjourned Till Tomorrow morning at 9 of the Clock (at the Same place &c.)<sup>2</sup>

December the 11<sup>th</sup>. upon The adjournment of the Said meeting The Proprietors met again and Passed the following votes viz.

That the Committee forenamed after they have Carefully viewd the Lands in the Township with an able Surveyor Lay out Sixty Lotts The Least to Contain forty acres if the Land will Conveniently allow thereof The Lotts To be Qualified by adding a Larger Quantity of Land where the Land shall appear To be of Less value than the best So that the Lotts be all equal in Value in the Judgment of the Committee, and That there be an equal Proportion of the Intervale Land (in the Judgment of the Committee) Layed out to each Lott of Land as Convenient thereto as may be, And That a plan be Taken of the Lotts and the Same Numbered Distinctly and In Convenient Time after the Said worke is accomplished a meeting to be Called and Lotts made, and each proprietor Draw for his allotment And That a Lott be Layed out as Conveniently as may be for the first Settled minister and a Convenient proportion of Land reserved for the ministry or Such other use as the Proprietors Shail Think fit.

Also Voted That the proprietors of each Lott pay into the Collec.or That Shall be Chosen The Sum of forty Shillings (what they have already paid to be accounted part thereof) by the Tenth Day of January next and if any person Refuse to pay the Same that it be Levied out of his proportion of Land in Such a way and manner as may hereafter be agreed on agreeable to the Order of the Court &c. The Committee To furnish The Collector with a List and proper Instructions to gather Collect and pay in the money unto themselves within Such Time as they Shall Think fit. The Said Committee To account with the proprietors for what money They Shail Receive and how the Same is Disposed when Called thereto by the Proprietors &c.

<sup>1</sup> Though the vote was to admit the thirteen men " That will actually Settle in their own persons," and they were admitted, it is not certainly known that any of them were ever residents of the township.

<sup>2</sup> We give the records verbatim et literatim et punctuatim.

Also Voted and Chose Mr Timothy Richardson for the Collector of y<sup>e</sup> Said money or Assessment

Upon the motion and at the Desire of some person formerly employed in the Service of y<sup>e</sup> Propriety &c. The Question was put Whether the persons formerly employed as a Committee in Surveying of the Township &c Shall be allowed Eight Shillings pr. Day and have Their expenses born &c. It was voted in the affirmative

DAVID MELVIN moderator

Midd<sup>s</sup> ss. March 19<sup>th</sup> 1729-30. The forenamed Benjamin Prescott appearing was Sworn to y<sup>e</sup> faithfull performance of the office of Clerk of the Proprietors of the Township of Suncook Granted to Cap<sup>t</sup> Lovewell and Com<sup>p</sup> as above &c. Before me JOSEPH WILDER Justice of ye peace

A True Coppy Examined & entered pr. BENJAMIN PRESCOTT prop<sup>r</sup> Clerk

In accordance with instructions given at the meeting of December 10, 1729, the proprietors' clerk issued the following notice:

1730. Pursuant To the Request of the Committee Chosen to manage and Order affairs in the new Plantation or Township on Merrinack River at Suncook Signified in wrighting under their hands

These are to notify and warn the Proprietors of the said Township To meet at the House of M<sup>r</sup> Jonathan Barron Inholder in Chelmsford on the ninth Day of December next at Twelve of the Clock on the Said Day To the end that being met and Duly formed They may then & there (if they Secause)

1<sup>st</sup> Take account of the Charge arrisen by Laying out of the Lands in Said Township and accept of y<sup>e</sup> Committees Return thereof. &c.

2<sup>dy</sup> Take an account of the Committee and Collector of the money That has been paid to them by any of y<sup>e</sup> Proprietors & how the Same has been Disposed of

3 Raise money and pay the Charge which has been expended about Laying out of the Lotts in Said Township and Then Draw their Lotts (Layed out in the Same) as they are Layed out and Coupled.

4 Allow the Charge the Committee has been at in Answering the Complaints (at the General Court) of Thomas Richardson Solomon Keyes & Josiah Johnson & and order paym<sup>t</sup> thereof.

5 If it Shall appear That any of the Proprietors have not paid their Proportion of the money formerly assessed upon them Then To agree upon the Raising of the Same out of their proportion of Land (according to the order of Court)

6. To Chuse a Committee for the year ensuing &c.

Dated the ninth Day of November in the fourth year of his majesties Reign annoque Dom<sup>i</sup> 1730.

BENJ<sup>r</sup> PRESCOTT Prop<sup>r</sup> Clerk

According to this notice a meeting was held, as shown by the following record:

At a meeting of the Grantees or Proprietors of a Tract of Land Granted for a Township on Merrinack River at a place Called Suncook held at Chelmsford December 9<sup>th</sup>. Warned according to y<sup>e</sup> vote of the Proprietors &c.

Voted and Chose Lieu<sup>t</sup> David Melvin Moderator

Then the Committee viz. David Melvin William Ayer Eleazer Davis Jonathan Hubbard & William Cummings presented their accounts for allowance and after Some Considerable Debate thereon The following vote passed upon Said accounts viz. Voted that This account be allowed and That accordingly there be paid to the Committee therein named The Sum of Two Hundred and Seven pounds nine Shillings and Seven pence in full for all the Services therein mentioned and To be by them Discharged accordingly what they have or Shall Receive of the Collector & Proprietors of the same Assessed upon them at the



meeting of the Proprietors in December Last &c. To be accounted part thereof &c

Also Voted That there be paid in to the Committee by each Proprietor The sum of Thirty five Shillings above and besides what has been formerly Raised or Assessed upon Them which will make the Sum of Three Pounds fifteen Shillings each in the whole (what they have formerly paid the Collector or Committee to be accounted part thereof) before they be admitted to Draw for their Lotts The said money To be disposed of to Defray the Charge arisen in the Proprietors Buiseness and Debts of the Proprietors and the overplus to be accounted for & paid To y<sup>e</sup> Proprietors Order

Then the Proprietors proceeded to Draw for their Lotts &c. which came out according to a List Thereof this Day Taken

Then y<sup>e</sup> proprietors proceeded to bring in their Votes for Three persons to be a Committee to order affairs in the Plantation for the ensuing Year, and it appeared that M<sup>r</sup> David Melvin M<sup>r</sup> John Kittredge & Jonathan Houghton were Chosen to that office by the major part of the votes.

We give below a list of the sixty grantees or proprietors of the township of Suncook, including the thirteen admitted as equal sharers by action of the general court taken December 11, 1729, with their places of residence, and number of lots drawn by each in the first division.

## FIRST DIVISION OF LOTS.\*

Names.	Upland No.	Interval No.
Capt. John Lovewell, <sup>2</sup> of Dunstable,	55	38
Lieut. Josiah Farewell, <sup>2</sup> "	34	26
Lieut. Jonathan Robbins, <sup>2</sup> "	31	44
Ensign John Harwood, <sup>2</sup> "	35	25
Noah Johnson, "	46	27
Robert Usher, <sup>2</sup> "	9	52
Samuel Whiting, "	17	0
Jonathan Cummings, <sup>1</sup> "	27	18
William Cummings, <sup>1</sup> "	4	21
Benjamin Hassel, <sup>1</sup> "	10	51
Edward Lingfield, "	16	—
Nathaniel Woods Jr., <sup>1</sup> of Groton,	60	38
Daniel Woods, <sup>2</sup> "	40	56
John Jefts, <sup>2</sup> "	48	29
Thomas Woods, <sup>2</sup> "	24	13
Joseph Gilson Jr., "	62	9
John Gilson, <sup>1</sup> "	19	5
John Chamberlain, "	42	19
Isaac Lakin, "	43	20
John Stevens, <sup>1</sup> "	38	56
Benjamin Parker, <sup>1</sup> "	21	10
Lieut. David Melvin, of Concord,	41	55

\* Separate plans of these lots, with full description, are given in the Proprietary Records, pp. 147-209. These lots were laid out by order of the committee in October, 1730. The proprietors' clerk attests them as examined and entered August 27, 1735. The surveyors were Stephen Hosmer and Jonas Houghton. Map No. 2 gives the location of these lots as indicated by figures.

<sup>1</sup> Not in the fight at Pigwacket.

<sup>2</sup> Dead.

Isaac Whitney, <sup>1</sup>	of Concord,	61	39
Zachariah Parker, <sup>1</sup>	"	28	17
Joseph Farrar,	"	13	48
Elias Barron, <sup>2</sup>	"	61	15
Eleazer Melvin,	"	59	37
Josiah Davis, <sup>2</sup>	"	44	22
Eleazer Davis,	"	6	61
Josiah Jones,	"	56	34
Jacob Farrar, <sup>2</sup>	"	2	7
Ebenezer Wright, <sup>1</sup>	of Chelmsford,	54	32
Moses Graves, <sup>1</sup>	"	15	28
Joseph Wright, <sup>1</sup>	of Dracut,	33	42
Jacob Gates, <sup>1</sup>	of Stowe,	57	35
Robert Phelps, <sup>1</sup>	of Lancaster,	7	54
Jonathan Houghton, <sup>1</sup>	"	38	59
Joseph Wheelock, <sup>1</sup>	"	36	57
John Pollard, <sup>1</sup>	of Billerica,	37	60
Jeremiah Hunt, <sup>1</sup>	"	14	—
Jonathan Kittredge, <sup>2</sup>	"	29	46
Capt. Seth Wyman,	of Woburn,	25	14
Thomas Richardson,	"	30	45
Josiah Johnson,	"	1	—
Ichabod Johnson, <sup>2</sup>	"	53	31
Timothy Richardson,	"	22	11
Jonathan Frye, <sup>2</sup>	of Andover,	12	49
FRANCIS DOYEN, <sup>1</sup>	of Penacook,	11	50
Dr. William Ayer, <sup>1</sup>	of Haverhill,	8	53
Ebenezer Ayer,	"	52	30
Abiel Austin,	"	63	40
Zebadiah Austin, <sup>1</sup>	"	62	41
Jacob Fullam, <sup>2</sup>	of Weston,	58	23
Benjamin Kidder, <sup>1</sup>	of Londonderry,	26	16
John Goffe, <sup>1</sup>	"	18	6
Solomon Keyes,	of Marlborough,	23	12
Toby, Indian, <sup>1</sup>	of America,	45	36
Edward Spooner, <sup>1</sup>	of Dunstable,	20	8
Ebenezer Halburt, <sup>1</sup>	"	32	43
Samuel Moore, <sup>1</sup>	"	47	47

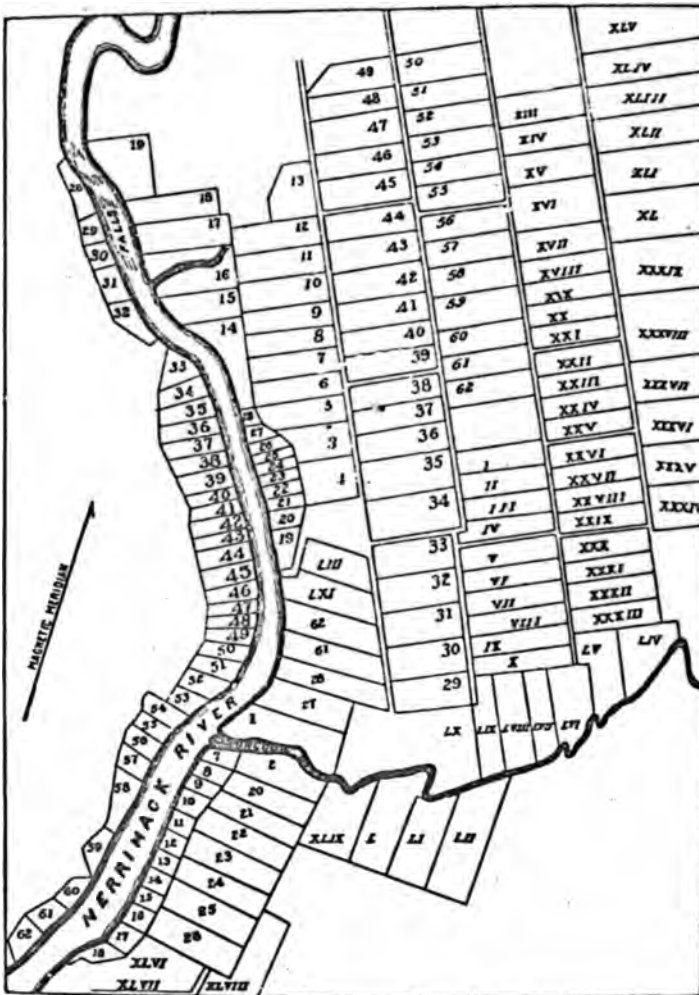
This list of grantees was attested by Benjamin Prescott, proprie clerk.

The grant was made August 6, 1728, the survey completed on first of the following November, supplemental legislation obtained July 9, 1729, and Sept. 23, 1729, and the division into lots finished October, 1730. During the year 1731 it is probable the actual settlement of the township began. Previously some may have spent longer or shorter time there.

<sup>1</sup> Not in the fight at Pigwacket.

<sup>2</sup> Dead.

We insert here the plan of the first division of lots, as consummated in accordance with vote given on page 23.



MAP NO. 2.

Showing the first and second division of lots in Suncook. First division numbered with figures. Second division numbered with letters.

1731. At a meeting of the proprietors held at Chelmsford, Jan. 1 John Kittredge, moderator, the following action was taken :

Whereas Lott N. 1 and Lott N. 2 on Suncook River Contains a place Convenient for the Erecting of mills and being so Improved may be of Great advantage to the Inhabitants Therefore voted That The Recording of the Said Lotts be Deferred Till the next proprietors meeting and That in the me

Time Benj<sup>r</sup> Prescott Esq<sup>r</sup> be Desired to Discourse with the Persons That have or shall Draw the said Lotts and agree with them to take other Lands in Lieu thereof That those Lotts may belong to the proprietors to be by them Disposed of as they Shall Think Convenient and make Report at the next proprietors meeting

On the written request of five of the proprietors, another meeting was called, of which the following is the record :

1732. At a Meeting of the Proprietors of y<sup>e</sup> Tract of Land Granted for a Township on Merrimack River at a place Called Suncook held at Chelmsford January 25<sup>th</sup> Warned pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> vote of the Proprietors &c Voted and Chose Benjamin Parker Doctor John Kittredge and Henry Lovejoy a Committee To order the affairs of y<sup>e</sup> Plantation &c for the Year ensuing.

Then adjourned To the Second Tuesday of February next at 11. of the Clock in the fore noon To be held at this place

At the adjourned meeting,—

Voted That Mr Nicholas Holt Benjamin Parker & Eleazer Melvin be a Committee Directed and Impowered with an able Surveyor and Chain-men To Lay out Sixty one Lotts of Land in the Township afores<sup>d</sup> on the east side of the Merrimack River The Least of which to Contain forty acres of the best Land and where the Land Shall not be so good as the best To contain a Greater Quantity so as all the Lotts may be equal in vallue in the judgment of the Committee a Due Regard being had to the situation as well as the Quality of the Land and the Committee are to Take a plan of the Lotts as Layed out, &c., and after the work is accomplished That Lotts be made and each proprietor Draw for his allotment &c and That the Com<sup>tee</sup> be allowed Eight Shillings p<sup>r</sup> Day for their Service about it They Subsisting themselves at their own Charge the mean Time To be paid upon Drawing the Lotts &c.

Voted That y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>tee</sup> be Desired and fully Impowered Jointly and severally, To Call to an accompt Timothy Richardson the Collector Chosen by the Proprietors y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> of Decem<sup>r</sup> 1729. &c and sue for any money by him Collected of the Proprietors afores<sup>d</sup> or other wise Due to the Proprietors or To accompt Therefor &c. The Com<sup>tee</sup> To accompt for what they Shall Receive to the proprietors.

Also voted the Com<sup>tee</sup> afores<sup>d</sup> be Desired and full Impowered to make sale of such part of y<sup>e</sup> Proportion of Land belonging To Timothy Richardson Edward Linkfield Joseph Wright and Ichabod Johnson as Shall be sofcient to Discharge what is due from Them and either of them by vertue of any vote or assessment made by order of the Proprietors afores<sup>d</sup> To y<sup>e</sup> highest Bidder &c., The said Com<sup>tee</sup> To accompt for the money they shall so Receive to y<sup>e</sup> proprietors order &c

Voted That for the future when a meeting Shall be warned one Notification Shall be posted up at Andover and the Notification by a former vote ordered at Haverhill may be omitted.

Examined and entered pr. Benj<sup>r</sup> Prescott  
proprietors Clerk

The division of lots voted above was not made till 1736.

Next follows the record of a meeting called by the proprietors' committee.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of y<sup>e</sup> Plantation or Township at Suncook held at Chelmsford July 31<sup>st</sup>

Voted that Benjamin Prescott & Eleazer Melvin be a Committee fully Impowered in the name & behalf of the Grantees afores<sup>d</sup> To prefer a Petition to the Province of new hampshire and Province of the Massachusetts Bay or

either of them for an addition To the Tract already Granted by the Province of the Massachusetts Bay to Cap<sup>t</sup> Lovewell & Company and endeavor by all proper ways and means to obtain the same with orders from the said Governmen<sup>t</sup> That y<sup>e</sup> proprietors may Quietly enjoy the Grant already made &c. and That the Cost and Charge thereof be born by the proprietors

Voted That There be Raised and assessed upon the proprietors in proportion to their Respective Interests The sum of Sixty Pounds viz. Twenty Shillings upon one Single Share and so in proportion To be paid in to y<sup>e</sup> Treasurer hereafter named within Three months next coming and That in Case any person fail of his proportion That y<sup>e</sup> same be Raised out of such persons proportion of Land as y<sup>e</sup> Prop<sup>r</sup> shall order

Also Voted and Chose M<sup>r</sup> Ephraim Foster & Josiah Johnson To Collect said assessment They To account with & pay in y<sup>e</sup> money they shall so Collect to y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>tee</sup> and they to y<sup>e</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> The Committee to furnish the Collectors with a List of y<sup>e</sup> assessm<sup>t</sup> &c

Voted That y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>tee</sup> be fully Impowered to Grant or Dispose of any Land That They by Petitioning The province of New Hampshire or Massachusetts shall obtain as an addition to y<sup>e</sup> Township in order to Defrey the Charge thereof or otherwise.

Voted That proprietors meetings for the future be held at the Town of Billerica Till the proprietors otherwise order.

M<sup>r</sup> Ephraim Foster & Josiah Johnson were Sworn fully & faithfully to perform the office & That of Collectors &c. July 31<sup>st</sup> 1732.

before Benj<sup>n</sup> Prescott Jus<sup>t</sup> of peace

1733. At a meeting of the Proprietors of The Township at Suncook held at Billerica on the 10<sup>th</sup> Day of April.

Voted and chose Mess<sup>rs</sup> Josiah Chandler William Lovejoy & Benjamin Parker a Committee To order affairs in this Plantation for the Year ensuing,

Voted That a meeting House of Twenty four feet wide & Thirty feet Long be Built as soon as may be and set upon a Lott of Land in said Township bearing number Three or near To it The said House To be made of Good Hewn Loggs Ten or Eleven feet stud The Roof to be Covered with Long shingles well Layed and nail<sup>d</sup> and one Door well made and Hung y<sup>e</sup> ends of y<sup>e</sup> House to be Closed with Good Clapboards or Boards all To be done sufficiently and workman like by the Last Day of June next; and whereas Timothy Richardson offers to undertake the said work Voted That There be paid the said Timothy Richardson or his order for the same The sum of fifty five pounds in Good Bills of Credit Provided he erect and build the same meeting house in manner as afores<sup>d</sup> and find and Provide a<sup>l</sup> nails Boards &c. for the same at his own Cost and Charge &c. by the last Day of June next To the acceptance of y<sup>e</sup> Committee Chosen to order affairs in y<sup>e</sup> Plantation: and That The s<sup>d</sup> Com<sup>tee</sup> Take Bond of y<sup>e</sup> said Richardson for the faithfull performance of all the service afores<sup>d</sup> and Give him security for the money agreed on afores<sup>d</sup> in behalf of the Proprietors and in Case of any failure of Doing the s<sup>d</sup> worke That the Com<sup>tee</sup> Let out and Cause the same to be Done In the best manner they Can for the advantage of y<sup>e</sup> proprietors

Voted and allowed To Benjamin Prescott The sum of Two pounds nineteen Shillings & sixpence To Ballance acco<sup>t</sup> In full for his service as Clerk

Voted That there be raised and assessed upon the Proprietors the further sum of fifty Eight pounds which with the former assesm<sup>t</sup> not made will amount To forty shillings upon each Right and That M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Parker Jun<sup>r</sup> be the Collector of said assessment he to pay in the same to y<sup>e</sup> Committee and the Com<sup>tee</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Prop<sup>r</sup> order The said Committee to make and furnish the Collector with a List of y<sup>e</sup> assessment

At a meeting of the proprietors held at Billerica Sept. 19,—

Voted That for the encouragement of a sutable person or persons To Build a Good & sufficient saw mill & Corn mill in some Convenient place in this

Township There be & hereby is Granted to any such person That shall so Do fifty acres of y<sup>e</sup> undivided up Land To be Taken up where such person Shall Chuse Provided such person or persons become obliged to y<sup>e</sup> acceptance of y<sup>e</sup> Committee Chosen To mannage & order affairs in the plantation for the year Current to erect the same within such Time as y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>tee</sup> shall think fit and Keep the same mills in Good Repair at all Times for such Time and so Long as y<sup>e</sup> said Com<sup>tee</sup> shall Judge Convenient and it is further voted That y<sup>e</sup> said Com<sup>tee</sup> have full power to agree with any person Concerning the same and Take security for y<sup>e</sup> faithfull performance of said service as afores<sup>d</sup> and make Conveyance & Confirmation of y<sup>e</sup> said fifty acres of Land to such person on y<sup>e</sup> Condition afores<sup>d</sup> to Give such further Encouragements in money as they shall think fitt not exceeding sixty pounds.

Voted That y<sup>e</sup> Committee have power and are hereby Desired to Procure some sutable person To Preach the Gospel in said Plantation at the Charge of y<sup>e</sup> proprietors to be paid out of y<sup>e</sup> money already Raised

Voted That there be allowed and paid to M<sup>r</sup> Josiah Chandler the sum of forty eight shillings for service by him Done for the proprietors. &c

Also Voted The sum of Fifty shillings To M<sup>r</sup> William Lovejoy for service by him Done for y<sup>e</sup> proprietors

Voted to Benjamin Prescott The sum of Thirty Shillings To pay y<sup>e</sup> officer that went with him to Suncook &c. in the Proprietors service

Voted That there be paid to Benjamin Parker Henry Lovejoy and Doctor John Kittredge The sum of Ten shillings each In consideration of what they paid Towards the proprietors Book

Also Voted and Chose M<sup>r</sup> Josiah Chandler Proprietors Clerk  
Midd<sup>x</sup> ss. Sep. 19<sup>th</sup> 1733.

Joseph Chandler above named appearing, was Sworn to the faithfull performance of the office as Proprietors Clerk to which he is Chosen as above,  
Before me Benj<sup>a</sup> Prescott, Just<sup>of</sup> of peace.

1734. A lawful meeting of the proprietors, was held at Billerica, April 8. Lieut. William Lovejoy, Benjamin Parker, and Josiah Chandler were chosen a committee to order affairs in the Plantation for the ensuing year; and Joseph Parker and Thomas Herrod, collectors.

It was then voted by the proprietors

To lay out to M<sup>r</sup> Josiah Johnson fourty acres of the Proprietors undevided land in said Township where said Johnson shall chuse to take it up in one division he the said Johnson being obliged to give a good and sufficient conveyance to the Proprietors of the Lot: number one: called the mill Lot

Voatted that the Proprietors will give the Lot number one to any person that shall appeare to Build a grist mill and a saw mill in the Plantation at Suncook, and also Voated that they will give sixty Pounds in money to such Persons as shall undertake said mills

Mr. Benjamin Hazzen appeared to take said mills, and it was

Voatted to leave it with the commity chosen to order affaires in said Township to agree with M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Hazzen to Errect said mills within such Time as the Commity shall think fit and to keep the mills in good repaire for such time as they shall think fit he the said Benjamin Hazzen and Benjamin Parker obliging themselves to give sufficient bond to the Commity for the faithfull Performance of said buisnes.

This contract was never carried into effect.

Mr William Lovejoy Benjamin Parker and Josiah Chandler Were chosen a Comitty to agree with sum Person to Preach the Gospel in said Plantation

Voated that the Proprietors will raise ninety Pounds in mony to defray the charges of the Plantation for the year ensuing

Voated that the men that Build the mills shall have thirty Pounds at the time when the saw mill shall be Raised and the other thirty to be Paid by the last of September next ensuing and those men to be obliged by bond to finish said saw mill so as to be fit for sawing Bords by that time

Voated that they that Build the mills shall have liberty to cut timber for the Building of the mills on the undivided lands of the Proprietors

Voated that the mills shall saw bords for the Proprietors for sixteen shillings Per thousand

Voated that the Proprietors shall secure the men that Build the mills from all Lawfull damages by Joyning their dam on the south side of the River

1735. A meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Lient. Kidder, innholder, Billerica, Feb. 4. The following is the record of their action :

The Proprietors taking under their Consideration the subject matter of the Petition of Tho<sup>s</sup> Cunningham and others Inhabitants of the Plantation Called Suncook shewing they Labour under many difficulties at the Plantation afores<sup>d</sup> by reason of the great neglect of most of the Proprietors of s<sup>d</sup> Plantation in not Complying with the act of the General Court, referring to the settlement of s<sup>d</sup> Plantation, &c ; Praying for relief therein and the order of the Court thereon

Voted that Mr William Lovejoy, Josiah Chandler & Nicholas Holt, be a Committee fully impower<sup>d</sup> in behalf of the Proprietors, to make answer to the Petition afores<sup>d</sup>

Voted that the Committee are impower<sup>d</sup> to Hire a Minister to Preach the Gospel at s<sup>d</sup> Plantation

Voted to allow Mr Woods Twenty shillings, for service formely done

Also Voted that the Proprietors allow the Committee a Book to enter accounts in relating to affairs in s<sup>d</sup> Plantation.

The proprietors met at the same place, April 29. The following action was taken :

Voted and Chose Mr William Lovejoy, Josiah Chandler, and Nicholas Holt a Committee to manage affairs in the Plantation for y<sup>r</sup> year ensuing

Voted and Chose Mr Josiah Parker Collector for the year ensuing

Voted to give Mr Josiah Parker Three Pounds for his service y<sup>r</sup> year past

Voted and Chose Benj: Chandler, and Rich. Eastman Surveyors, or Trustees to take care of the roads in s<sup>d</sup> Plantation

Voted to raise Twenty Pounds to mend s<sup>d</sup> Highways in the Town.

Voted to Pay the Committee Three Pounds, Eight shillings, & six pence for their service done the Last year.

Voted to raise Thirty shillings on each mans right to defrey the Charges for the year ensuing.

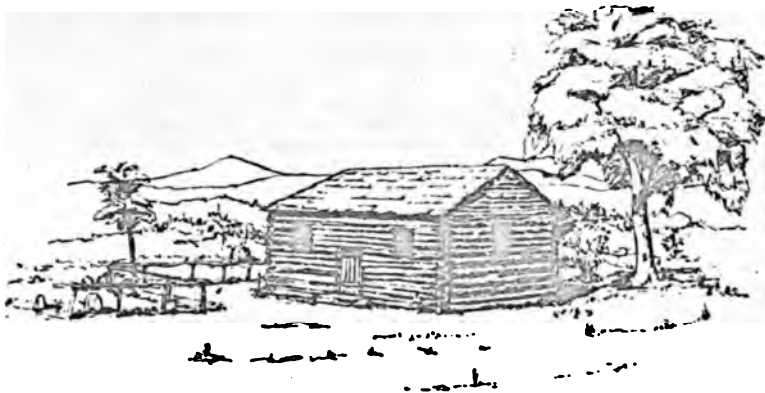
Voted that the Proprietors procure a plan of each mans Lott in order to put them on Record upon the Proprietors Cost and Charge.

Voted that the next meeting shall be held at Suncook, and that the Committee shall put into the warrant for y<sup>r</sup> meeting where the meeting shall be held at for the future

Voted that the Com<sup>tee</sup> shall raise the Meeting house some thing Higher than it now is, and lay a floor in the Meeting house and make a convenient Desk for the Minister to preach in and to make something of seats for the convenience of sitting down and to make a convenient door to the House. And to make some windows with glass.

Voted that the Comm<sup>tee</sup> are impowered to apply to the Gen: Court by themselves or others to enable us to procure the money that is Levied on the Lotts in the Plantation of Suncook.

We here give a cut of the first "meeting-house" built in Pembroke. The contrast to the church edifices of to-day is apparent.



FIRST CHURCH BUILT IN SUNCOOK IN 1733, AS IMPROVED IN 1735.

In accordance with the vote passed above, at the request of the committee, the clerk issued a call dated Andover, Aug. 27, for a meeting of the proprietors to be held at Suncook, Wednesday, Sept. 17. At this meeting the following votes were taken :

Voted and chose Noah Johnson, Sam<sup>l</sup> Hazen and Benj<sup>s</sup> Chandler, a Committee to Lay out s<sup>d</sup> Division of Land as was formerly Voted.

Voted to see whether the Proprietors will allow Mr Josiah Johnson Right any Land in Lieu of his Intervail Lot and passed on the negative

Voted and Chose Benj. Holt, Richard Easman & James Moor a Com<sup>tee</sup> to Renew the Bounds round the Town

Voted to raise Twenty shillings upon each Right to defrey the Charges of the Plantation.

Voted that the Next Meeting shall be Held at Suncook.

Voted that the Notification, which was to be set up at Concord & Groton may be omitted.

On the same day the committee appointed for the purpose made the following report :

September the 17, 1735.

Laid out Lot N<sup>o</sup> 51 in the Township Granted to the Volenteers and laid out at Suncook which contains forty acres bounded as followeth westerly on land left for a high way southerly on the Lot N<sup>o</sup> 52. Easterly on common and northerly on the lot N<sup>o</sup> 50; it runs in length west twenty five degrees south one hundred and sixty rods and it is forty foure Rods wide the corners are right angles the northeasterly corner mark is a chestnut and the other corner marks are stakes and stones it lies in the second Rang of lots on the easterly of the Town street Layed out to the Right of Josiah Johnson



in Lieu of his Lot N<sup>o</sup> 1 which he exchanged with the Proprietors for the use of mills Layed out by the Committy<sup>1</sup>

WILLIAM LOVEJOY  
JOSIAH CHANDLER  
NICHOLAS HOLT

At the next regular meeting of the proprietors, held in Suncook, May 19, 1736, Henry Lovejoy, Noah Johnson, and James Moor were chosen a committee to manage the affairs of the Plantation for the year. It was

Voated to pay the Collector Four Pounds for his services the year ensuing  
Voated to give a Minister that will Settle at Suncook y<sup>e</sup> Sum of one Hundred & twenty Pounds yearly of current Bills of Credit  
Voated that the Com<sup>tee</sup> Shall prefer a Pettition to the Gen: Court for Town Priviledges in Suncook  
Voated to Raise Three Pounds upon Each Right to defrey the Charges in the Plantation for y<sup>e</sup> Year Ensuing  
Voated to pay David Chandler & others for finding Dinners for the Minister in times Past  
Voated & Chose Andrew Mac Farland & Dudley Bradstreet Surveyors of Highways for y<sup>e</sup> Year ensuing  
Then they proceed to draw for the Lotts of y<sup>e</sup> Second Division which resulted as follows:—<sup>2</sup>

SECOND DIVISION OF LOTS.

NAMES.	Upland.	Meadow.	NAMES.	Upland.	Meadow.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Capt. John Lovewell,	51	1	Jacob Farrar	47	3
Lieut. Josiah Farwell	21	23	Ebenezer Wright	25	27
Lieut. Jon <sup>s</sup> Robbins	33	41	Moses Graves	5	31
Ensign John Harwood	9	11	Rev. Thomas Whittemore		22
Noah Johnson	15	40	Parsonage		13
Robert Usher	26		Joseph Wright	39	61
Sam <sup>l</sup> Whiting	11	26	Sam <sup>l</sup> Moor	18	10
Jon <sup>s</sup> Cummings	30		Edward Spoonly	52	54
W <sup>m</sup> Cummings	27		Ebenezer Halbert	36	
Benj <sup>s</sup> Hazel	17	17	Jacob Gates	55	55
Edward Linkfield	10	18	Robert Phelps	4	58
Nath <sup>l</sup> Woods Jun.	44	35	Jon <sup>s</sup> Houghton	31	33
Daniel Woods	58		Joseph Wheelock	20	19
John Jeffs	12	25	John Pollard	53	20
Tho <sup>s</sup> Woods Jun.	7	4	Jeremiah Hunt	28	42
Joseph Gilson	34	16	Jon <sup>s</sup> Kittredge	54	14
John Chamberlain	42		Capt. Seth Wyman	46	47
Isaac Lakin	3	36	Tho <sup>s</sup> Richardson	45	37
John Stevens	56		Josiah Johnson	41	53
Benj <sup>s</sup> Parker	49	8	Icabod Johnson	14	9
Lieut. David Melvin	16	45	Timothy Richardson	60	56
Isaac Whitney	37	51	Mr Jon <sup>s</sup> Frie	57	15
Zachariah Parker		5	Francis Doyen	2	57
Joseph Farrar	50	7	W <sup>m</sup> Ayer	38	30

<sup>1</sup> See Map No. 2.

<sup>2</sup> See Map No. 2 for location, lots numbered with letters.

NAMES.	No.	No.	NAMES.	No.	No.
Elias Barron		32	Eben. Ayer	29	60
Eleazer Melvin	61	39	Abiel Austin	35	24
Josiah Davis	32	12	Zebediah Austin	23	28
Eleazer Davis	22	59	Jacob Fullam	8	2
Josiah Jones	43	48	Benj. Kidder	40	43
John Gilson	59	46	John Goffe	6	44
Solomon Keyes	13	6			

NOTE.—To avoid repetition of names, the number of the meadow lots, which were not drawn till May 17, 1738, are here given. Plans, with descriptions, may be found in the Records, pp. 247-284. Samuel Chandler was the surveyor. The clerk attests them as examined and entered, where date is given, on November 1, 1739.

After the drawing of lots it was further

Voated that the Plans of y<sup>e</sup> Second Division Shall be put upon Record & paid for out of the y<sup>e</sup> Treasury

In accordance with the above vote, plans of the several lots laid out by order of the committee in April, 1736, were made, and, with full descriptions, placed upon the Records, pp. 213-243. They were attested by the clerk as examined and entered August 4, 1736. Thomas Chandler was the surveyor.

1737. Att a Meeting of The Proprietors of Suncook held Suncook On May the 11<sup>th</sup>.

Mr Henry Lovejoy & Benjamin Holt and James Moore were Chosen a Committee to manage affairs in Suncook for the year Ensuing.

Voted & Chose Francis Doyn and Dudley Bradstreet Trustees or Surveyors of high wayes for the year Ensuing.

The Question was put To See whether the proprietors would accept of what the Com<sup>tee</sup>. viz. Mr Noah Johnson and Mr James Moore had Done Concerning Erecting & Building Mills in Suncook and they Passed a Vote in the Affirmative

Voted To Raise Two Hundred & Forty Pounds money To Defray the Necessary Charges in s<sup>d</sup> Township for the year Ensuing which is Four Pounds For Each Rite &c.

Chose Mr Noah Johnson Collector for the Year Ensuing.

As was the usual custom, each one chosen to office took the oath for the faithful performance of his duties, before the clerk.

At a meeting of the proprietors held at Suncook on June 15,

Voted to Give Fourty acres of Land to a blacksmith that will settle in s<sup>d</sup> Town and serve the Proprietors ten years

also to take up s<sup>d</sup> Land on the Comon adjoining to house Lott n<sup>o</sup> 4 between y<sup>e</sup> street and the Entervalle in y<sup>e</sup> East side of the Riever and if he Do not Except that to take 20 acres of s<sup>d</sup> Land. &c to take 20 acres more weare y<sup>e</sup> proprietors or Committee shall see Conveniet

Voted to Lay out the meadows in s<sup>d</sup> Township. three acres to Each Proprietor of the best of the meadow. and that which is not so Good to Qualify & make it Equal in Value to the best and if there is not enough. to Lay out y<sup>e</sup> meadow Land on Sowcook and Elsewhere—to the Equele valley—

Voted that in James Moore Benjamin Chandler & Richard Easman sould

Comtee to Lay out the meadows &c, also voted to Lay out the Rodes to the meadows.<sup>1</sup>

Voted that the meetings shall be held at Suncook for y<sup>r</sup> Future

Voted that the meadows be Layed out by a Rate

Voted to Give six pence a tail for Every Rattlesnake killed in Suncook in y<sup>r</sup> bounds

Voted foure pounds to be Paid to m<sup>r</sup> Josiah Chandler for serving as Clerk

The Question was put if they would chose a treasurer it passed in y<sup>r</sup> Negative

Voted to omit sending Notefycations To the Towns of Dunstable Billiroca and Woburne and Post them att Suncook and Andover for the future

Pursuant to a written request of the committee and several of the proprietors, another meeting was held at Suncook, October 13, and the following business transacted :

Letters of Recomendation From the Neiboring ministry Was Reed in y<sup>r</sup> meeting

Voted to Give the Revernd m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore a Caul to Settle in the ork of the minstrey in the s<sup>d</sup> Suncook Generally agreed att s<sup>d</sup> meeting to hoose two men to serve with the Proprietors Comitie (viz. m<sup>r</sup> henry Lovejoy enjamin Holt & james Moor) for to agree with a minster in his Settlement in s<sup>d</sup> Suncook

Voted m<sup>r</sup> Noah Johnson & m<sup>r</sup> Andrew m<sup>r</sup>Farland asist With y<sup>r</sup> Proprietors Comitie in agreeing with y<sup>r</sup> Rev<sup>ed</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore in his settlement & yearly sallery in Suncook

Voted that the Come<sup>te</sup> with the asistance of m<sup>r</sup> Noah Johnson & m<sup>r</sup> Andrew m<sup>r</sup>Farland Should have full Power to agree with a minister upon the aCount of his Settlement & yearly Sallery: & to Give him a greater sallary then is ready

Voted in case what is allreadie voted shall appeear to be not sufficient &c

739. At a meeting of the proprietors held at Suncook Feb 8,

Voted & Excepted. What the Comtee that was Chosen The Last proprietors meeting, to agree with the Reve: m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore Settlement & yearly sallary hath Don Concerning that matter. Viz also to Give the Rever<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore three hundred pounds of money or Bills of credit for his attlement and also to Give him one hundred & twenty pounds bills of credit early for the his first years & then to add three pounds in a year, yearly until it amounts to the sume of one hundred & fourty pounds and then fter there shall be sixty one Families in s<sup>d</sup> Suncook. to ad Twenty shillings o his salliry, & so to ad Twenty shillings for Every familie that shall be aded o the s<sup>d</sup> sixty families. untill there shall be seventy Families in the s<sup>d</sup> Township. and also that Each twenty shillings of s<sup>d</sup> salliry shall be Equivilant to one ounce of Coine silver money: & not to Rise Except silver coine be above Twenty five shillings pr ounce, and Likewise to full Equivilent, if silver should be less than Twenty shillings pr ounce &c

Voted and chose a Comtee to Give the Reve<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore a Deed of the Lot No three; & second Division-No one with the Entervaille theirunto beloning & all the after Divisions belonging to s<sup>d</sup> Rite: as the one Sixty third part of s<sup>d</sup> Township that was allowed to the first minister that should settle in s<sup>d</sup> Township

Voted & Chose m<sup>r</sup> Noah Johnson & m<sup>r</sup> Dudley Bradstreet & m<sup>r</sup> Stephen Holt o be a Comtee to Give y<sup>r</sup> Reve<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore a Deed of the Lot above mentioned. Impowered s<sup>d</sup> Comtee to Caul a Caunsil of ministers with heir churches Delegate to Ordain the Reve<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore in s<sup>d</sup> Suncook

<sup>1</sup> Votes relative to roads and bridges are mainly found in the chapters devoted to such matters.

Voted that the Com<sup>rs</sup> should provide for the ordination  
 Voted that the Lot N<sup>o</sup> 5 should be got for the parsonage  
 Voted to raise money for mr Whittemores settlement & Ordination  
 Voted to Raise Eight pounds on Each proprietor to Defray the charges of  
 mr Whittemores Ordination & settlement  
 Voted to Give the Rev<sup>rd</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemore a Lease of the Parsonage Lot so  
 Long as he Remains our minister in s<sup>d</sup> Suncook  
 furthermore att the s<sup>d</sup> meeting a sartin Number of men whoes names are  
 hereafter mentioned, appearing and Enter<sup>d</sup> Their Desents against the Pro-  
 seding to settle the Rever<sup>d</sup> mr Aaron Whittemore as: settling in the work of  
 the minstry in the s<sup>d</sup> Suncook & all charges arising from the same

James man & William mc Laffin Representing	John Jeffs Dce <sup>d</sup>
Samuel Goatte Representing	Thomas Woods Dce <sup>d</sup>
James Moorer Representing	Joseph Farrar Dce <sup>d</sup>
Tho <sup>m</sup> Cunningham Representing	Eleazer melvin
Andrew mcfarland Representing	Josiah Jones
Robert White & James White Representing	Ebenezer Wright
William Dinsmore Representing	Jacob Gates
Timothy Knox Representing	Robert phelps

The following is the text of their dissent :

We the subscribers being the presbyterian inhabitance of the town of Suncook  
 Do enter this our protest & Desent against the ordination of the Reverand m<sup>r</sup>  
 Whittenmore over us as our ininister and all charges that may accrew their from  
 for these following reasons

1 Becaus he Refuses to give us any satisfying account of the articles of  
 his faith

2<sup>ly</sup> because he has been Desired to Joyn with presbyterian Descyplen and  
 he wold not do it

3<sup>ly</sup> Because he sayes the Diseplen of the Church of Scotland is not agree-  
 able to scriptur<sup>e</sup>

4<sup>ly</sup> Because he said if the People did not agree in general. wold never settle  
 with them as their minister

5<sup>ly</sup> Becaus he keepeth not the Sabath night as a part of the Sabath

6<sup>ly</sup> Because we are presbyterians by profession and Desier to be the same  
 by practise and caunot with a good Conscience Conform to that way having  
 solemnly engaged in our Baptism to adheare to the Church of Scotland in Doc-  
 trin Government and Disaypline.

7<sup>ly</sup> Because he oned y<sup>e</sup> paper to be naught that was Drawn up by us and  
 then denied that he Ever said so

8<sup>ly</sup> Because one man brot in six votts & them that is not church members  
 votts

9<sup>ly</sup> Because ten men have held a town meeting & they not all Quallified  
 voaters y<sup>e</sup> Clerk beeing one of their number—and have Cast out a majoerity of  
 Qualified voaters—

Andrew mcfarland  
 William Dinsmore  
 James man  
 James moore  
 James White

Timothy Knox  
 Robert White  
 William Laghane  
 Thomas Cunningham  
 Nathan man

Patrick Garevene  
 James Nielle  
 Hugh Young  
 Thomas mcConnell  
 Samuel Gaatt

A true Copey Examined & Entred

pr. Noah Johnson p<sup>r</sup> Clerk

During the earlier years of the township, no time was fixed for hold-  
 ing proprietors' meetings for the transaction of the necessary business,  
 but they were appointed by the committee for managing its affairs, or  
 at the request of a number of the proprietors, at such times as were

most convenient, or the public exigency seemed to demand. Sometimes only a single one for the year; in other years. three or four.

At a meeting held May 17 after choosing a moderator,

Then proseded and Chose m<sup>r</sup> Noah Johnson for the first Com<sup>tee</sup> man to man-  
iege the afares of the Plantation for y<sup>e</sup> Insuing year allso m<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Holt  
was Chosen for the second allso m<sup>r</sup> Richard Easman was Chosen for the third  
Com<sup>tee</sup> man and allso Chose m<sup>r</sup> Stephen Holt for a Collector for the year  
Insuing

Voted and Chose m<sup>r</sup> David Chandler a surveyer of highways for the year  
Insuing

allso agreed to pay the Reve<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemore his salleriy, the one halfe by  
the first of September next. and the other halfe att the end of the year Insue-  
ing

whereas the seventh article was to see if they wold Confirme what the  
Com<sup>tee</sup> Chose to Lay out the second Divisions had Dou in Laying out a sec-  
ond Division to the Rite of Toby and it apeared that the Com<sup>tee</sup> had not done  
the work. the question was put to see if they would let that action Drop for  
y<sup>e</sup> present & it was put to vote and it passed in the afirmive

Voted and Chose three men for to Recone with y<sup>e</sup> former Com<sup>tee</sup> & Collec-  
tors

Voted and Chose m<sup>r</sup> Stephen Holt m<sup>r</sup> James White & m<sup>r</sup> Richard Easman to  
be a Com<sup>tee</sup> to Recon with the former Com<sup>tee</sup> & Collectors and to bring the  
accounte by our Next may meeting Insuing

Voted to Give Noah Johnson the present Collector five pounds for his servis

Then Voted that the Com<sup>tee</sup> shold have power to pas a Deed to m<sup>r</sup> John  
Coffrin : of the mill Lott or Lott N<sup>o</sup> one with the stream according to agree-  
ment in Case s<sup>d</sup> Coffrin Doth Compleet & finish his agreement with the Com<sup>tee</sup>  
of Suncook Conserving Building mills in s<sup>d</sup> Suncook and Enter into obligation  
to saw for sixteen shillings pr thousand and to Lay on Logs & take of Bords—  
according to Custom

Voted to Raise three pounds on Each Rite to Defray the Charges for the  
year Insuing

Voted to Draw the medow Divisions, all such as ware present in their persons  
or powers of attorney

Voted to Give Twenty acres of Land in the undivided Lands to be aded to  
what has been already voted to a blacksmith that shall agree with the Com<sup>tee</sup>  
to work & serve the proprietors of s<sup>d</sup> Township Ten years

1739. A meeting was held June 5, at which Noah Johnson, Ben-  
jamin Holt, and Richard Eastman were chosen a committee to manage  
the affairs of the plantation; Joseph Wood, collector; and David  
Chandler, surveyor of the highways. The other business transacted  
was the following:

also Excepted what the Com<sup>tee</sup> Reported at s<sup>d</sup> meeting Concerning the  
accounts of the Former Com<sup>tee</sup> Who assesed on the Proprietors of Suncook  
354£ Committed to m<sup>r</sup> Joseph Parker to Collect—Paied out By the Com<sup>tee</sup> of  
the afores<sup>d</sup> assesment Out. 329£ 7s 6 the afores<sup>d</sup> assesments were made in  
years. 1733: & 1734 & 1735 also assesed in the year 1736: one hundred seventy  
seven pounds—Payed by the Com<sup>tee</sup> the full of s<sup>d</sup> assesment to the Proprieties  
Exceptnce: also assesed in the year, 1737 Twelve Pounds on Each Rite Payed  
out in Part. the sume of 495£ 16s 3. to the Proprieties Exceptans

Voted to Give m<sup>r</sup> Stephen Holt four pounds for serving as Collector

Voted to Raise three Pounds & Ten shillings. on Each Rite in the s<sup>d</sup> Plan-  
tation to pay the Rever<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemores salliry for This yeare, and the oather  
Charges arising in s<sup>d</sup> plantation—Which together with the former assesments

amounts to Thirty one Pounds & five shilings to Each single Rite in the Suncook &c—

It would seem that a question had arisen touching the legality of the meetings of the Plantation for the three years preceding, as at a legal meeting held on Dec. 4, it was

also agreed by the major part of the Proprietors then present to Confirm all the meetings that have been held in s<sup>d</sup> Suncook since the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty six

also Voted to send two men to the Great and Generall Court for to pray for Confirmation of our afores<sup>d</sup> meetings

Also Voted and Chose m<sup>r</sup> Noah Johnson and m<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Holt to Go to the Great and Generall Court and present a Petition to His Excellency and the Honorable Councile and the Honorable House of Representatives which shall assemble at Boston on December the Fifth Day of 1739 to see if their Excellency and Honours will Please to Confirm our above s<sup>d</sup> meetings and what has been acted in s<sup>d</sup> meetings, or to Do anything that their Excellency & Honors in their Great wisdom shall see meet

Voted and Chose m<sup>r</sup> Thomas Russ and m<sup>r</sup> Jeremiah Swain to be a Committee to Recne with the former & present Com<sup>rs</sup> and Collector and bring in their report at our next annual meeting in Suncook

The minority put on record the following protest :

Wee the subscribers part of y<sup>e</sup> proprietors of y<sup>e</sup> plantation Cauled Suncook Do Enter ouer protest & Decent against the Proceedings of this meeting an all y<sup>e</sup> charges that may arise from the same

First because we Entred our protests and Decents against the proceedings of the meeting held in Suncook y<sup>e</sup> year 1737-8

secondly because they Cauled for and Received y<sup>e</sup> vote of Daniel Lanceset Which Neither had Right nor title in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> plantation

Andrew m<sup>r</sup> Farland : Sam<sup>l</sup> Gault: James Moorer: Robert White: James Man Thom<sup>s</sup> Cuninghame

In accordance with the above vote Noah Johnson and Benjamin Holt sent in a petition<sup>1</sup> to the Governor and Legislature of Massachusetts rehearsing the circumstances of the difficulty in which the proprietors found themselves involved, and praying that all their action, as entered upon the records, be confirmed and made "as Valid and Good in Law as it might or would have been" had there been no informality in the official proceedings.

This petition was favorably received, and an act passed December 15, 1739, "that all the votes passed by s<sup>d</sup> proprietors at their meeting held September 19<sup>th</sup> 1733 and since as also all the Records of their second Division and all their orders agreements and Contracts as they stand Entred in the present Record Book be Ratified and Confirmed good and valid to all Intents and purposes."

<sup>1</sup>See Records, pp. 39-41.

## CHAPTER V.

## THE BOW CONTROVERSY.

As the controversy between the proprietors of Suncook and the proprietors of Bow, in relation to the ownership of their lands, had much to do with the settlement of the township and the subsequent history of both, as well as the history of Pembroke, which is, in part, made up of territory claimed by both, it is proper to explain the origin and progress of these conflicting claims.

The controversy grew out of a dispute between the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in relation to the boundary line between them. Both claimed the land in question. In 1725-6 Massachusetts granted the township of "Penny Cook."<sup>1</sup> Soon after the grant was made, in May, 1726, the proprietors, or grantees, accompanied by a committee of the General Court of Massachusetts, proceeded to run the boundary of the township, and divide a portion of the same into lots for settlement. While they were so engaged, New Hampshire sent a committee to remonstrate, and notify them that New Hampshire owned or claimed the land, and intended to hold it. Notwithstanding this notice, the Massachusetts committee, with the grantees, continued the work, and the settlement of the township was commenced the same year. During the following March, 1727, New Hampshire granted to 100 or more persons, residing mostly in Stratham and adjoining towns, the township of Bow, containing eighty-one square miles, or a tract nine miles square, which included the greater part of Penny Cook granted by Massachusetts the year before. August 6, 1728, Massachusetts granted the township of Suncook, adjoining Penny Cook, paying no regard to Bow, which New Hampshire had granted in 1727.

By referring to map No. 1,<sup>2</sup> the relative size, shape, and position of the townships will be seen, and that Bow included the larger part of both Penny Cook and Suncook. November 1, 1728, less than three months after the grant was made, the grantees of Suncook finished running the bounds of their township, while the grantees of Bow did not complete theirs till February 28, 1729. In October, 1730, the grantees, or proprietors of Suncook, divided a portion of their township, principally on the easterly side of the Merrimack, into lots. December 9, 1730, the proprietors of Suncook drew for their lots, and it is very probable that the settlement of the town commenced the next year, 1731.

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards Rumford, now Concord.

<sup>2</sup> Page 12.

The proprietors of Bow, notwithstanding, proceeded in 1732 to lay out into lots the same, and other adjoining, territory, paying no regard to the division already made by the Suncook proprietors, the lots lapping and overlapping each other. Under such circumstances, is there any wonder there was a controversy? Both parties believed their titles were valid, and that their mother governments would support them in their claim. We have not been able to learn that the Bow proprietors themselves made any settlements within their territory for several years, or that any were made there, except those made by Penny Cook and Suncook proprietors.

The same year that the Bow proprietors made the division into lots, July 31, 1732, the Suncook proprietors held a legal meeting and chose Benjamin Parker, William Lovejoy, and Josiah Chandler a committee, and "fully empowered them jointly or severally in the name and behalf of the proprietors, to sue and prosecute any person or persons that have or shall trespass, or make any improvement on any of the undivided lands within the township of Suncook, without leave or consent of y<sup>e</sup> proprietors afores<sup>d</sup>, and defend any suit commenced or that shall be commenced against them and pursue the same to final judgment, and to join with or assist any particular proprietor, disposed to sue or prosecute any person for any trespass done, or that shall be done, on his particular interest, or defend and secure him against any suits, or arrests, against him or his interest &c. till the proprietors shall otherwise order."

This meeting was held about the same time the Bow proprietors were trespassing, as the Suncook proprietors believed, on the lands of the latter. The vote passed appears to have been intended as a notice that these proprietors were in possession, and meant to hold and maintain their rights. As no other mention of the controversy is made in the records till after the line between the provinces was established, in 1740, we judge little was done in relation to the matter by either party during the interim. Neither province was disposed to yield. An appeal was made to the king, and a commission agreed upon, consisting of councillors from the provinces, Nova Scotia, New York, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, with power to establish the line between the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. These commissioners met at Hampton, August 1, 1737. The assembly of New Hampshire also met at the same place, and that of Massachusetts in the adjoining town of Salisbury. The occasion was one of great interest to both provinces, and both parties made the best showing possible. New Hampshire claimed that the southern boundary line of said province "should begin at the end of three miles north from the middle of the channel of Merrimack river where it runs into the Atlantic ocean, and from thence



should run on a straight line west, up into the main land (toward the south sea) until it meets his majesty's other governments." Massachusetts claimed the southern boundary line of New Hampshire "should begin at the sea three English miles north of the Black Rocks, so called, at the mouth of the river Merrimack as it emptied itself into the sea sixty years ago, thence running parallel with the river as far northward as the crotch or parting of the river; thence due north as far as a certain tree, commonly known for more than seventy years past by the name of Endicott's tree, standing three miles northward of said crotch or parting of Merrimack river, and thence due west to the South Sea." On the northerly side of New Hampshire, Massachusetts claimed a line "beginning at the entrance of Pascataqua Harbor passing up the same to the river Newichwannock through that to the farthest head thereof, and from thence a due northwest line till one hundred and twenty miles from the mouth of Pascataqua harbor be finished."

The reader will remember that at that time Massachusetts owned, or claimed, what is now the state of Maine. New Hampshire claimed for her northerly, or easterly, boundary, a line which should "begin at the entrance of Pascataqua harbor and so pass up the same into the river Newichwannock and through the same into the farthest head thereof and from thence northwestward (that is north less than a quarter of a point westwardly) as far as the British dominion extends, and New Hampshire should include the westerly half of the Isle of Shoals."

The court, as the commissioners styled themselves, fixed the northerly, or easterly, boundary line of New Hampshire as follows: "The dividing line shall pass through the mouth of Pascataqua harbor and up the middle of the river Newichwannock (part of which is now called Salmon Falls) and through the middle of the same to the farthest head thereof, and from thence north two degrees westerly until one hundred and twenty miles be finished from the mouth of Pascataqua harbor afores<sup>d</sup> or until it meets with his majesty's governments."

With regard to the southerly line of New Hampshire, the commissioners described two lines, a choice between which was left dependent upon the decision of a question of fact, which they said was in doubt, and which they referred to "his most sacred majesty, in his privy council, to be determined according to his royal will and pleasure." This part of the decision was of no benefit to either party, and both made an appeal to the king, giving their reasons for their action. The question came before the king and council March 5, 1740. That part of the commissioners' report establishing the northerly, or easterly, boundary line of New Hampshire, was affirmed, while that part which related to the southerly line was entirely set aside, and the southerly line of New Hampshire, or northerly line of Massachusetts, was

determined as follows: "That the northerly boundary of the province of Massachusetts be a similar curve line, pursuing the course of Merrimack river, at three miles distance on the north side thereof, beginning at the Atlantic ocean, and ending at a point due north of Pawtuckett falls; and a straight line drawn from thence due west, till it meets with his majesty's other governments." This last described line is the present line between the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, so far as has been ascertained. By this decision New Hampshire acquired a strip of land fourteen miles wide and about fifty miles long more than she had claimed.

We do not propose to give the reasons for the claims made by the provinces, nor the arguments used by the counsel on either side in support of their claims. New Hampshire was very fortunate in the selection of an agent to manage the case, and for her good fortune and increase of territory she was greatly indebted to the superior intelligence and activity of her agent, Mr. Thomlinson, and the ingenuity and eloquence of his solicitor, Mr. Parris. He represented Massachusetts "as a vast, opulent, overgrown province, and New Hampshire as the poor, little, loyal, distressed province, ready to be devoured, and the king's own property and possessions, swallowed up by the boundless rapacity of the charter government."

After this discussion by the king and council, there was no further question within which province the townships of Suncook and Bow were. The Bow proprietors were jubilant over their good fortune, while the Suncook proprietors were dejected, though not, as would appear, entirely discouraged. A special meeting of the proprietors was called for October 6, 1740, probably soon after learning the decision. The meeting was held at the meeting-house in Suncook, and the following preamble and votes are recorded:

The proprietors of this township being informed that by the determination of his majesty in council, respecting the controverted bounds between the province of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, they are excluded from the Massachusetts Bay to which they always supposed themselves to belong therefore, unanimously voted that a petition be preferred to the king's most excellent Majesty setting forth our distressed estate & praying that we may be annexed to the said Massachusetts province. Voted that Thomas Hutchinson Esq<sup>r</sup>, be empowered to present the s<sup>d</sup> petition to his majesty & to appear fully to act for & in behalf of the above s<sup>d</sup> Proprietors respecting the subject matter of s<sup>d</sup> petition according to his best discretion. Voted that Mr James Burbeen be desired and empowered in the name and behalf of the proprietor afores<sup>d</sup>, to sign said petition. Voted that Mr James Burbeen be desired and empowered in case said Thomas Hutchinson Esq<sup>r</sup> refuse to serve as afores<sup>d</sup>, to make choice of any other person according to his best discretion to prefer said petition as afores<sup>d</sup>. Voted that Mr James Burbeen be empowered to go into the province of New Hampshire and take out such copies of grants of land or townships as he shall think proper and further to act or transact at the behest of his discretion in the behalf of the proprietors afores<sup>d</sup>, and to make return of his doings.

Although Mr. Burbeen was instructed to make returns of his doings, no such return was ever made, or, if made, was ever recorded, hence we are left in ignorance of the result of his action. Nor do we know what were the views of the proprietors in relation to their status. When calling their meetings they claim to be in the county of Middlesex. In the call for a meeting April 26, 1742, they claim to be a township in the province of New Hampshire. In the call for a meeting August 25, 1742, they claim to be a township in the county of Middlesex "Alias" Province of New Hampshire. At the last mentioned meeting the proprietors

Voted to choose and empower three men to act and do anything as they shall think proper in defending their properties against the claims of the inhabitants of the province of New Hampshire. Voted and chose Joseph Blanchard Esqr Benjamin Rolf Esqr and Noah Johnson, to have full power to act or transact in behalf of said proprietors anything or use such means which may be thought to be for the best advantage of s<sup>d</sup> proprietors and to use such ways and means as they shall think best to defend the proprietors rights and properties against the claims of any of the inhabitants of the province of New Hampshire in New England either in the courts of s<sup>d</sup> province or in the courts of Great Britain. Voted to raise three pounds old tenor upon Each proprietyship in s<sup>d</sup> Township & a List of the s<sup>d</sup> assessment be comited to the Collector for to Colect s<sup>d</sup> money for the use of aboves<sup>d</sup> spedily. Voted that s<sup>d</sup> Joseph Blanchard Esqr. Benjamin Rolf Esqr and Noah Johnson aboves<sup>d</sup> they or either of them shall have full power to empower and authorize any person or persons under them to act or do anything in behalf of s<sup>d</sup> proprietors afores<sup>d</sup> as they may act or do themselves as afores<sup>d</sup>.

In November following another meeting was held, in the call for which the place is named "a township in the province of New Hampshire 'alias' county of Middlesex named Suncook or Lovewell's Township." At the meeting they "Voted and chose Richard Waldron Esqr and John Vassel Esqr to proceed to Great Britain to Join with and in Concert with Eliakim Palmer Esqr in behalf of said proprietors apply to his Majesty in Council to obtain his majesty's Royal Order for the quieting the said proprietors possessions of and Just Rights in their said properties against all attempts that have been or may be made against them by any of the inhabitants of the province of New Hampshire by Reason of His Majesty's Determination." They also chose a committee to sell undivided lands to raise money to defray the expense they had been at in defending these lands. At a subsequent meeting the committee reported that they had sold 120 acres of land to Ephraim Blunt for 120 pounds, the required sum. After this date, November 23, 1742, when meetings were called, the township is represented as being in his majesty's province of New Hampshire, leaving off the term "County of Middlesex."

January 3, 1743-4, a meeting was held, and a committee chosen to sell "so much of the undivided land as will amount to the sum of one hun-

dred and twenty pounds and the money kept in bank for the uses hereafter mentioned viz The execution that now lyeth against Mr Andrew M<sup>r</sup> Farland and also to carry on a review for the s<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Farland to defend his properties against Thomas Brier of Stratham &c and the charges that may arise from the same &c." A report recorded, is as follows: "Upon a public Vendue at the house of Mr Stephen Holt Inholder, Mr Ephraim Blunt bid one pound sixteen shillings per acre old tenor for common lands in Suncook. Also s<sup>d</sup> Blunt paid down to the Com<sup>tee</sup> viz Noah Johnson Joseph Baker & Richard Easman the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds old tenor and the s<sup>d</sup> Ephraim Blunt is to take up s<sup>d</sup> land in the bounds of Suncook where he seeth cause to be to the value of 120£ at one pound and sixteen shillings p<sup>r</sup> acre &c January 30 1743-4." Although the proprietors of Suncook had voted to petition the king in council, and had chosen committees and agent to act in their behalf in defending their rights and properties, this is the first mention in the records of any suit, or action that had been commenced, either by any of the Suncook or Bow proprietors. It is not known how long this suit, Brier v. McFarland, had been pending, as the record states that the "execution now lyeth against Mr Andrew M<sup>r</sup> Farland &c." However, it would appear that the proprietors were in great trouble, for at the next meeting, held March 21, 1743-4, they chose "Collonol Benjamin Rolf Esqr and Mr Andrew M<sup>r</sup> Farland and Dea. Noah Johnson to be a committee to go and treat with the proprietors of the town of Bow at their annual meeting and to see upon what terms or agreement they will come into with us concerning our lands which they have in dispute with us and see if s<sup>d</sup> proprietors will take up with such offers or proposals as the province or provinces shall make unto them or some other way so that all controversies or Law suits may be ended for the future that so it may be for theirs and our peace and benefit &c." This vote certainly was a very peaceful one. It is not known how the committee were met by the proprietors of Bow at their annual meeting, but we judge they were kindly received, because a meeting of the Suncook proprietors was called for May 3, 1744, probably as soon as convenient after the annual meeting of the Bow proprietors, at which the following action was taken: "Chose Collonol Joseph Blanchard Esqr, Noah Johnson, Timothy Knox Joseph Baker and Samuel Goatt to be a committee vested with full power to make a full agreement with s<sup>d</sup> proprietors of the town of Bow concerning our lands which they have in dispute, viz or with the committee that they shall choose to treat with us viz for the whole of said lands contained in our township if such an agreement can reasonably be obtained, Otherwise to make up a full and absolute agreement with us who are in possession even us who shall subscribe hereto

Also voted "that s<sup>d</sup> committee have power to choose a committee or referees to make said controversie or agreement as fully as they might do, in case the aforesaid committee cannot or do not obtain it." This vote seems very comprehensive and amicable in its language, and acting under it, we can hardly imagine how the parties could fail of making a satisfactory settlement. Four of the committee were resident proprietors, and owned land which was in dispute, hence it is reasonable to suppose that they were anxious for a just settlement. As we do not find the controversy with Bow mentioned again in the records till a meeting was held May 23, 1750, almost six years after, we are quite sure that an arrangement was made which was satisfactory for several years.

The records make no mention of the terms of this agreement, or settlement, which was probably only verbal, but from another source we learn that the Suncook proprietors were to pay a certain fixed price per acre for the land in dispute, though we are unable to state the amount. In a few years, probably, some of these lands fell into other hands and this agreement failed to be satisfactory, and disputes and lawsuits were again in order. The petition from the committee of the Bow proprietors to the General Court. in 1757, given in the latter part of this chapter, fully explains the difficulties under which these proprietors labored, and the causes that led to the law-suits. We give an extract from the petition here, that the reader may understand the matter more fully. "The home lots or first division in said township of Bow which were laid out for forty acres each, by some mistake fall short as to some of them which contain not much more than half that quantity and the lots laid out by the proprietors of Suncook run across those obliquely so that one of those interferes with several of these in many places. That by this means one person has to agree with several for his particular lot and some of those are minors with whom no valid agreement can be made." The reader will readily see the difficulty there would be in settling with several men for land which could with great difficulty be surveyed to ascertain the contents, and after it was surveyed, it might be found to belong to several heirs, and they perhaps minors. No wonder there were law-suits!

At a meeting of the proprietors of Suncook, held May 23, 1750, voted, "that Lieut Benjamin Holt of Suncook, Capt Peter Ayer and Benjamin Gale of Haverhill be a committee to take bonds of such as shall oblige themselves to defend their lands in Suncook and also for the approbation of the sale of their lands in Suncook. Voted that said committee shall deliver up the bonds which shall be given to them on said terms upon the obligees demand if the bonds given Contain not the value of thirty original Rights. Voted that Benjamin Johnson be and

thereby is Empowered to carry on the Law suit already commenced against Benjamin Holt and any other that may arise in said Suncook by virtue of any claim under the government of the province of New Hampshire."

At a meeting of the proprietors held October 11, 1752, "Voted that so much of the common and undivided lands in Suncook be sold as may be necessary to pay the charge of the former law suits arising by any grants of land made by the government of New Hampshire for the future" and "voted that Joseph Baker, Robert White and David Abbott be a committee to make such sale and also to prosecute any person who shall trespass upon said common land and so from court to court till final judgment." It was also "voted that Dea. Johnson Dea Easman and Joseph Baker pay the money in their hands belonging to the proprietors, to such persons as need it to defray the charge of the law suits made by any of the proprietors of Bow." This was the last meeting held by the proprietors of which we have any record, till a meeting was called in 1774 for another purpose. From the votes passed at the meetings, May 23, 1750, and October 11, 1752 we judge there had been several suits commenced against the Suncook proprietors with decisions against them, in the courts of New Hampshire. Although the proprietors had several times voted to carry these cases to the courts of Great Britain, it is not probable that any were carried, on account of the great inconvenience and expense which would attend a trial there. The reader will remember that Bow included large part of Penny Cook (Rumford) as well as Suncook; for this reason there was the same controversy with Rumford as Suncook. Dr. Bouton in his "History of Concord" says,—“In defending the titles of the lands the proprietors of Rumford had to contend, not so much with the individual inhabitants of Bow as with the government of New Hampshire, for most of the proprietors of Bow had forfeited their rights, by non-fulfilment of the conditions, and the township had fallen into the hands of the associates who, as before observed, constituted the civil authorities of the Province. Hence it was, that an impartial trial seemed impossible, for the government was itself, for the most part, the tribunal before which the case was tried. Judges, jurors, counsellors, and all were in the New Hampshire interest.” The Suncook proprietors had to contend with the same difficulty. In 1750 a suit and writ of ejectment was brought against John Merrill, who lived in Rumford, to recover eight acres of land. The case was tried in the courts of New Hampshire, and decided against Merrill. An appeal was taken, and the Rev. Timothy Walker was sent to England as agent for the people of Rumford, to defend the case, the decision of which would decide a similar case. Mr. Walker made three journeys to England before the

case was finally decided in Merrill's favor in 1762, about twelve years after the suit had been commenced, and three years after the incorporation of Pembroke.

Up to 1753 there had never been a town-meeting held within the township of Bow as such, the proprietors' meeting having been held in Stratham. In June, 1753, a special act of the legislature was passed, appointing Daniel Pierce, Esq., to warn a town meeting of the inhabitants of Bow. It was warned for July 25, 1753. At the meeting Moses Foster, John Coffin, Richard Eastman, David Abbott, and William Moore were chosen selectmen. They were all Suncook men, living within the limits of Bow. It is probable that Rumford people did not attend the meeting. These selectmen received two warrants from the province treasurer, to assess taxes upon the inhabitants of Bow. They declined assessing the taxes, giving their reasons for their action. Among these reasons were the following: That they did not know who were inhabitants of Bow; that the boundaries of the town had never been properly run out according to the charter; that the inhabitants of Rumford asserted that they did not live in Bow, and refused to give an inventory of their estates; that if they should proceed to tax such as in their judgment were inhabitants of Bow, many would refuse to pay, and consequently they would be thrown into law-suits which would probably ruin them.

In 1755 Jonathan Lovewell was appointed by the General Court to call a town meeting in Bow for April 22, for the choice of officers. He called the meeting and made a return, "that he warned the meeting and attended as moderator, but only one inhabitant of Bow attended." From the result of these two meetings, it is apparent that the inhabitants of Suncook, as well as those of Rumford, were determined that they would not acknowledge themselves citizens of Bow. The government seemed to resent this apparent disregard of its authority, for the next year, 1756, it passed what was called the "Bow Act" for assessing and collecting taxes in Bow. In this act Ezra Carter and John Chandler of Rumford, and Moses Foster of Suncook, all represented as of Bow, were appointed to assess polls and estate in said town of Bow in the sum of 580 pounds and 16 shillings. They were required to give ten days' notice, that all might have time to give a list of their polls and ratable estates. Those who refused to do so, were to be doomed to pay an additional sum to pay costs. Timothy Walker of Rumford and John Noyes of Suncook, both represented as of Bow, were appointed to collect and pay the sums on their respective lists, on penalty of forfeiting said sums themselves. If the assessors failed, or refused, to do their duty, the province treasurer was authorized and required to levy said 580 pounds and 16 shillings upon their estates, and for want of

such estates, upon their bodies. Neither the inhabitants of Rumford or Suncook were satisfied with such treatment. The inhabitants of Rumford petitioned for forbearance and redress of their grievances, but we are unable to tell what action the inhabitants of Suncook took.

It will be remembered that the suit commenced against John Merrill of Rumford, by the proprietors of Bow in 1750, was as yet unsettled, and was still in the courts of Great Britain, with at least a doubt as to the result. This, with the tumult and strong feeling created by the outrageous and arbitrary "Act" referred to above, undoubtedly had a tendency to open the eyes of the Bow proprietors, and prompt them to more mild and friendly measures, for during that same year, 1756, a movement was made for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, as the following petition, from a committee of the Bow proprietors to the General Court, would seem to indicate:

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> & Commander in Chief in & over his majes<sup>t</sup> Prov. of New Hamp the Hon<sup>le</sup> his Majestys Council & House of Representatives for sd Prov. in Gen<sup>l</sup> Assembly convened Jan. the first day 1757

The Humble Petition of Daniel Pierce Esq<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Wiggins & Daniel Marston Gent<sup>l</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Pottle Blacksmith & Benj<sup>m</sup> Norris Yeoman as a committee of the Prop<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Town of Bow in s<sup>d</sup> Province Shews That there are many Persons who claim a Right to Lands in Said Township by Titles not derived from s<sup>d</sup> Proprietors & some who have made considerable Improvements there with whom the said Proprietors have had many expensive Suits at Law which have impeded the settlement of said Township. That many of the said claimers & settlers particularly those who hold under the Proprietors of Suncook (so called) are desirous (as they say) of an accommodation & settlement of these Disputes & to become not only Inhabitants of said Bow but to hold their Titles under that of s<sup>d</sup> Bow & no more to call it into Question which the Proprietors of Bow are as desirous to have effected & have taken many steps to that Purpose being sensible that these Disputes will finally prove detrimental to themselves if ended by y<sup>e</sup> Law tho' in their Favour than any reasonable Concession That notwithstanding the amicable & peaceable Dispositions of y<sup>e</sup> parties concern'd there are Impediments which prevent the good effects which might be expected to result from such a temper which however willing, they are not able to remove, which four Petitioners beg Leave shortly to represent. That the Home Lots or first Division in s<sup>d</sup> Township of Bow which were laid out for forty acres each, by some mistake fall short as to some of them which contain not much more than half that Quantity and y<sup>e</sup> lots laid out by the Prop<sup>r</sup> of Suncook run across these obliquely so that one of those interferes with several of these in many Places That by this means one Person has to agree with several for his particular Lot & some of those are minors with whom no valid agreement can be made & the Proprietors of Bow are willing those who have made any considerable Improvements there (tho' they have done it in Judgment of Law in their own wrong) should enjoy the Fruit of their Labour That quieting the Possessors (who have improved as afores<sup>d</sup>) on equitable Terms will tend much to promote the Settlement of said Township raise y<sup>e</sup> Value of the Land & save the great Expense which inevitably attends Contention which desirable end cannot be obtained by any way that your Petitioners can discover unless the laying out of some of sd. Home Lots by the Prop<sup>r</sup> of Bow should be annulld & vacated which seems to be necessary to do Justice to some of the owners by reason of the mistake aforesaid as well as for the other Ends before proposed



Wherefore your Petitioners Humbly pray that the laying out of the said Lots & Return & Record thereof as done by y<sup>e</sup> said Proprietors of Bow (or so many of them as may be necessary for y<sup>e</sup> ends aforesaid) may be entirely annulled & vacated that your Petitioners or some others may be enabled to lay out other unimproved Lands in said Township sufficient to be a just equivalent to the owners of s<sup>d</sup> Home Lots under the said proprietors That the Land so laid out for said Home Lots may be taken, deemed & adjudged as common land so far as relates to them or those claiming under them that they may be authorized to dispose thereof as they might have done if it had not been by them laid out as aforesaid in order for the proposed accommodation & agreement or so far as is Necessary to answer y<sup>e</sup> desirable Ends proposed and that your Petitioners may have Liberty to bring in a Bill accordingly and they shall in duty bound ever pray &c.<sup>1</sup>

BENJ<sup>m</sup> NORRIS  
WILLIAM POTTLE

D. PIERCE  
THOMAS WIGGIN  
DANIEL MARSTON

This petition was presented to the General Court at its session in January, 1757, and favorably received. The petitioners were given leave to bring in a bill, which they did, but the bill for some reason was laid over till the next session. In 1758 the bill was again before the General Court, but only reached its second reading, as we learn from the Journal of the House of that date. We have no means of knowing what the provisions of the bill were, only as we judge from the language and apparent spirit of the petition, nor is it essential that we should know, as it did not become a law.

The reason for this action of the House is evident, for at this same session John Noyes, who resided in that part of Bow which had been a part of Suncook, had presented a petition, as agent for sundry persons, habitants of said place, and of Bow and places adjoining, asking for the incorporation of a township, or parish, including that part of Bow west of the Merrimack river and south of Soucook river, and also a place called Suncook, and a place called Buckstreet. A copy of this petition, with the act incorporating the town of Pembroke, will be given hereafter in the annals. It is worthy of notice that in this petition it is said "that it is not proposed, by erecting such a township, the property of the lands should be affected." Hence the same controversy continued in relation to the ownership of the land as before. As previously stated, the suit against John Merrill was decided in Merrill's favor in 1762, and was the only suit, so far as we know, that was carried to England for trial. The people of Rumford had employed Benjamin Rolfe, Esq., and Rev. Timothy Walker to defend the suit, as upon its decision depended similar cases. We find no evidence that Suncook proprietors employed Mr. Walker to act in their behalf. Mr. Walker made his third and last journey to England on account of this suit in the fall of 1762. In a letter to friends at home, dated Decem-

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. IX, pp. 71, 72.

ber 23, 1762, he writes, "Last Friday ye 17 inst we had our tryal; have obtained judgment in our favor." Again he says, "What is done, and what was said, in the case, if truly represented by any body whom Bow will believe, will, I am persuaded, effectually discourage them from any further attempts, even against Suncook—much more against Rumford; yet I suspect their lawyers will urge them on to further tryals, with what success time must discover." The grounds of defence made by Mr. Walker's counsel were, first, the declaration made by the king when he appointed the commission to fix the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, that their decision should not affect the ownership of lands; and the second was, ownership by occupation, which was claimed. The king's counsel, after hearing the case, in the report to the king, gave the circumstances of the grant of Rumford and the settlement thereof, and also the same in the case of Suncook, after which is the following: "That notwithstanding his Majesty has been pleased, at the time of issuing the said commission to fix said boundary, to declare the same was not to affect private property, yet certain persons in New Hampshire, desirous to make the labors of others an advantage to themselves, and to possess themselves of the towns of Pennicook, otherwise Rumford, and Suncook as now improved by the industry of the appellants and the said first settlers thereof, whom they seek to despoil of the benefit of all their labors," etc. This short extract from the report of the king's counsel, and the king's decision in Merrill's case, is sufficient to show the reader the state of feeling in relation to the claim of the Bow proprietors upon the lands of the Suncook proprietors, and sufficient to cause the Bow proprietors to abandon their claim upon the Suncook lands in Pembroke, as well as those in Rumford. From this date we hear of no more suits having been commenced to recover such lands.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### PROPRIETARY ANNALS, 1740-1749.

As will be seen by consulting the plan of the township, Suncook at this time included a part of the present towns of Pembroke, Bow, Hooksett, and Allenstown. North Pembroke and Buck street were not included, as they were not settled till ten or more years after. The north and east parts of the town were an unbroken wilderness. The settlers, for the most part, were scattered over the town, and not, as might be inferred, on lots bordering on what is now Pembroke Street, as in 1748 there were only seven or eight families there. The meadow lots

on the rivers were valuable for the wild grass growing there, and reached by paths through the forest. The interval lots along the Merrimack are supposed to have been the cornfields of the Indians, and for this reason were open and ready for cultivation at the first settlement.

A trustworthy tradition has it, that the early settlers sought the high lands for homes, not so much for the fertility of the soil, as to protect themselves more easily from the Indians, whose trails were usually along the river banks, and who rarely turned out of them to do injury save when on the war path. Besides a smaller clearing sufficed to give them a broader outlook.

Of the settlers of this period, who early disappeared from the records, we may name Dudley Bradstreet, David and Benjamin Chandler, Andrew McFarland, William McLaughlin, and Abner Gordon. The reason of their leaving is not certainly known, but possibly because of Indian troubles. Others have descendants still living in town.

1740. At a legal meeting of the proprietors, convened June 17, it was

Generally agreed to work out Forty pounds at highways the year ensuing and not to Exceed

Voted to Raise three pounds & ten shilings on Each single Rite in the s<sup>d</sup> Plantation for the year ensuing. to pay the Rever<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemores salliry for the s<sup>d</sup> year: and the oather nesecery charges arising in the s<sup>d</sup> Township

Voted and Chose m<sup>r</sup> Thomas Russ. m<sup>r</sup> Jeremiah Swain & m<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Chandler to Recene with the Com<sup>tee</sup> and Collectors that have served in the s<sup>d</sup> plantation and to make their Report to the Proprietors at the next annual meeting

agread to Let that article Drop Concerning Giving Land to m<sup>r</sup> John Coffrin for the Present

1741. At a " Lawfully warned " meeting of the proprietors, held on March 23, 1741, after choosing officers,

It was agreed to Let Drap the article concerning Building forts and also the Choosing a Com<sup>tee</sup> for the same

also Voted to Omit seting Warnings for meettings at Andover—and to set them up only at the s<sup>d</sup> Suncook for y<sup>e</sup> fuetuer—

Voted to Give m<sup>r</sup> Joseph Wood four pounds for serving as Collector in the year. 1739 which is to be alowed to him out of his List—

also Voted to give m<sup>r</sup> Richard Easman four pounds for his serving as Collector in y<sup>e</sup> year 1740: which is to be alowed to him out of his List

also Voted and Excepted the accompt or Report of m<sup>r</sup> Benj<sup>a</sup> Chandler and m<sup>r</sup> Jeremiah Swain who was Chosen to be a Com<sup>tee</sup> to Reckne and Examin accomptes with the former Com<sup>tee</sup> & Collectors. which is as followeth. March y<sup>e</sup> 23 Day 1740— Then Reckoned with Noah Johnson we find that he has paid in to Benjamin Holt one of the Com<sup>tee</sup> 210£-02-0 which was all he was In debte to the proprietors as a Collector Excepting 10-1-9 Wee find that Benj<sup>a</sup> Holt one of the Com<sup>tee</sup> in the year 1737—has payed 191£-0-0 to the Rever<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemore—and he paid 53£-11-10 for the Ordination Charges. and 16£-02-6 to hy way work and 32-10-6 for the meeting house which maks 210-02-0 which is all his List Excepting 10-1-9—March the 23 Day 1740 then Reckned with Stephen Holt and we find that he has paid in to the Com<sup>tee</sup> Noah Johnson Benj<sup>a</sup> Holt and Richard Easman. for the year 1738: 172£-01-6 which is the whol of his List Excepting. 7-18-7—and they have paid out to the

Rever<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemore the sume of 239£-3-4. and 9-0-0 to Noah Johnson that he had over paid and to highway work 15-19-6—which amounts to all his List Excepting 7£-18-7 March y<sup>e</sup> 23 Day 1740—Then Reckoned with Joseph Wood. and we find that he paid into the Com<sup>tee</sup> for the year 1739. Namely Noah Johnson Benja<sup>l</sup>a Holt & Richard Easman the sume of 204£-16-10. which is all his List Excepting. 5£-3-2—and we find that the Com<sup>tee</sup> has paid to the Rever<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemore the sume of 266£-14-10 & to highways 23£-4-0—& to the meeting house 20-8-0 & Court Charges 12£-10-0—which a mounts to 204£-16-10 which is the whole of his List Excepting. 5£-3-2. also paid four pounds to Wood for Collecting

Examined and Reckned By us     Jerenuiah Swain } Com<sup>tee</sup>  
    Benj<sup>a</sup> Chandler }

also Voted and Chose m<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Holt Jeremiah Swain & David Abbot to be a Com<sup>tee</sup> to Recken with the Last Com<sup>tee</sup> & Collector

also Voted to Lay out a second Division & meadow Lot to the Rite Originally Granted to Toby Indian and that the Com<sup>tee</sup> that was Chose to Lay out the Second Division in s<sup>d</sup> Suncook be Impowered to Lay out the same: provided any person appearing to have a Rite to the same. and will pay y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>tee</sup> for it

The article for Giving the Late Com<sup>tee</sup> sum thing for their trouble was Negatived

Voted unanimously to Raise money to pay the Rever<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemores salliry for the year ensuing. and the oather neseciry Charges arising in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> plantation

also Voted to Raise five pounds on Each single Rite in s<sup>d</sup> plantation to pay the Rever<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemores salliry for y<sup>e</sup> year Ensuing. and what remaing yet his Due. and the oather Nesecery Charges arising in s<sup>d</sup> Township which is to be Committed to m<sup>r</sup> Joseph Wood to Collect he paying to the Com<sup>tee</sup> and the Com<sup>tee</sup> Giving an account to the propriety y<sup>e</sup> next annuall meeting and this with the oather assessments which has bin Raised on each single Right in s<sup>d</sup> plantation amounts to thirty nine pounds fiveteen shillings to each Original Grantee

Another meeting was held on September 8, at which Jeremiah Swain was chosen one of the committee, and David Abbot collector, in place of Joseph Wood, who had died. The only other business done was to negative a motion to give land to Oliver Holt or Joseph Harris if either of them “appear to serve the town as a blacksmith.”

At still another meeting, held October 19, a motion to see if any more land in the township should be laid out, was negatived.

A meeting was held November 17, at which it was

Voted to Lay out two hundred acres of the undivided Lands in said Township to Each Respective Rite. also to be Laid in two Divisions one hundred acres in Each. & to be qualified by cupling to one that is meaner. so that Each Proprietor may have his Equell proportion to be a like good by Estemation as near as may be

Voted that Each Proprietor Draw for his Lott

then Voted and Chose Noah Johnson m<sup>r</sup> Benja<sup>a</sup> Chandler. m<sup>r</sup> James Whitney m<sup>r</sup> moes Foster & m<sup>r</sup> Timothy Knox to be a Com<sup>tee</sup> to Lay out s<sup>d</sup> lots of Land. & to employ sum able surveyor for y<sup>e</sup> same

Voted that the Com<sup>tee</sup> be impowered to Lay out a Lot for the pasonage where they shall think most Convenient

Voted that Each Proprietor pay his Equal part to the Com<sup>tee</sup> and surveyor for their servis upon y<sup>e</sup> Drawing of their Lotts

1742. At a meeting of the proprietors, held April 28, it was

Agreed to Let that article Drap Concerning petitioning for town privileges  
or the present—Mr Robrt White one of the proprietors above s<sup>d</sup> Entred his  
Desent against y<sup>e</sup> prosedings of s<sup>d</sup> meeting

Voted to sell so much of the common or undivided Lands in s<sup>d</sup> Township at Reasonable Lay as will amount to one hundred and Twenty pounds old tenor. and so much more as will pay the cost of Laying out & sale of s<sup>d</sup> Lands

1743. At a legal meeting of the proprietors, held March 23, an adjournment was voted till March 30, when the following return was presented :

Suncook march y<sup>e</sup> 29. 1743 { Moses Foster  
  { Noah Johnson Comtee

also Voted that the Com<sup>tee</sup> or Collector pay out of s<sup>d</sup> hundred and Twenty pounds forth with the full sume to Each proprietor that any of s<sup>d</sup> Proprietors have paid to m<sup>r</sup> moses Foster, upon a list Comited to him, on the 25<sup>th</sup> Day of august 1742: i. e. there was three pounds Raised upon Each single Right to Defray the Charges in the Law in Defending our properties against any of the Inhabiteants of the Province of New Hampshire

1744. The annual meeting was held April 23, at which it was

**Voted that their be one hundred and thirty two pounds old tenor assessed**

on said proprietors for the payment of Rever<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemores sallie for the year one thousand seven hundred & forty three

Voted and Chose Noah Johnson Cap<sup>t</sup> Moses Foster. Leu<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Holt to be a Com<sup>tee</sup> to order and manage the affars of said plantation in assessing th above<sup>s</sup> money viz two pounds four shillings on Each single Right whic amounts to. 132. pounds old tenor. and in furnishing the Collector with a Li<sup>ts</sup> in order to Collect y<sup>e</sup> same and in making speedy payment of the same whe Received, according to the intent as it was voted

Voted and Chose m<sup>r</sup> Ephraim Blunt a Collector to Collect said money i speedily as may be and pay in full to the above<sup>s</sup> Comm<sup>tee</sup> for the use and payment afores<sup>d</sup>

A special meeting was held on May 21. The following vote was passed :

Voted to Raise one hundred & Eighty pounds old tenor to be paid by y<sup>e</sup> sai Proprietors. viz three pounds old tenor on Each single shair or Right. for th payment of the Rever<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemores salliry for this preasent year

The war between France and England, which had long threatened was declared early this year, and in consequence the settlements of New England were exposed to the attacks of the Indians on the whole frontier. The French officials in Canada incited, armed, and rewarded them. Conscious of their danger, the inhabitants took speedy means for their protection. Tradition says four block houses<sup>1</sup> were constructed in towns of green logs, two stories in height, the upper one projecting, and affording port-holes, enabling the occupants the better to protect the sides of the structure. One of these stood where Moody K. Wilson now lives, one where the late John Ham lived, one on the Vose place near the cemetery, once occupied by Rev. Aaron Whittemore, and the other where the late Samuel E. Moore lived. These were places of refuge in case of an attack. The last mentioned was protected by a stockade. Arms were carried on every occasion, as well when going to meeting on the Sabbath, as elsewhere. They were stacked during service, but ready for use at a moment's warning in case of need.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> There was probably another on the Gault farm in Hooksett, then included in Suncook

<sup>2</sup> It is not certainly known how many resident land owners there were in Suncook this time (1744) but the assessors in 1748 give a list of twenty-three, counting the heirs Timothy Knox one, and including Rev. Aaron Whittemore and John Cochran, and also John McNeill, whose residence the assessors give as Amoskeag, though he appears to have been in town years before. From tradition and other sources of information, we are able to fix with reasonable certainty their places of residence.

Rev. Aaron Whittemore lived on lot No. 3, now known as the Vose place; John Cochran on lot No. 1, probably a little south-east of the present Methodist church in Suncook village, and near where the old Osgood house stood; Moses Foster on lot No. 62, in the west near where Moody K. Wilson lives; Benjamin Holt, probably on the north side of the lot No. 33, on which David Dodge now lives, opposite the late John Ham's house; heirs of Timothy Knox, on lot No. 7, where Henry T. Simpson lives; Richard Eastman owned and probably lived on lot No. 8, the next north of Simpson, who now owns the land; Francis Doyen lived on lot No. 11, on the west side of Main street, now owned by Isaac W. Hobbs; John McNeill owned lot No. 44, and if in town, probably lived there, not where James Dodge now lives. James Moore owned, and probably lived on lot No. 4, where his great grandson, Samuel E. Moore, lived. James Mann owned, and probably lived, on the east end of lot No. 43, of which Jabez Chickering's home place forms a part. Thomas McConnell lived on lot No. 53, where his son, Major Samuel McConnell, afterwards lived—no buildings there now, but the land is owned by Crosby Knox; Ephraim Blunt, on lot No. 51, where Lieut. Samuel McConnell afterwards lived—the buildings are gone; Robert and James White, on lot No. 54, next north of G. W. Stone's home, far about mid-way of the lot now owned in part by Henry C. Morrison—buildings now gone

So great did the people deem the emergency, the following petition was sent to the New Hampshire assembly for a garrison of soldiers to prevent the breaking up of their settlement, and their financial ruin.

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr. Captain General and Governor in chief in and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire in New England the Honourable the Council and House of Representatives in General Court Convened.

The memorial and Petition of Moses Foster in the Name and Behalf of the Inhabitants of the Plantation of *Suncook* in Said Province,

Humbly Sheweth,

That the Said Plantation has been Settled by His Majestys Subjects about Eleven years and a Gospel minister ordained there Several years.

That the Settlers had an eye at enlarging His Majestys Dominions by going into the Wilderness as well as at their own Interest

That several Thousand Pounds have been spent in clearing and cultivating the lands there and erecting Houses, Barns, and Fences; besides a large additional Sum in Fortifications, lately made by His Excellency the Govenours Order.

That the breaking up of the Settlement will not only ruin the Memorialists, but in their Humble Opinion greatly disserve His Majestys Interest by encouraging his Enemies to encroach on His derelict Dominions and be also hurtful to the Province by contracting its Borders and by drawing the War nearer to the capital.

That it was by a long and importunate Intercession of this Province (and not of the Memorialists seeking) that they are put under the immediate care of this Government which they apprehend gives them so much the better Right to its Protection.

That as War is already declared against France and a Rupture with the Indians hourly expected your memorialists unless they have Speedy help will be soon obliged to dissent their Settlements how disserviceable so ever it may be to the Crown, and this Province and ruinous to themselves

Wherefore your Memorialists most humbly Supplicate your Excellency the Honourable Council and House of Representatives to take the Premises into

Joseph Baker, on lot No. 55, where George W. Stone lives. Moses Tyler owned, and probably lived on lot No. 56, where William Stone now lives, though he afterwards lived on the easterly end of lot No. 43. Deacon Elias Whittemore owned one half of lot No. 47, first division, and half of lot No. 18, second division. It is not certain where he lived at this time—1747 or 1748—but afterwards he lived on lot No. 18, second division, where Augustus T. Robinson lives. David Abbot lived on lot No. 60, lately occupied by David L. Holt; Thomas Cunningham, on lot No. 59, the lot next north of Mr. Holt's farm, now without buildings. Thomas Russ owned lot No. 21; William Knox, lot No. 23; Samuel Gault, lots Nos. 24 and 25; and Andrew Otterson, lot No. 26. All probably lived on their land, but it is not known where their buildings were situated, as the first road through the lots was much farther east than the present one.

In 1747 the inhabitants of Suncook petitioned the governor and council for protection against the Indians. The last petition had 34 signers—all those named above, except Rev. Aaron Whittemore, Thomas McConnell, and Ephraim Blunt, and fourteen others. Of these fourteen, seven probably had families, and were land-owners, though it is somewhat uncertain whence they derived titles to their lands, nor are we able to fix their places of residence with as much certainty as the above, as we must rely entirely upon traditional evidence.

Caleb Lovejoy lived on lot No. 87, a few rods north of Charles Whittemore's house; David Lovejoy, farther south on the east side of Main street. Afterwards both moved farther back, Caleb on the fourth range, and David on the third. John Noyes lived on lot No. 34, north of the Congregational church; John Fife, on lot No. 13, second division, now known as the Dolby, or Garvin farm. John Knox was probably son and one of the heirs of Timothy Knox, and lived on the old homestead. Samuel Smith lived somewhere near where Solomon Whitehouse lives, on lot No. 61, in the west; Joseph Brown, in the south part of Suncook, south of William F. Head's, perhaps on lot No. 17, second division.

The other seven who signed the petition were John Mann, Patrick Gault, Andrew Gault, James Otterson, James Rogers, William Moore, and William Knox, with one exception, probably sons of older settlers. By referring to Map No. 2, the reader can locate by the number of the lots the residences of the thirty families then supposed to be residing in town. They were somewhat scattered, occupying a territory some six miles in length. It is worthy of note, that we have no knowledge that more than two of the original grantees—Francis Doyen and Noah Johnson—ever settled in town.

your wise and mature Consideration and to grant them such Seasonable Relief as may enable them to maintain His Majesty's Dominions in so ancient as well regulated a Settlement as well as to secure their own Lives and Fortunes against the Ravage and Devastations of a Blood-thirsty and Mercy-less Enemy and your Memorialists as in Duty bound will ever Pray.<sup>1</sup>

Portsmouth June 20, 1744.

Moses Foster

During the whole year the province was in arms. The settlers & Suncook, however, were not molested.

1745. It would seem that the above petition failed to secure the desired relief, or if so, merely temporarily, for in June of this year another, in view of the existing emergency, was sent, a copy of which we give:

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr. Capt. General, Commander Gov in chief in & over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England, the Honourable his Majesties Council & House of Representatives in General Court convened.

The Memorial & Petition of Benjamin Holt in the name and behalf of major part of the inhabitants of the New plantation commonly known by the name of *Suncook* or *Lovewells Town* in said Province Humbly Sheweth,

That the said plantation has been settled By his Majesties Subjects about fourteen years, and a Gospel Minister upwards of seven, that the settlers have an eye at enlarging his Majesties Dominions by going into the Wilderness, well as at their own Interest

That many thousand pounds have been spent in clearing & cultivating the Lands there, and many more in erecting Houses Fortifications, Barns and Fences.

That the Buildings are properly formed for defence, and Well situated for a Barrier being on Merrimack River about a Days march below the Confluence of Winnipishokoy and Pemissawasset Rivers Both of which are gang ways the Canadians to the Frontiers of this province and within a Weeks March farthest from a very Strong Fort Built within these few years by the French at Crown point, which will be a Place of constant Retreat and Resort for the French and Indians in all their Expeditions against English Settlements.

That the Breaking up of the Settlements will not only Ruin the memorialists But in their humble opinion greatly disserve his Majesties interest by encouraging his Enemies to Encroach on his derelict Dominions and be all hurtful to the Province by contracting its Borders and drawing the War near the capital.

That it was by a long and importunate intercession of this Province (and not of the memorialists seeking) that they are cast under the immediate care of this government which they apprehend gives them so much Better Right to its protection.

That as War has been declared against France for some time and a Rupture with the Indians has been hourly Expected many of the inhabitants of said Plantation by Reason of their being so exposed to Eminent danger from the Enemies have already moved from said Plantation The Season of the year being such as to give the Indians an opportunity of Disturbing the Frontiers.

And your memorialists unless they have sufficient & speedy help will be soon obliged to Evacuate said Plantation how disserviceable soever it may be to (the) crown Dishonourable to the government Hurtful to the Province and Ruinous to themselves

Wherefore your Memorialists most Humbly supplicate your Excellency & Honourable Council & House of Representatives to take the Premises into your wise and mature Consideration and to grant them thirty or forty soldiers to



posted at said Plantation for scouting Watching, Warding & guarding, with sufficient Military Stores or otherwise to grant them such aids Both with Respect to men & military stores as your Excellency & Honours shall think sufficient to secure your Memorialists Lives & Fortunes against the Ravage and Hostilities of our said Enemies. And your memorialists as in duty Bound shall ever pray.<sup>1</sup>

Portsmouth April the 30<sup>th</sup> 1745.

Benjamin Holt.

At a proprietors' meeting, held November 18, Noah Johnson, Thomas Russ, and Moses Tyler were chosen a committee to reckon with the former committees and collectors, and report to the next proprietors' meeting. It was

Voted to Raise three pounds one shiling old tenor on Each single Right which amounts to one hundred & Eighty three pounds old tenor for the payment of the Revern m<sup>r</sup> Whittemores sallry for this present yeare m<sup>r</sup> Robert White & Franses Doyn. two of s<sup>d</sup> proprietors Entred their Desens against s<sup>d</sup> meeting and all Charges arising from same

1746. It has been said that during this year the citizens of Suncook replaced the old log meeting-house with a substantial frame structure, more suitable to their purpose, and that so great was the interest in the movement, that the whole town turned out to the raising, and many from surrounding townships came to their assistance, among them, as tradition affirms, the Bradleys of Rumford, who soon after perished by the hands of the Indians. But this lacks confirmation, and Indian disturbances render it improbable. One was built, however, in due time, and served the purpose of a meeting-house and town-house for forty or more years. It stood at the north-east corner of the cemetery till the beginning of the present century, when it was moved to the present Whittemore homestead and converted into a barn which is still standing.

An attack of Indians in Rumford, in August, resulting in the killing of five, and carrying captive to Canada of two, naturally alarmed the people of Suncook, and led them to be on the alert to guard against surprise. The rapid firing of the three guns was the signal for the hastening of men, women, and children to the garrison-houses for safety. Commissioned officers, among them Rev. Aaron Whittemore, were stationed in command. Great danger attended all farming operations, as there was necessarily exposure, but every risk was taken rather than leave their homes. Worthly to be allies of the heroes of Pigwacket, they inspired their foes with a wholesome terror of unerring guns, and kept them at bay.

The following familiar names of Suncook men were on the roll of Capt. Daniel Ladd's scouting party, who did service in the neighborhood during the summer :

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. IX, pp. 652, 653

William Knox,  
Samuel Moore,  
James Moore,

Joseph Mann,  
John Moore,  
Jacob Doyen,

William Moore,  
Joseph Eastman,  
William Moore, Jr.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held November 20, it was

Voted to Raise one hundred & Eighty three pounds old tenor. viz: three pounds one shilling old tenor to be laid on Each single Right in s<sup>d</sup> Township—also that the aboves<sup>d</sup> Com<sup>rs</sup> furnish the aboves<sup>d</sup> Collector with a List of th<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Rates that s<sup>d</sup> Collector may forthwith Collect s<sup>d</sup> money and make sped payment thereof to y<sup>e</sup> aboves<sup>d</sup> Com<sup>rs</sup> that s<sup>d</sup> Com<sup>rs</sup> may make payment there to the Revv<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemore accordingly as it is voted and that the s<sup>d</sup> Com Give an accompt of their Doings at our next meeting

1747. The alarm occasioned by the Indians, led to the sending of the following petition to the governor on May 13:

Petition for a Guard.

The Humble Petition of Sundry Persons Inhabitants of a Place called Suncook in said Province

Shews

That your Petitioners live very much Exposed to the Indian Enemy & make with truth & Propriety say they get their bread at the Peril of their lives & Reason of the Sword of the Wilderness—there being no place within 18 or 20 Miles from them, from whence they could Expect any help in Case of an Attack from the Enemy—Whereby their Husbandry is greatly Impeded & not only so but they must be Obligated to Quit their Plantations & Come in to Some place or places of Greater Safety unless Supported where they are

That the breaking up of the frontier Settlement is a thing of a bad Tendency & Consequence many ways, which is too obvious to need particular mention as also that it is much better for the Public Safety to keep the Enemy at as Great Distance as possible, and Your Petitioners having at great Expense (to them) bro't their Settlements to a good Degree of Improvement are the more unwilling to Quit them wherefore they Humbly Pray that a number of Soldiers May be Sent to Guard & Defend them while they are Cultivating Improving their Lands and doing their necessary Labours of the Summer Season & be otherways aiding & assisting to them in the usual & Customary way & manner, & they shall as in duty bound Ever Pray

Samuel Smith Moses Tyler James Moore Benj<sup>n</sup> Holt David Abbot Richard Eastman John Cochran John Nox John Fife Ephraim Blunt Tho<sup>s</sup> McConne David Lovejoy John Noyce Caleb Lovejoy Elias Whittemore William Moore W<sup>m</sup> Nox James White Aaron Whittemore W<sup>m</sup> Nox Sam<sup>l</sup> Gott Andrew George Joseph Brown Francis Doyn James Man

moses foster<sup>1</sup>

This was followed a few days later by another, here given:

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup> Governor and Commander Chief in and over His Majestys Province of New Hampshire and to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Majestys Council and House of Representatives of said Province in General Court assembled

The humble Petition of the inhabitants of Suncook in Said Province humbly sheweth

That on Monday the twentieth of this instant May about two hours after sunrise the Indians set on two men in y<sup>e</sup> lower part of this town and killed on

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, pp. 152, 154.

<sup>2</sup> James Carr was the person referred to, and is said to be the only one residing in Suncook who was killed by the Indians. This tragic event occurred on May 20, 1747, under the following circumstances: Mr. Carr, accompanied by Robert Buntin and his thirteen son ten years of age, had crossed to the west bank of the Merrimack, opposite

of them and the other narrowly escaped and they fired at a house but was repulsed and towards evening of the same day the Sun about two hours high they robbed two or three houses and fired on four men going to the pasture for their cows within about half a mile from the meeting house a considerable number of the enemy we believe they intend to destroy y<sup>e</sup> place and ever since we have been penned close in our garrisons and can do no work abroad so that without speedy help we must all move off.

May it therefore please your Excelency and Honors in your great wisdom to send us such speedy help and protection as in your great wisdom you shall think fit and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated at Suncook this 26<sup>th</sup> of May 1747.

Moses Foster  
Andrew Ocherson  
Richard Eastman  
James Moor  
Joseph Baker  
Francis Doyen  
Robert White  
William Knox  
Thomas Russ  
Thomas Cunningham  
John Knox

Patrick Gault  
Elias Whittemore  
James Ocherson  
Moses Tyler  
James Rogers  
John Noyes  
William Moor  
John McNeil  
John Coffrin  
John Mann  
James White

Benjamin Holt  
Andrew Gault  
Caleb Lovejoy  
Samuel Smith  
David Abbott  
Joseph Brown  
John Fife  
James Man  
David Lovejoy  
William Knox  
Samuel Gault.

Sebatis, Christi, and Plausawa, who were acquainted with the neighborhood, were supposed to be the Indians leading the attack.<sup>1</sup>

In answer to these petitions the assembly ordered that "eight good effective men" be impressed, and posted at Suncook, to be changed once a month, until the 20th of October, if need be.

These were times that tried men's souls, calling for great precaution, alertness, heroism, and endurance. Their homes, harvests, and lives were in constant peril. Perpetual vigilance was the only assurance of safety. As they valued all that was dear to them, they were led to develop those strong and sterling qualities of character, which made conspicuous the nobility of their manhood and patriotism.

Nor were the women far behind the men in the display of qualities demanded by the exigency of the times. We give a couple of illustrations of their spirit.

It is said that Hannah, daughter of the brave Capt. John Lovewell, and wife of Joseph Baker, was washing by a spring, or stream, when an alarm was given of the presence of Indians in the neighborhood, which was a signal for all to betake themselves to some garrison-house. John Fife, and her husband, on their way to a place of safety, found her at her work, and urged her to flee for shelter. But she was resolute and persistent. Having work on hand, she would not move till

mouth of the Suncook river. While at work they were surprised by the Indians, and Mr. Carr, in an endeavor to escape, was shot and killed. The other two, not offering resistance, were hantened, unharmed, into captivity. After traveling the wilderness to Canata, they were sold to a French trader in Montreal, and, after remaining there about eleven months, escaped, and reached home in safety. The Indians afterwards plundered several houses not far from the meeting-house, and then withdrew without further damage. As a natural consequence, tidings of the attack led the inhabitants to the shelter of the garrison-houses.

<sup>1</sup> Potter's Manchester.

she had finished, Indian or no Indian. The men, in their hurry to reach the fort, left her. Telling there the story, a rescuing party was sent after her, and found her leisurely coming to the garrison with her basket of clean clothes.

Mrs. Whittemore, wife of the first pastor of Suncook, also displayed great coolness and courage in the face of the enemy. During an Indian raid, when the women and children in the vicinity were safely within the garrison, and the men were away at work in field or forest, by a thoughtful ruse, displaying rare and heroic daring, she speedily delivered the community of its eminent peril. Donning her husband's clothes and taking a sword, she appeared at the window, and with a stentorian voice, gave a series of seeming orders, as to men ready for the fight. Thus, giving the Indians the impression it would not be safe for them to make an attack, they beat a hasty retreat, and left the intrepid woman and those with her, to enjoy with satisfaction the safety so cleverly secured.

It will be remembered that Suncook was granted by the Province of Massachusetts Bay, but afterwards fell to the Province of New Hampshire. This sometimes occasioned doubts as to the authority in conducting the business of the plantation. This is shown by the following petition :

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> General and Governour in Chief in and over his majestys Province of the massachusetts Bay, the Hon<sup>le</sup> his majestys Council and the Hon<sup>le</sup> House of Representatives in General Court Assembled, at their Sessions August y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1747

The Petition of the subscribers in behalf of themselves and sundry others being Proprietors of a Tract of Land called Suncook

Most Humbly Shews

That whereas the Great and General Court of this Province in their bounty was pleased formerly to Grant a Certain Tract of Land at a place Called Suncook to a Company of Volunteers under the Command of Cap<sup>t</sup> John Lovewell &c: the Said Proprietors did proceed to Erect a meeting-house for the public worship of God, and also have ben at the Great Cost and Charge, to settle a Gospel minister viz: one m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore, all this being done while we were under the Jurisdiction of this Province; the said plantation now falling within the Province of New Hampshire, has caused Great Difficulties to arise Respecting the Support of the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemore, which hath Necessitated the said m<sup>r</sup> Whittemore to bring his action against the Said proprietors, for the arrear of his salary and accordingly Recovered a Judgment at the Last Inferior Court holden at Charlestown within and for the County of middlesex, for nine hundred and Twelve Pounds one shilling old tenor, accordingly Execution Issued, the said m<sup>r</sup> Whittemore upon Payment Discharged the Said Proprietors of about Two hundred, Eighty six Pounds fifteen shillings old tenor,—and the Remaining Sum of six hundred and Twenty five Pounds five shillings and Eight pence, old tenor, one of the Proprietors viz: m<sup>r</sup> Jeremiah Swain was Compelled to Pay, with the officers fees being about fifteen Pounds fourteen shillings old tenor, and although there is many of the Proprietors redy and willing to Pay their Just Proportion of Said Execution, yet there are Sundry others who obscond and will not Pay, there being no authority in the ordinary Course of Law to Compell them there to, and the Same uncommon Difficulties will Still Continue for the future—

Therefore we Pray that your Excellency and Hon<sup>rs</sup> would take our Case into your wise Consideration so far as to make Some Special act to Enable and furnish the Said Proprietors with authority to Compell Every member there of to Pay his Particular Quota not only to the above Said sums, and all Charges occasioned thereby; but that the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemore, for the future may have his Salery Seasonably without any Law Suit

as your Petitioners by Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray

WILL<sup>m</sup> KITTREDGE  
BENJ<sup>m</sup> JOHNSON  
NATHAN ADAMS

The petition was favorably received, and September 5, 1747, the following act was passed for their relief :

Anno Regni Regis  
vicesimo primo—

Gorgii Secundi

An act to enable the Proprietors of Suncook to raise money for their present minister.

Whereas the Proprietors of Suncook are under a special Covenant to Support the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Whittemore the present Pastor of the Church there but by reason of the late order of his majesty in Council, respecting the Northern Boundary of this Province a Difficulty has arisen in assessing and Collecting money for the Purposes afore Said, where by Considerable Inconvenience has arisen For the Removal of which the aid of this Court is Necessary.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Governours Council and House of Representatives, That it Shall be in the Power of the Said Proprietors of Suncook to assemble and meet at the dwelling House of Henry Abbot of Andover in the County of Essex Inholder, on the third Tuesday of October Next, at two a clock in the afternoon to Choose a moderator and Clerk, and raise money on Said Proprietors necessary to Enable them to fulfill the Said Covenant and to defray the Charge of the Law Suit that has alrady been brought by the Said minister against the Said Proprietors, and the Necessary Expence of assessing and Collecting the Same, also to Choose assessors, Collectors, and a Treasurer for assessing, Collecting, and receiving the Sum and Sums So raised, and to Choose a Committee to Call the Said Proprietors together in march yearly, and at such other times as Shall be Found Necessary For raising money to Enable them from time to time to Fulfill the Covenant afore Said, and to Defray other Necessary ministerial Charges For the Future, and to Choose other officers as occasion may require, the Said officers to observe the Same Rules in assessing and Collecting the Respective Sums that may be Granted, to be raised as afore Said, as the Parish assessors and Collectors are by Law obliged to observe, and to be vested with the Same Power—and to the Intent the Said meeting in october next may be Seasonably Known, ordered that Benjamin Johnson of Woburn be Directed to Give notice there of in the Boston weakly Gazette on each of the four weakes that Shall next Succeed the Publication of this act, Setting Forth the time, Place and Business of their Said meeting.

This act to Continue and be in Force For the Space of Five years From the Publication thereof and no longer.

Immediately following the passage of this act the proprietors' clerk caused the ordered notice of the prescribed meeting to be posted as given below :

Whereas the Great and General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, did by an act made in the Twenty first year of the Reign of his Present majesty King George the Second Entitled an act to Enable the Proprietors of Suncook to raise money for the Support of their Present minister &c

Impower the Said Proprietors to meet at the Dwelling house of Henry Abbot of Andover in the County of Essex Inholder, on the third Tuesday of october

next Ensuing the date of Said act, for the Porposes therein Express<sup>d</sup>—and order<sup>d</sup> me the Subscriber to Give notice of the time, Place, and business of Said meeting, in the Boston weakly Gazette on Each of the four weeks next Succeeding the Publication of Said act

In obedience therefore to the order in Said act, I Caused a notification to be Inserted in the Said Gazette, on y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>: 22<sup>nd</sup>: and 29<sup>th</sup>: of Sep<sup>r</sup> Last also on y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>: of oct<sup>r</sup> Currant, in the words following viz:

Pursuant to the authority Given me the Subscriber by a Law of this Province: Entitled an act to Enable the Proprietors of Suncook to raise money &c.

I do hereby Give notice to all the Proprietors of Suncook to assemble and meet at the Dwelling house of Henry Abbot of Andover in the County of Essex Inholder on the third tuesday of October next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to Elect all Such officers as the Law Directs; and to raise or Grant such sum or sums of money, as Said Proprietors shall think necessary agreeable to Law

Boston Sep<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1747 Benj<sup>a</sup> Johnson

oct<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1747 the Proprietors of Suncook being meat, this return was Presented to them, for a foundation for their Proceedings at Said meeting  
Pr. Benj<sup>a</sup> Johnson

In obedience to such notice, the proprietors held a meeting at the place designated on October 20, and after choosing the required officers the following business was transacted:

Voted and agreed to Raise the Sum of Eleven Hundred Pounds old tenor, to be Proportioned on the Proprietors of Suncook, and to be Dispos<sup>d</sup> of, to Defray the Charge of the Law Suit which y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore has already brought against the Said Proprietors, and other Charges occasioned thereby, also for the Charge of assessing and Collecting the Same.

Voted and agreed to raise the Sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds old tenor, to be Proportioned on the Proprietors of Suncook, and to be Dispos<sup>d</sup> of to Fulfill the Contract, between the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore and said Proprietors, and to Defray the Charge of assessing, and Collecting the Same.

Enter<sup>d</sup> pr. Benj<sup>a</sup> Johnson Propri<sup>r</sup> Clerk.

The officers chosen were duly sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, before John Osgood, justice of the peace.

1748. The committee appointed for the purpose, fixed on March 31 as the date of the first annual meeting after the passage of the foregoing act. Accordingly on that day it was held, and the board of officers of October 1747 were re-elected. The following votes were passed:

Voted and agreed to Raise the Sum of one Thousand Pounds old Tenor, to be Proportioned upon the Proprietors of Suncook, and to be Dispos<sup>d</sup> of for the Payment of the Law Suit which y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore has already brought against the Proprietors, and the Charge of assessing and Collecting the Same.

Voted and agreed that Benjamin Johnson is hereby authorized and Impowered, to appear as agent for Said Proprietors, at the Great and General Court of the Province of New Hampshire, to Pray them to afford Some Suitable aid or Relief, Respecting the assessing, and Collecting the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemores Salery, or any other matters Relating to Said Plantation at Suncook.

Voted and agreed that Benjamin Johnson is hereby authorized and Impowered, to appear as agent For Said Proprietors, at the Great and General

Court of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in any matter or things Relating to the Plantation at Suncook.

This appointment of Benjamin Johnson as agent of the proprietors, to appear before the General Courts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay, as there might be need, seems to indicate that at this time there was still some doubt as to the proper source of authority, to enable them legally to raise money for the minister's salary, and other necessary expenses in the management of the plantation. The assessors, however, according to the act passed by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, in September, 1747, made an assessment of twenty-two pounds on each proprietor, to raise the thirteen hundred and twenty pounds voted at their October meeting, furnishing the list January 30, 1748.

On April 5, 1748, they also assessed on each proprietor sixteen pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence, to raise the thousand pounds voted at the annual meeting March 31, 1748.

As a matter of interest to those who would know the tax-payers of that early day we subjoin the list, adding also the original grantees.

ORIGINAL GRANTEES.

POSSESSORS, OR CLAIMERS.

John Chamberlain,  
Edward Spooney,  
John Jeffs,  
Isaac Whitney,  
Eliezer Davis,  
Joseph Wheelock,  
  
Jonathan Kittredge,  
  
Jonathan Frye,  
Abial Austin,  
John Goss,  
  
Zebediah Austin,  
Josiah Davis,  
Ebenezer Holburt,  
Robert Usher,  
Jonathan Cummings,  
William Cummings,  
John Pollard,  
Joseph Gilson,  
  
John Stevens,  
David Melvin,  
Elias Barron,  
Jacob Farrar,  
Joseph Wright,  
Noah Johnson,

Samuel Phillips, of Andover.  
John Barnard, of Andover.  
{ William Maglauglin, of Suncook.  
{ James Mann, of Suncook.  
Jonathan Abbot, of Andover.  
Stephen Holt, of Andover.  
Josiah Chandler, of Andover.  
{ Nathan Holt, of Andover.  
{ James Kittredge, of Tewksbury.  
{ William Kittredge, of Tewksbury.  
{ Capt. William Lovejoy, of Andover.  
{ Capt. James Stevens, of Andover.  
Henry Lovejoy, of Andover.  
{ Oliver Holt, of Andover.  
{ Braviter Gray, of Billerica.  
{ Stephen Merrill, of Andover.  
{ Richard Hardy's heirs, of Andover.  
John McNeil, of Amoskeag.  
  
James Burbeen, of Boston.  
  
John Pollard, of Billerica.  
{ Samuel Hardy, of Bradford.  
{ Joseph Jackson, of Boxford.  
{ Joseph Mullikin, of Bradford.  
{ Robert Mullikin, of Bradford.  
Joshua Andros, and others, of Boxford.  
Elias Barron's heirs, of Concord.  
Jacob Farrar's heirs, of Concord.  
Joseph Wood's heirs, of Concord.  
Noah Johnson, of Dunstable.

Ensign John Harwood, }	Noah Johnson, of Dunstable.
John Gilson, }	Josiah Sautle, of Groton.
Daniel Wood, }	Peter Ayer, of Haverhill.
Isaac Lakin, }	Benjamin Gale, of Haverhill.
Benjamin Hassell, }	Benjamin Parker, of Haverhill.
Toby, Indian, }	Thomas Richardson, of Malden.
Zachariah Parker, }	Ebenezer Ayer, of Methuen.
Thomas Richardson, }	Lieut. Nathan Adams, of Newbury.
Ebenezer Ayer, }	Joseph Baker, of Suncook.
Moses Greaves, }	Capt. Moses Foster, of Suncook.
Capt. John Lovewell, }	David Abbot, of Suncook.
Jeremiah Hunt, }	Samuel Goat, <sup>1</sup> of Suncook.
Samuel Whitney, }	Thomas Russ, of Suncook.
Nathaniel Wood, }	James Moor, of Suncook.
Thomas Wood, }	Thomas Cunningham, of Suncook.
Seth Wyman, }	James Burbeen, of Boston.
Benjamin Parker, }	Moses Tyler, of Suncook.
Joseph Farrar, }	Robert White, of Suncook.
Eliezer Melvin, }	James White, of Suncook.
Josiah Jones, }	Elias Whittemore, of Suncook.
Ebenezer Wright, }	Thomas Richardson, of Malden.
Samuel Moore, }	Timothy Knox's heirs, of Suncook.
Robert Phelps, }	Benjamin Holt, of Suncook.
Jonathan Houghton, }	Ephraim Blunt, of Suncook.
Josiah Johnson, }	Thomas McConnell, of Suncook.
Ichabod Johnson, }	Benjamin Johnson, of Woburn.
Francis Doyen, }	Francis Doyen, of Suncook.
William Ayer, }	Richard Eastman of Suncook.
Benjamin Kidder, }	Andrew Otterson, of Suncook.
Solomon Keyes, }	William Knox, of Suncook.
Lieut. Josiah Farwell, }	Capt. John Chamberlain, of Souhegan East.
Jacob Gates, }	Jeremiah Swain, of Reading.
Timothy Richardson, }	Timothy Richardson's heirs, of Woburn.
Edward Linkfield, }	Jacob Fullam, of Needham.
Jacob Fullam, }	Elisha Fullam, of Weston, and others.

After the passage of the act relating to the raising of the minister's salary, and appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of its provisions, the committee held regular meetings for this purpose, and had their action duly recorded. A meeting was always held previous to the calling of any meeting of the proprietors.

1749. The annual meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Henry Abbot, innholder, Andover, March 28. Benjamin Hall, Moses Tyler, Benjamin Johnson, Ensign Stephen Holt were chosen a committee to settle accounts with Rev. Aaron Whittemore "Respecting his Salary," and the meeting was adjourned, to meet at the same place at one o'clock, May 16.

<sup>1</sup> Gault.



At the adjourned meeting it was

Voted and agreed to Raise the Sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds old tenor, to be Proportioned on the Proprietors of Suncook and to be Disposed of for the Payment of the Rev<sup>d</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore his Salary, and for other Lawful Charges arising about the Same

Voted and agreed that the proprietors Expence, at these Two Last meetings Should be paid out of the Treasury

This sum of £1,200 was duly assessed upon the proprietors, but the list was delivered directly to the collectors, and never recorded.

At a meeting of the proprietors of Suncook, held at the house of Henry Abbot in Andover, September 13, Benjamin Johnson, Ephraim Blunt, Stephen Holt, Ebenezer Ayer, Moses Tyler, Noah Johnson, and Benjamin Holt were chosen a committee to lay out the common and undivided lands "as soon as may be," and draw the expense from the treasury.

## CHAPTER VII.

PROPRIETARY ANNALS, 1750-1759.

1750. Agreeable to notice inserted in the *Boston Weekly Gazette*, the proprietors held their annual meeting March 23, 1750, at the house of Henry Abbot in Andover. The usual parish officers were chosen.<sup>1</sup>

1751. The meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Henry Abbot, Andover. After choosing officers, adjourned to May 15. At the May meeting again adjourned to June 12. No meeting was held in June, and "therefore fell through."

1752. Notice of the annual meeting was "posted up at the several towns where the proprietors principally resided." It was held at the house of Henry Abbot, Andover, March 31. After electing the old board of officers, the meeting was adjourned to June 24. Non-attendance prevented the adjourned meeting.

The special act of the General Court of Massachusetts to enable the proprietors to raise money to pay their minister, which was to continue in force five years, expired September 5.

On September 13, 1749, it will be remembered, a committee was appointed to lay out the common and undivided lands of the township. Repairing to Suncook to make investigation, they found a large quantity of such land on the west side of the Merrimack, and laid out sixty-six lots, the best containing "one Hundred acres and they

<sup>1</sup> Other business transacted will be found summarized in the chapter on the Bow Controversy, pp. 45, 46.

Qualified the other Lots which by Reason of Badness of Land & Situation were not so valuable with the addition of more Land and made them Equal to the Least Lots, according to their best Skill & Judgment." In this report, dated September 23, 1752, they give a detailed description of their action.

On October 11 a meeting of the proprietors, duly notified, was held at the meeting-house in Suncook.

A vote was passed granting to Benjamin Johnson, Ephraim Blunt, Stephen Holt, Ebenezer Ayer, Moses Tyler, Noah Johnson, and Benjamin Holt, the committee laying out the lots, and Lieut. Benjamin Rolfe, assisting, lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, next to Rumford line, containing 400 acres, more or less, "in full Satisfaction for their service in laying out Said Division," to be divided according to the money due each.

A vote was then taken to proceed immediately to the drawing of lots on the west side of the Merrimack, which was done according to a list taken in the "Names and Rights of the original Grantees."

It was also voted that any person "that has Drawn his lot and Dont like it may have liberty to Release the Lot he has already Drawn and take up another Lot in Lieu thereof upon his own charge in the undivided Land on the west side of the merrimack river and to be laid out in the same form as the other Lots." Two or more of the committee first laying out the land were to give their approbation.

A vote was also passed granting to Dea. Richard Eastman, "and his heirs and assigns forever," 32 acres of land on the north side of Suncook river, between lot No. 1, first division, and No. 60, second division, bordering on the river, reserving six rods through the same for a road.<sup>1</sup>

1753. At this time, it appears, a portion of ancient Suncook was not included in any township, and persons inhabiting it were not liable to taxation. This naturally was not pleasing to tax-payers in surrounding townships and led, by petition probably, to the passage, January 31, 1753, of an act by the General Court of New Hampshire joining them with a part of Penny Cook, in one district, and compelling them to pay their proportion of the province tax.

During this year, Robert Cochran<sup>2</sup> of Londonderry was thrown from his horse in town and killed. Accordingly a coroner's inquest was

<sup>1</sup> By an act of Parliament in 1751, Old Style (O. S.) was changed to New Style (N. S.) by dropping eleven days from the calendar after September 3, 1752, making the next day September 14, 1752. This was rendered necessary because of the gradual changing of the time of the solstices, resulting from the fact the earth requires 365 days and hours nearly to complete her revolution around the sun, and reckoning only 365, she was gradually falling behind in her path at any given date, which, at the time of the change, amounted to 11 days. To prevent future error, one day was to be added to February every year thereafter divisible by 4, except years divisible by 100 and not by 400. Such are called leap-years.

<sup>2</sup> Samuel Cochran of Walpole says the man killed was Ninian Cochran, his great grandfather.

held, with Dr. Ezra Carter foreman. As a matter of special interest, to some certainly, we give the return to show the method of those early times :

Province of } In Inquisition Indented taken at Suncook (so-called),  
New Hampshire } within said Province, the eighth day of June, in the  
Twenty-Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second,  
by the Grace of God, of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of  
the Faith, &c., before Aaron Stevens, Great Coroner of our said Lord <sup>a</sup> King in  
<sup>a</sup> Prov. afores<sup>d</sup> upon view of the Body of Robert Cochran of London Derry in  
<sup>a</sup> Province aforesaid, Gent., then and there in afores<sup>d</sup> Suncook being Dead by  
the oaths of Ezra Carter, John Noyes, James Moor, Abraham Kimball,  
William Mann, John Mann, William Man, Timothy Walker, Jacob Doyen,  
Alexander Todd, William Moor, John Moor & John Knox, good & Lawfull  
men of aforesaid Province, who being charged & sworn to enquire for our said  
Lord the King, when & by what means & how the said Rob<sup>t</sup> Cochran came to  
his death, upon their oaths do say that the aforesaid Robert Cochran, in manner  
and form aforesaid was killed & came to his death by Misfortune, viz. by  
falling from his Horse. In witness whereof as well, I, the Coroner aforesaid  
as the Jurors aforesaid to this Inquisition have interchangeably put to our  
hands & seals the day and year aforesaid.

AARON STEVENS, Coroner, [seal]  
EZRA CARTER, Foreman, [seal]  
JOHN NOYES, [seal]  
JAMES MOOR, [seal]  
ABRAHAM KIMBALL, [seal]  
WILLIAM MAN, [seal]

JOHN MANN, [seal]  
TIMOTHY WALKER, [seal]  
JACOB DOYNE, [seal]  
ALEXANDER TODD, [seal]  
WILLIAM MOOR, [seal]  
JOHN MOOR, [seal]  
JOHN KNOX, [seal]

1754. As no meetings were held, we have no records covering this and several following years, rendering any extended account of the transactions of public interest impossible.

During this year, however, war with France was again declared, involving conflicts with the Canadians and their Indian allies. This, as a natural consequence, filled the public mind with apprehension and fear, as they became conscious of their perpetual exposure to peril from sudden raids of the enemy. Yet the memory of earlier experiences led them to exercise greater watchfulness, and not to be content simply to defend themselves when assailed, but to plan an aggressive warfare into the enemy's country. Such action, in a successful issue, furnished the only ground of assurance for a final and permanent peace. Suncook was always ready to do her part in all these efforts to accomplish an end so desirable.

1755. By appointment of the General Court of New Hampshire, Jonathan Lovewell warned a town-meeting in Bow, April 22, for the choice of officers, and the transaction of such other business as might legally come before it. He was present at the time and place appointed to serve as moderator, but, in his return, was under the necessity of reporting "that there was but one inhabitant of the town of said Bow that attended."

During this year, several from town joined in the expedition against forts DuQuesne, Niagara, and Crown Point, as will be seen elsewhere.

1756. During this year, a committee of the proprietors of Bow, which had previously been appointed to obtain, if possible, a peaceful and satisfactory settlement with the proprietors of Suncook, finished their labors, and the result of their action, as far as known, will be found in the chapter on the Bow Controversy.

1757. The time had now come for the people of Suncook to take action in the matter of seeking for the incorporation of the town.

It is to be remembered that nearly a score of years before, the inhabitants of Suncook had entertained the idea of asking for incorporation. In the warrant for their annual meeting, as early as 1742, an article was inserted to see what action the proprietors would take in the matter. At the meeting held on April 28 of that year for some reason it was "Agreed to Let that article Drap Concerning petitioning for town privileges for the present."

1758. At this later date, the petition for such purpose was not sent in without remonstrance. The proprietors of Bow, for good reason, as they thought, doubtless from the fact that their claim embraced a large portion of Suncook, were not pleased with the idea. Accordingly on April 6, 1758, through their selectmen, they spoke of the proposition as follows: "If they should be favored with their request, it would strengthen them in their error, and weaken our just right, and prevent the proposed agreement from being vigorously pursued. We humbly conceive that they ought not to be so fully disunited from the town of Bow, and exempted from subjection to it as they ask, but they be a Parish in the town of Bow; for we cannot conceive what end it can answer to make a township and grant privileges to a society to regulate themselves according to the laws of the land, when we are putting the same laws in execution to dispossess them."

We can well understand the nature of their grievance in seeing a portion of their territory likely to slip away from them. Their remonstrance, however, did not prevent the favorable entertainment of the petition by the General Assembly.

The petition was as follows:

The Humble Petition of John Noyce of a Place called Suncook as Agent & Sundry of the inhabitants of said Place & of Bow & Places adjoining.

Shews—

That there are near Sixty Families Inhabiting within the Boundaries of the Township of Bow of the Said Place Called Suncook & a Place called Buck Street which are Situated So near one another as to be Convenient for a Township but Some of them are upon Lands not within any Township & other within Said Township of Bow by Reason whereof they cannot all join an Act as a Place Incorporated—That they have a Minister of the Gospel Settled among them who has been for a Considerable time Supported by Voluntary Contribution which fall heavy on a few of them while others go free and

as they have thots of Building a Meeting House which is now Necessary it will be Still a Greater Burthen on those who are Willing to do all they can to advance the Settlement of the Lands there than if they had Authority to Lay a Just & Proportional Tax on all who may Enjoy the Benefit of it—

That the Bounds they Propose for a Township are as follows viz on the West by Merrimack River on the North by SouCook River on the East by the Townships of Chichester & Ipsom & on the South by Sun-Cook River within which Limits is Contain'd about the Quantity of Six Miles Square and they are Natural and Suitable Boundaries for a Township—

That it is not Proposed that by Erecting Such a Township the Property of the Lands should be Affected—But as part of Said Lands fall within the Bounds of Bow which is a Township already Incorporated it is necessary the Proposed Incorporation Should be made by a Special Act to Disunite & Exonerate the Said Inhabitants from the Duties of the former Incorporation

Wherefore your Petitioner in behalf of his Constituents Humbly Prays That a Township may be made by the Boundaries aforesaid & Infranchised with the usual Liberties Powers & Privileges of Corporate Towns in Said Province & Exempted from Subjection to any other Town and that he may have Leave to bring in a Bill Accordingly And he Will Ever Pray<sup>1</sup>

Jan. 6, 1758.

John Noyes

1759. The foregoing petition of John Noyes, in behalf of the inhabitants of Bow living on the east side of the Merrimack, was received with favor, and liberty was given to bring in a bill to that effect April 25, 1758. This was accordingly done.

Decisive action on the petition, however, not having been taken previously, in October the following address was sent to the Governor to influence such decision, by a committee of the proprietors of Bow, who for some reason seem to have been led to change their opinion, and favor, rather than longer remonstrate against, the granting such petition :

Province of Newhamp<sup>r</sup> october y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1759

whereas the Proprietors of Bow in Said Province at their annual meeting held at Stratham in Said Province by adjournment on the 24<sup>th</sup> Day of this Instant october made Chose of us the Subscribers with others to Joyn with the Inhabatance of a Certain tract of Land Lying between y<sup>e</sup> Rivers meremack Suncook & Soucook & y<sup>e</sup> Southwest Side of Chichester or their agent M<sup>r</sup> John Noyes to Do all that in us lay to obtain a parish of y<sup>e</sup> afore Said Land— Pursuant thereto we humbly Beg that your Exelency would be Pleased to grant the petition of m<sup>r</sup> John noyes which petition is Signed by him & Dated y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Day of January 1758 & your petitioners Shall as In Duty Bound Ever pray &c<sup>2</sup>

Israel Gilman }  
Walter Bryant } Comm<sup>tees</sup>  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Lane }

The inhabitants of Buckstreet gave their consent to the foregoing petition in the following characteristic paper :

We the In Habitence of Buckstreet who Shewed ours Desire To be Incorporated with Suncook (So Called) ware and are free and willing for the Same with a pervisal we might be free from paying any Back Rates Either

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, pp. 154, 155.

<sup>2</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, pp. 155, 156.

to Province or minester which They promised us and now Refuse which we Think Very unreasonable for us to pay their Debts Due Before we Joyns Being Scarsely able to pay oure own

Thomas Lucas  
Thomas Sincklor  
John m'gaffey  
David Connor  
James Luckus  
James Cochran

Daniel Luckos  
William Fullerton  
John Sinkler  
Joseph Sinkler  
William Marten  
Samuel Connor Juner

Whether or not this had any weight with those in authority and hastened final action, we are not informed, but certain it is, that within three weeks thereafter the following act of incorporation was granted :

[P. S.] *Anno regni Regis Georgii secundi magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae, tricesimo-tertio.*

AN ACT for the incorporation of a Parish, partly within the township of Bow & partly within the Places known by the Name of Suncook and Buck-street.

WHEREAS a Petition has been prefer'd to the General Assembly Representing that about sixty Familys were settled partly within the Township of Bow and partly at a Place called Suncook & at a Place called Buck-street so nearly situated to one another that it would be convenient for them to be Incorporated into a Township & wou'd tend much to the Increase of settlers there & wou'd also enable them more easily to support a minister of the Gospel which they had done only by contribution for some Considerable Time past & other Incidental charges. And thereupon Praying that by special Act such an Incorporation might be made, which having been examined and considered & it appearing to have a Tendency to the Public Good

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED BY His Excellency the Governour, Council & Assembly that a Parish shall be & hereby is Erected & Incorporated by the Name of the Parish of Pembroke bounded & Limited as Follows (viz.) on the west by the Merrimack River, on the North by the Sowcook River on the East by a Part of the Township of Chichester & Epoum & on the south by Suncook River within which Boundaries is contained about the Quantity & Extent of Six miles Square of land. And the Present & Future Inhabitants thereof are hereby Invested & Infranchised with all the Powers & Authorities & Privileges that any other Parish in this Province has by Law as to the support of the Gospell Ministry School Poor & other Incidental charges Relative thereunto & also as to the Laying out of Highways Building of Bridges & any other matter or thing for the good order Defence well being & Government of said Parish and the affairs thereof and the said Inhabitants are hereby exonerated exempted & Discharged of & from all Rates Taxes & Dutys which before the Passing this Act they were by Law subject to as Inhabitants of any Town heretofore Incorporated excepting such as are already made & Incumbent on them to pay & Discharge to the Province or otherwise, and that Walter Bryant Esq in said Province is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said Inhabitants who when meet may Proceed & Transact any affairs Relating to the said Parish as the Parishioners of other Parishes may by Law

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED

by the authority aforesaid that said Parish be invested with the same Powers & authorities for Levying & Collecting such Province Tax as shall be Imposed upon them by Law as any other Town or Parish in this Province and that the Officers that shall be chosen by said Parish be subject to the same fines and Penalties that the Like Officers are subject to in any other Parish in this Province.

Province of }  
New Hamp. }  
In the House of Representatives  
Nov. 1st 1750.

In MSS. Vol. 8, p. 235, in the office of the secretary of state, may be found the original document, giving a crude plan of the premises mentioned in the foregoing petition for an incorporation, showing the land proposed to be included.

By referring to Map No. 1,<sup>1</sup> it will be seen that the town of Pembroke at its incorporation included a large portion of Bow previously unclaimed by the proprietors of Suncook. The lots had been laid out in eight ranges, running north and south, numbered from the Merrimack, separated by a "range road," all of which are wholly, or in part, in use to this day. The laying out of the lots in the first four ranges followed the Suncook plan, in the second four, the Bow plan.

On the passage of the foregoing act of incorporation, the Plantation of Suncook, or Lovewell's Township, ceased to be, and the Town of Pembroke took her place in the fair sisterhood of the Commonwealth of New Hampshire, henceforward to enjoy all the peculiar rights and privileges belonging to towns.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE MASONIAN CLAIM.

By referring to Map No. 1,<sup>1</sup> it will be seen that the town of Pembroke, as incorporated, is bounded on the north-west by the Soucook river which separates it from Concord; on the south-west by Merrimack river, which separates it from Bow; on the south-east by the Suncook river, which separates it from Allenstown; and on the north-east by Loudon, Chichester, and Epsom. It was primarily divided into two parts by the south-easterly line of ancient Bow. The part north-west of said Bow line is also divided into two parts by the easterly line of ancient Suncook. The settlers on the east side of said Suncook line obtained titles to their land from the proprietors of Bow, while those on the west side at first purchased their lands from the proprietors of Suncook, but were afterward obliged to purchase them from the proprietors of Bow, as shown in the account of the Bow controversy.

That part of the town south-east of the aforesaid Bow line, or between said Bow line and Suncook river, is also divided into two parts by the easterly line of Suncook. The settlers on the westerly, or Suncook side of said line, at first purchased their land of Suncook proprietors, but were afterwards obliged to purchase again of the Masonian proprietors, while the settlers east of the Suncook line took

<sup>1</sup> Page 12.

titles at first, either by gift or purchase, from the Masonian proprietors as will be shown hereafter. This easterly part was called Buckstreet. It is not positively known whence the name. There is, however, a tradition that in early times the deer, in their migratory travels up and down the Suncook river, were wont, when going up river, to leave the river near where William Goss now lives, and approach it again near where True S. Pettengill lives, and *vice versa*, when passing down the river. Hence the name "Buck road," or "Buck street." We do not vouch for the correctness of this tradition, but in the absence of a better reason for the name, are inclined to accept it as true.

It has been claimed, and believed by many people, that the strip of land between the Suncook river and the ancient Bow line, which the Masonian proprietors call the "Gore," once constituted a part of Allenstown. We will state a few brief facts, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusion.

In 1688, Samuel Allen, Esq., of London, Eng., purchased of the two sons of Robert Tufton Mason the territory of New Hampshire. Allen commenced actions against certain citizens of New Hampshire to recover the lands, but failed to establish his claim. He is said to have paid a large sum of money for the claim, and to have expended much in the suits at law which followed.

After his decease his children, in 1722, petitioned the Governor of New Hampshire for the grant of a township of land, and there was granted to them "a tract of land four miles square adjoining Chesterside line, and Nottingham head line, upon the condition that they settle fifteen families on the same within five years, but in case of an Indian war within that limitation then to have so many years after the end of said war, to perform said condition." We have never been able to learn that Mr. Allen's children, either themselves, or by others, attempted to run out their grant, to learn where it was, or that they attempted to make any settlement within the territory. The early settlements in the westerly part of the town were made in ancient Suncook by people who purchased their lands from Suncook proprietors. Those in the easterly or south-easterly parts were made upon lands purchased of the Masonian proprietors, after they purchased the claim of John Tufton Mason to the lands of New Hampshire, and had divided the territory which they called "Allen's Town," into lots, and drawn for them in 1750 as will be shown hereafter. The only practical effect, so far as we have been able to learn, of the grant to Allen's children, was to give a name to the territory south-east of Suncook river. The Masonian proprietors in their meeting April 11, 1750, styled it "Allen's Town," as the strip of land in question, "The Gore adjacent to Allen's Town."

In 1759, when Pembroke was incorporated, no mention was made



Allenstown, as in fact there was no such town to mention. The act of incorporation includes "a part of Bow, a place called Buckstreet, and a place called Suncook." The part of Bow is that part of Pembroke north-west of Bow line, the place called Buckstreet is that part of the strip of land in question east of the before-mentioned Suncook line, and the place called Suncook is that part of the strip west of said Suncook line. The inhabitants, who settled within the territory, now Allenstown, were, from time to time, granted certain privileges by the Legislature, or General Court, of New Hampshire, and they performed certain acts, as other towns, but the town was not incorporated till 1831. The inhabitants petitioned to be annexed to Pembroke, but did not succeed. By petition to the General Court in 1798, they set up the claim that this strip of land was taken off from Allenstown, when Pembroke was incorporated, and asked that it be again annexed to Allenstown. The General Court, however, did not grant the prayer of their petition, but fixed the southerly line of Pembroke on the southerly bank of Suncook river.

The first settlements at Buckstreet are supposed to have been made between 1750 and 1755. As they were made under the auspices of the Masonian proprietors, it seems proper to explain the origin of the Masonian claim, and the proceedings of the proprietors who purchased it.

In 1606, King James of England granted by patent the territory called Virginia, in America, limiting it from the thirty-fourth to the forty-fourth degree of north latitude. This territory was divided into two parts called North Virginia and South Virginia. The latter was assigned to certain gentlemen of London, styled the "London Company." North Virginia was assigned to certain gentlemen of Bristol, Exeter, and Plymouth, styled the "Plymouth Company." They, however, were not satisfied with their patent. They petitioned the king for an enlargement, and confirmation of their privileges. The king, in 1620, established a council, consisting of forty members, called "The Council established at Plymouth in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, and governing of New England in America." It was styled the "Council of New England," or "Council of Plymouth." Their territory extended from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of latitude north, and their charter was the foundation of all future grants of territory in New England.

In 1621, John Mason obtained from the council of Plymouth a grant of land "from Naumkeag, now Salem, round Cape Ann to Merrimack river, and up each of said rivers to the farthest head thereof, then to cross over from the head of one to the head of the other, with all the islands within three miles of the coast."

In 1622, Fernando Gorges and John Mason jointly obtained a grant of all the land between the Merrimack and Sagadahoc rivers, extending northerly to the great lakes and river of Canada.

Massachusetts was granted by the same company, March 4, 1629, extending easterly and northerly to a line three miles northerly of the Merrimack, and thence northerly parallel with said river from its mouth to its source, or head. This grant covered Mason's grant of 1621.

The same year John Mason obtained another grant, which was styled New Hampshire, and was as follows: "All the land from the middle of Piscataqua river up the same to the farthest head thereof and from thence northward till sixty miles were finished, from the mouth of the Harbors. Also through the Merrimack river to the farthest head thereof and so forward up into the land westward till sixty miles were finished, and from thence to cross over land to the end of the sixty miles accounted from the Piscataqua together with all the islands within five leagues of the coast." This grant covered a portion of the grant of Massachusetts; also a portion of the grant of Gorges and Mason in 1622. The fact that the two grants of New Hampshire and Massachusetts covered the same territory, was the cause of the long dispute between the two provinces in relation to the boundary line between them, which was finally settled by the king in 1740. Subsequently other grants were made within the same territory, by the Plymouth company, which in 1735 surrendered its charter to the crown, after having made these grants, lapping on and overlapping each other, in this unaccountable manner. As we purpose to speak only of Mason's claim, we leave this subject here.

John Mason, either alone, or in company with others, spent large sums of money making settlements on the territory granted him, but died in 1635. Before his death he made his will in which he gave 7,000 acres of land in New England to sundry persons upon certain conditions, and then devised all the rest of his lands in the county of New Hampshire, or elsewhere in New England, "to his grandson John Tufton, the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue, to his grandson Robert Tufton, to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue, to his cousin Dr. Robert Mason, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, or to be lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue, to his right heirs and assigns forever," thus creating what was called an entail. He also made a provision that his grandsons should surname themselves Mason before they should be capable of enjoying the bequest. This the grandsons did. John, the older, dying without issue, Robert Tufton Mason, the younger, became the owner of the land in New Hampshire.

Robert spent many years in England investigating and considering his claim in New Hampshire, but finally obtained an order from the king supporting his claim.

About 1682 he, with his two sons, came over from England and formally took possession of his land, and commenced a settlement. Not long afterwards he died, leaving the two sons, John and Robert, in possession. In 1688 they sold their claim to the lands of New Hampshire, to Samuel Allen, a merchant of London, for a large sum. It is uncertain how much was ever paid. Measures were taken to dock the entail created by the will of John Mason in 1635, but the proceedings were in England, and the land was represented to be in the county of Norfolk in England, by reason of which the entail was not cut off, or docked, but still existed. Allen's title remained good during the life of the grantors. Allen came to New Hampshire, and commenced actions of ejectment against some of the inhabitants to recover the lands. The cases were tried in the courts of New Hampshire, both inferior and superior, with decisions against Allen. He appealed, and the cases were tried in England with decisions still against him. The ground of defence was, that the defendants had occupied the land sixty years, holding it by possession, not disputing Allen's title to the waste or unimproved land, or land which had been but lately occupied. Allen, however, died soon after. John Tufton Mason, the older of the brothers, had died in Virginia without issue, a few years after the sale to Allen, but Robert, the younger, lived till after the above-mentioned decision, when he died, leaving one son, John, and several daughters. The entail not having been docked legally, this John became the owner of the unoccupied land of New Hampshire, and what had been but recently occupied. He, however, took no measures to assert his rights. He was a sailor, and died in Havana in 1718, leaving two sons, John and Thomas. Upon his father's death, John, the older, became owner of the unoccupied land of New Hampshire within his ancestor's grant. He soon became aware of his good fortune, and found plenty of people to share with him. His claim was of sufficient importance to induce the province of Massachusetts to enter into negotiations with him for the purchase of part, or all, of his claim, referring, probably, to his claim under the grant to John Mason in 1621. According to Dr. Belknap, they purchased 23,675 acres, paying him 500 pounds currency. Belknap also says, "they also paid his expenses to England to establish his claim." Hearing of this trade, Mr. Thomlinson, agent of New Hampshire, entered into negotiations with him to release his whole claim to New Hampshire. Thomlinson made a contract, or agreement, with Mason for that purpose. It was written on parchment, and may still be found among the Masonian papers in care of the secretary of

state, though somewhat defaced. A copy may also be found in the N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. V, pp. 823-825. The agreement was dated April 6, 1739, and was "tripartite," a sort of triangular agreement, John Tufton Mason of Boston, but then of London, England, of the first part, John Ringe, Theodore Atkinson, Andrew Wiggin, George Jaffrey, and Benning Wentworth, of the second part, and John Thomlinson of London, of the third part. It traced the descent of John Tufton Mason from John Mason, and alleged that, by virtue of certain grants to John Mason, John Tufton Mason was entitled to the ownership of the lands of New Hampshire, and also set forth that the said Ringe, Atkinson, Wiggin, Jaffrey, and Wentworth, owned, or had in possession, certain lands by virtue of certain grants from the government of the Province; that for the purpose of confirming them in their rights, in consideration of seven pounds and seven shillings, to be paid said Mason by said Thomlinson, and 1,000 pounds to be paid said Mason by said Ringe, Atkinson, Wiggin, Jaffrey, and Wentworth, or by the province of New Hampshire, in consideration of which payments, the said Mason should release, or convey to said province of New Hampshire, or to said Ringe, Atkinson, Wiggin, Jaffrey, and Wentworth, his claim to the lands of the said province, subject to a condition, that in all and every future grant, from and after the payment of 1,000 pounds, of any waste land, not heretofore granted, there be always allowed to said John Tufton Mason a lot of land equal in proportion to any other party, or parties, amongst whom such grant, or allotment is made, or given.

The terms of this agreement were never complied with, nor do we learn that anything was done in relation to the matter for several years. Belknap, in his History of New Hampshire, says,—

The agreement which Thomlinson had made, was in behalf of the Representatives of New Hampshire, and the instrument was lodged with the Governor, who, October, 1744, sent it to the house for their perusal and consideration. It lay on their table a long time without any formal notice. Quickening messages were sent time after time. But the affairs of the war, and Mason's absence at sea, and in the expedition to Louisburg, where he had a company, together with the disinclination in the house, which was of a different complexion from that in 1739, prevented anything being done.

In the mean time Mason suffered a fine and recovery,<sup>1</sup> by which the entail was docked, in the courts of New Hampshire, and he became entitled to the privilege of selling his interest.

In 1745 he presented a memorial to the Assembly, in which he told them that he would wait no longer; and unless they would come to some resolution, he should take their silence as a refusal. Intimations were given that if they would not ratify the agreement, a sale would be made to other persons who stood ready to purchase.

At length, in 1746, the house came to a resolution that they would comply

<sup>1</sup> The term "suffered a fine and recovery," used by Dr. Belknap, was meant to designate the legal process, necessary in New Hampshire, "to dock the entail," or enable Mason to give a complete title to the property.

with the agreement and pay the price; and that the waste lands should be granted by the General Assembly to the inhabitants as they should think proper. A committee was appointed to treat with Mason about fulfilling his agreement, and to draw the proper instruments of conveyance; but he had on the same day by deed of sale, for the sum of fifteen hundred pounds currency, conveyed his whole interest to twelve persons in fifteen shares.

When the house sent a message to the council to inform them of this resolution the council objected to that clause of the resolve, that the lands be granted by the General Assembly, as contrary to the royal commission and instructions; but if the house would address the King for leave to dispose of the lands, they said they were content.

The reader will readily understand why this delay on the part of the House in complying with the terms of the agreement, which delay resulted in the loss to the province of this vast domain of waste or unimproved land. There was evidently a deep-seated jealousy existing between the representatives who constituted the Assembly, and who were chosen or elected by the people, and cared for their interests, and the council, who were appointed by the governor and were supposed to care most for his and their own interests. The representatives feared if the disposal of the lands was left with the governor and council, they would be appropriated among themselves and their friends; while on the other hand, the council feared, if the disposal were left with the assembly, they would find that they and their friends would be left out in the cold.

The first deed from John Tufton Mason may be found in the Rockingham County records. It was dated July 30, 1746. The grantees' names, and the proportions in which the lands were granted, were as follows: To Theodore Atkinson, three fifteenths; to Mark Hunking Wentworth, two fifteenths; to Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Jr., Joshua Pierce, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Jr., John Wentworth, Jr., Thomas Wallingford, and Thomas Packer, each one-fifteenth part. The deed set forth that John Tufton Mason was the rightful heir of John Mason, and that said John Mason, by virtue of certain grants, confirmations, and ratifications, owned certain lands described as follows: "Situate in New England in America upon the sea coast between the rivers Merrimack and Piscataqua & running up Piscataqua river to the fartherest head thereof & from thence north westward until sixty miles are completed & so running up the Merrimack river sixty miles & then across the main land to the end of the sixty miles aforesaid commonly called & known by ye name of New Hampshire."

The consideration of the deed was "fifteen hundred pounds good lawful money of the Province of New Hampshire." It conveyed "all that tract or parcel of land situated in ye Province aforesaid containing two hundred thousand acres more or less bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at ye mouth of Piscataqua river thence up the same to ye

fartherest head of Newichawannek river, so called, and the fartherest head thereof and thence north westward untill sixty miles be completed from ye mouth of Piscataqua river aforesaid ye place where it began & then from ye mouth of Piscataqua river aforesaid along the seacoast towards Merrimack river until it comes to the boundary line between the s<sup>d</sup> Province of New Hampshire and ye Province of Massachusetts Bay, and then running as ye said Bounding line runs untill sixty miles be completed from ye sea, then running from the westerly end of sixty miles last mentioned across the land to ye northerly end of ye sixty miles first mentioned together with the southwest half of ye Isle of Shoals."

The deed was signed by John Tufton Mason, and his wife, Anna Elizabeth Mason, who released her right of dower and thirds in the premises. With the deed was recorded the following receipt:

Province of New Hampshire July 30 1746 Received of Theodore Atkinson Esqr & others in the foregoing deed mentioned, fifteen hundred pounds the full sum of the consideration this deed mentioned.

John Tufton Mason.

It will be observed that this deed was intended to convey many thousand acres of land, lying on the westerly side of the Merrimack river, which had not been claimed by John Mason, or any other person heretofore under him, so far as we have been able to learn, which was not set forth in the first part of the deed, as owned by John Tufton Mason. The only wonder is, that these purchasers, in their avaricious greed, did not induce Mason to include the entire territory of the province within the boundaries fixed on the east and north by the commissioners in 1737, and on the south, as fixed by the king in 1740.<sup>1</sup> Not satisfied with claiming sixty miles on the southern boundary line of the province, and running a straight line from thence to the northern extremity of the eastern boundary line, they claimed that their purchase was bounded on the north and north-west by a curved line from one of these extremities to the other, which should be sixty miles distant from the sea coast in all its parts.

By referring to a township map of New Hampshire, it will be seen that sixty miles on the southern line of the state will extend west, perhaps, into Cheshire county, and the same distance on the easterly line, north to Conway. Then in imagination drawing a curved line from one of these points to the other, sixty miles in all its parts from the sea coast, will readily be seen the territory claimed by the Masonian proprietors. It included a large part of Hillsborough county, with a considerable portion of Merrimack county, which was not within Mason's grant from the Plymouth company.

<sup>1</sup> See Bow controversy, p. 43.

We do not learn that the exact location of this curved line was ever established. From time to time, attempts were made in that direction. September 26, 1751, the proprietors voted "to wait upon the governor to see if he would join them in running the line." October 8, 1761, the proprietors voted "that Walter Bryant & Joseph Blanchard be instructed to complete running and marking the curve line." March 4, 1768, they voted that an address be signed and presented to "Isaac Ringe Surveyor General of all his Majesty's lands in the Province of New Hampshire." This address set forth to the "Surveyor General" the circumstances of their purchase, and the necessity of running the line, and establishing the same. Dr. Belknap, in his History of New Hampshire, says, "Surveyors were employed at several times to make this curve line; but in running first from the southern, and then from the eastern, boundary to the river Pemigewasset, they could not make the lines meet. Controversies were thus engendered between grantees of crown lands, and those of the Masonians, which subsisted for many years. In some cases the disputes were compromised, in others left open for litigation, till, by the Revolution, the government fell into other hands." It would seem, however, that Dr. Belknap was not fully informed in relation to the termination of the controversy between the state and the Masonian proprietors, as will be shown hereafter.

The next day after receiving a deed from Mason, the purchasers of Mason's claim made and caused to be recorded in Rockingham county records, a quitclaim deed<sup>1</sup> of the following towns, viz., Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, Hampton, Gosport, Kingston, Derry, Chester, Nottingham, Barrington, Rochester, Canterbury, Bow, Chichester, Epsom, and Barnstead. Notwithstanding this quitclaim, the purchasers were severely censured for their action in purchasing Mason's claim, during the pending of negotiations between the provisional government and Mason for the same. Whereupon the purchasers, or proprietors, sent a communication to the committee of the government having the matter in charge, which may be found in full in Provincial Papers, Vol. V, pp. 833-835, wherein they rehearsed the circumstances of the contract with Mason, and the neglect of the assembly to comply with the conditions of said contract, and completely exonerated themselves from

<sup>1</sup> That the reader may understand the magnitude and importance of this quitclaim deed, an explanation is necessary. These quitclaimed towns, though few in number, included almost the entire central and south-easterly parts of the state, where, up to this time (1746), nearly all the settlements had been made. The provincial government of New Hampshire, in granting townships, had been neither stingy nor parsimonious. The towns of Epsom and Barnstead have, we think, remained intact as when granted. The town of Gosport has been united to Rye to form one town. The other twelve towns have been divided and sub-divided till, within the territory which comprised the fifteen towns, there are now forty-three entire towns, besides the larger part of the towns of Hooksett, Pembroke, and Concord, and smaller parts of Hopkinton, Allenstown, and Manchester. These forty-three towns are,—Bow, Chester, Candia, Auburn, Raymond, Derry, Londonderry, Kingston, East Kingston, Sandown, Danville, Exeter, Newmarket, South Newmarket, Brentwood, Epping, Hampton, Hampton Falls, Seabrook, Kensington, Portsmouth, Newcastle, Rye, Greenland, Rochester, Farmington, Milton, Dover, Somersworth, Rollinsford, Durham, Madbury, Lee, Newington, Stratham, Barrington, Strafford, Chichester, Pittsfield, Loudon, Canterbury, and Northfield.

all blame on account of the purchase. They claimed that they had made the purchase in the interest of the people and the province, fearing it would fall into other hands less friendly. They referred to the fact that they had quitclaimed the several towns. To assure them of their sincerity and desire to benefit the people and the government, they proposed to sell to the government their claim for the same amount they had paid, with the costs, provided this be done within one month from the date hereof, and "the deed is made to convey the land to the Government to be granted to such inhabitants as the Governor and Council shall grant charters."

The negotiations for the purchase of these proprietors' claims were continued for a long time without a favorable result. It will be noticed that one of the conditions of this their formal offer to sell their claim was that "*the deed is made to convey the land to the Government to be granted to such inhabitants as the Governor and Council shall grant charters.*" After the long controversy which had taken place in relation to this matter, it is not strange that the assembly failed to accept such terms and vote the money to make the purchase.

Failing to sell their claim to the government, the purchasers, or proprietors, called a meeting May 18, 1748, nearly two years after the date of their deed, and organized by choosing Theodore Atkinson, moderator, and George Jaffrey, clerk. They also chose committees to look into, and get copies of, papers to sustain their claim, and to prosecute trespassers upon their lands. They immediately proceeded to grant land for townships, in different parts of their territory. In these grants they professed to be quite liberal, asking no pay for the land, only providing that the grantees, or settlers, should perform certain acts within a limited time, while the grantors reserved to themselves a certain portion of the land upon which they were to pay no taxes, nor contribute anything toward making improvements until their lands should be occupied.

Although the Masonian proprietors had at first quitclaimed the townships of Bow and Chester, within which a considerable portion of ancient Suncook was comprised, still the inhabitants of Suncook appear to have been considerably alarmed at this time, owing to the fact that some of them lived on land not within the limits of either of those towns. This alarm is inferred from a petition signed by Suncook people, of which a facsimile copy is here given.

We also give a copy of another petition signed by Suncook people :

Province of New Hampshire }	Jan. 26 1748-9 To the Hon <sup>ble</sup> Theodore Atkinson Esqr and others Purchasers of John Tufston Mason Esqr his right to land within said Province. Humbly shews that we subscribers on or about fourteen years ago purchased sundry tracts of land of Massachusetts men situate between Chester and Merrimack river as by reference to our deeds
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No. 2.

3

To the Gentlemen purchasers of the Lands  
in New Hampshire. That was Capt. John Tipton  
Maps.

Gentlemen;

We the Subscribers Proprietors  
of the Great & General Court of the  
New Hampshire

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No. 2

3

To the Gentlemen purchasers of the Lands  
in N.E. 3 = Hampshire. that was Capt. John Tipton  
Measures.

Gentlemen;

We, the Subscribers, Proprietors

in Suncook & Tam.

may at large appear and as we apprehend what lands are not comprehended within your quitclaim and grants are undoubtedly at your disposal and as we conceive ye land aforesaid is without your quitclaim to Chester and not yet granted we pray when you grant or dispose of the same you would reserve and grant to us our improvements or purchase which we have dwelt upon and improved for eleven years past. Your consideration hereof will ever oblige your Humble Servants.

Samuel Gaatt      William Knox      his  
Joseph J Brown  
mark

September 30, 1749, Mason, by his attorneys, he being in England at the time, gave another deed of his claim, which he ratified December 11, 1750. It was recorded in Rockingham County records, in 1753. It differed materially from the deed given in 1746, not only in the boundaries given, but in the names of grantees, and the proportion to each. The boundaries are as follows: "Beginning at the sea three miles north from Merrimack river, thence running parallel with said river at the distance of three miles to the head thereof, from thence westward till sixty miles are completed; thence across the land to the inland or northerly end of a line running from the mouth of the Piscataqua up the same to the farther head thereof and then northwestward till sixty miles are completed from the mouth of said river; then beginning at the place three miles northward of the Merrimack, where it first began runs along the sea coast to Cape Ann and round about the same to the middle of Naumkeak, through the river thereof up into the land westward till sixty miles are completed; thence across the land to the inland or northerly end of the line running from the mouth of the Piscataqua river aforesaid." This is a very peculiar deed. It was intended to convey, not only a considerable portion of Massachusetts, but also a portion of New Hampshire. It is probable that it also covered the 23,675 acres which Dr. Belknap says Massachusetts bought of Mason several years before. It was evidently intended to convey all the land conveyed to John Mason by both grants—that of 1621, and that of 1629.

The names of the grantees, and proportions to each, are as follows: Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Jotham Odiorne, Joshua Pierce, Thomas Packer, George Jaffrey, Thomas Wallingford, and John Wentworth, Jr., each one fifteenth part; Mark Hunking Wentworth, two fifteenth parts; Samuel Solly, Nathaniel Meserve, John Thomlinson, Daniel Pierce, Clement March, and Mary Moore, each one thirtieth part; Joseph Blanchard, one sixtieth part; Paul March and Joseph Green, each one hundred and twentieth part, thus conveying twenty-nine thirtieth parts, and reserving one thirtieth part for himself.

We do not fully understand why this deed was given. The con-

sideration was only nominal, and it was not recorded till 1753. No mention is made of it in the proprietors' records, nor of any change of proprietors. We do not know whether the proprietors ever really acquired any additional land by reason of this deed. It reserved to John Tufton Mason one thirtieth part. In nearly all cases when land was to be divided and drawn for by the proprietors, it was divided into fifteen lots, or parts, and each man who had a deed of one fifteenth part, drew one share, and those who had a deed of less than one fifteenth part, were coupled together, so as to draw one fifteenth part, Mason drawing his proportion with the rest.

April 11, 1750, the proprietors voted "to empower Thomas Packer to grant to such persons as he should see cause, 1,000 acres of land belonging to said proprietors, known as Allens Town and the Gore of land between that and Bow." In accordance with this vote, Mr. Packer, April 16, made an agreement with sundry persons to settle upon said lands, in consideration of which, and other acts to be performed by them, they were each to receive a portion of the land.

April 25, they voted that "James Cochran of Londonderry be one of the grantees and that Mr. Packer insert his name in the grant that he shall make by virtue of the vote aforesaid." The agreement was signed by Mr. Packer, and fifteen other men, including James Cochran. Among the things to be performed were the enclosure of 1,000 acres, with a suitable fence to protect the herbage, within two months; build a bridge across Great Suncook river at the Isle, within one year; and each one build a house upon his share, or lot, and have a family settled there, within two years, from the date hereof. If any of the persons should neglect, or refuse, to perform their part of the contract, then such person should forfeit his share of the land.

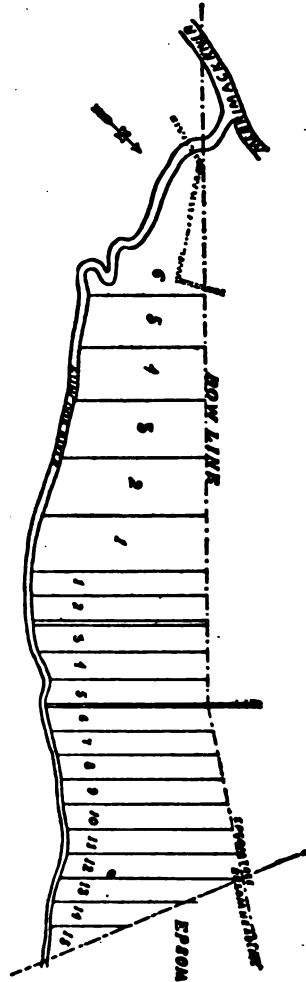
Subsequently there was another similar contract, or agreement, made, though signed mainly by other parties. Only a few of the signers of either of these agreements received deeds of the land. It is supposed that those failing to receive deeds, either forfeited their shares, or sold out their interest to others who took deeds of their shares of the land.

The proprietors voted August 30, 1750, "that the tract of land known as Allen's Town and the tract called the Gore adjoining thereto, be severed to and amongst the proprietors as soon as may be."

September 30, 1750, they voted "that Joshua Pierce and Thomas Packer be a committee to employ a surveyor and chainman to lay out and make a division of the tract of land called Allens Town into fifteen equal shares and only two lots to a share to be coupled in equal values as near as may be and planning suitable highways and return a complete plan thereof and then said shares be drawn for by the said proprietors."

In accordance with this vote, Walter Bryant, a surveyor of note, was employed to make the surveys. He divided a portion of Allen's Town into thirty lots, not including the westerly part which had formerly constituted a part of ancient Suncook, nor some land along the southerly side of Suncook river. He also divided the easterly part of the Gore, or Buckstreet, which the proprietors had empowered Mr. Packer to give to settlers, into fifteen lots, numbering them from one to fifteen, commencing on the westerly side, or end, of the territory. No. 1 extended west to the westerly side line of William Goss's farm, on the northerly side of Buckstreet road.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2 comprise part of the three farms now owned by William Goss, Windsor A. Jenness, and Charles B. Fowler. David S. Batchelder lives on lot No. 3. Lot No. 4 is now owned in part by Jonathan Brown. Its western boundary was lot No. 3, between which two lots the road leading from Buckstreet road to the Mani place was laid out. Sarah P. Knox lives on lot No. 5, which extends easterly to the road that leads from Buckstreet road to the bridge by the mills. Lot No. 6 is known as the Kimball place, now owned in part by Sarah P. Knox. Frank W. Stevens lives on lot No. 7. Lots Nos. 8 and 9 extend easterly from the Hardy road, so called, to the Hiram Batchelder farm, which farm includes lots Nos. 10 and 11, and a piece from the westerly part of lot No. 12. The dividing line between lots Nos. 12 and 13 crosses the Buckstreet road near where it is crossed by the Great, or Ames, brook. Lots Nos. 13, 14, and 15 extend easterly from the easterly line of lot No. 12 to Epsom line near McCoy's cove, so called. Each of these lots extended from Suncook river to Epsom, or Bow line. Map No. 3 shows the relative size and position of these lots.



MAP NO. 2.

Plan of the Buckstreet Lots numbered from 1 to 15.

He also divided the land westerly of these lots, or the Suncook end

of the Gore, into nine lots, numbering them from one to nine, commencing on the easterly side, or end, of the territory. The location of these last named lines is not now known, and as this land was probably nearly all occupied and held under titles derived from the Suncook proprietors, it is probable that very little attention was paid to this survey.

He also divided a strip of land on the north-west side of Bow line within the township of Bow, which the Masonian proprietors claimed, into lots. The proprietors of Bow, however, did not propose to yield their claim. In May, 1755, they chose Theophilus Smith, Esq., Daniel Marston, and Samuel Lane, or any two of them, to be a committee to treat with the proprietors of Mason's claim in relation to the line between their respective lands.

In November, 1757, the Masonian proprietors chose Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, and John Ringe, or any two of them, a committee to settle the boundary line between their territory and the township of Bow.

In 1758 the said Theophilus Smith and Samuel Lane, and the said Nathaniel Meserve and George Jaffrey, in behalf of said respective proprietors, made a report in which they say,—

Having met several times, and produced the claims and demands of each party, they have finally mutually concluded and agreed that the dividing line between the said township of Bow on the southeasterly side thereof, and the lands of said proprietors of Mason's Right, and those who hold as aforesaid, shall be as follows, viz; Beginning on the line of the Township of Epsom at the northeasterly corner of that lot laid out in the right of said Proprietors at a place called Buckstreet numbered twelve, from thence shall run at the head of the lots laid out as aforesaid, at said Buckstreet, on a southwest & by south course until it intersects the head line of the lot Numbered five and from thence on a south west course until it comes to the southerly corner of said township of Bow.

This report was dated January 21, 1758, and signed by Theophilus Smith, Samuel Lane, Nathaniel Meserve, and George Jaffrey, and witnessed by William Parker and Davis Sewall. It will be remembered that a portion of lot No. 12 constitutes a part of the Asa Ames farm, and that lot No. 5, on the northerly side of Buckstreet road, is owned by Isaac G. Russ and Sarah P. Knox.<sup>1</sup>

On May 6, 1752, the proprietors drew for the thirty lots, or fifteen shares, into which Bryant had divided Allen's Town. October 3, 1752, the proprietors took the following action:

Whereas a tract of land commonly called the Gore adjoining to the tract of land commonly known by the name of Allens Town and part of the said tract called Allens Town not yet divided adjoining to said Gore which were intended to be laid out and divided into fifteen equal rights or shares to the rights of

<sup>1</sup> See Map No. 2.



fifteen proprietors or their assigns, and Whereas Sundry persons have moved to purchase some improvements they have made upon said Gore, Therefore voted that Joshua Pierce and Thomas Packer be a committee in behalf of said proprietors and are hereby empowered and desired to make agreement with such person or persons who are settled on said Gore or the said tract called Allens Town and to divide the remainder into fifteen equal lots or shares except the mill privilege at the island on Suncook river which is not to be divided but to be disposed of by the committee in the best manner they can, for the advantage of the proprietors and return a plan of the same as soon as may be to said proprietors and then the said lots to be drawn for to the respective rights of said proprietors.

January 23, 1753, the following action was taken :

Whereas by a vote of said proprietors of the 23 day of October last Joshua Pierce and Thomas Packer were empowered and desired to make agreements with such person or persons who were settled on the Gore adjacent to Allens Town so called and part of said Allens Town adjoining to said Gore which were intended to be divided into fifteen equal shares or rights to the fifteen proprietors or their assigns; and as James Cochran and John Cochran have moved to purchase some small tracts within the premises and as there may be also some other tracts not yet improved by any persons which may better accommodate the said proprietors by selling them than having them laid out to their respective rights, therefore voted that the above said gentlemen be and hereby are empowered and desired to sell all the right and title of said proprietors to the tracts moved for by said James & John Cochran to them and such other small tracts in the premises as they shall think will be better to sell for the use of said proprietors than to be divided amongst the shares or rights of said fifteen proprietors and for such sums or on such terms as will be most for the advantage of the said proprietors and to make report of their proceedings to said proprietors as soon as may be.

August 27, 1753, they voted "the lot butted on Buckstreet lot No 1 containing about one hundred twenty acres to Clement March as part of his right in undivided land." This land is now owned by William Goss, George W. Nickson, and Warren D. Foss.

January 14, 1755, Thomas Packer deeded nine of the Buckstreet lots as follows: To Joseph Sinclair, lot No. 1; Samuel Connor, No. 2; Thomas Lucas, No. 3; Daniel Lucas, No. 4; James Lucas, No. 5; Widow Sarah James, No. 7; John McGafney, No. 8; Thomas Fullerton, No. 9; Thomas Hines, No. 15.<sup>1</sup>

In January, 1758, the proprietors instructed and empowered Mr. Packer to deed to James Cochran lots Nos. 13 and 14, lot No. 13 drawn by said Cochran falling short of the quantity contained in other lots. He was to pay for the balance of land in No. 14, above what was necessary to make good the deficiency of No. 13. There is reason to believe he never paid the amount in full.

We find the following record under date of January 24, 1787 :

Whereas James Cochran gave his note of hand to Thomas Packer for 162 pounds old tenor with interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per year till paid and whereas said Cochran has paid part of said note and finding his purchase

<sup>1</sup> The reader is referred to Map No. 3 for the shape and position of these lots.

was at a dear rate and having petitioned for an abatement of what is due, the proprietors considering the circumstances of said Cochran, Therefore voted that the said Cochran be and hereby is discharged from said note.

These deeds were quitclaim deeds given in consideration of the grantees having divided the before-mentioned thousand acres of land into lots and returned a plan of the same to said proprietors, and each, except Cochran, having settled upon one of said lots. They conveyed all right, title, and interest of the proprietors in said lands, but reserved to his Majesty's use all white pine trees growing and being thereon.

March 30, 1756, several persons were added to the committee to settle with any persons who had settled upon the "Gore," or upon "any part of Allen's Town" adjacent to the "Gore."

October 21, 1757, they voted to sell to Thomas Lucas a strip on the southerly side of lot No. 3. now owned by D. S. Batchelder. They afterwards voted to pay him back the money, because it had been so much trouble to him.

June 17, 1758, they deeded to John Cochran, mill-wright, of Bow, two pieces of land in the Gore adjoining Suncook river, 190 acres. This was the same land that a few years later he deeded to his sons, Thomas, John, Robert, and James 3d. The land was a part, or all, of lots Nos. 59 and 60, second division, Suncook lots. Mr. Cochran lived undoubtedly on the Bow side of the line, but it is supposed his mills stood on the Gore side. We find no deed recorded, conveying any part of the Mill lot to Mr. Cochran, though it might possibly have been included in the 190 acres aforesaid.

November 22, 1758, the proprietors deeded to James Cochran land in the Gore, lot No. 55, second division, Suncook lots, which had been deeded to him in 1749 by Francis Carr. April 6, 1759, they deeded to him Suncook lot, No. 9, second division, which had been deeded him by Noah Johnson. January 22, 1760, they deeded him another piece of land in the Gore, which, with the two preceding pieces, constituted his farm, the easterly part of which he had, the year before, deeded to his son, Dea. William Cochran. It is now owned by Daniel T. Merrill and his son. The westerly half, now owned by Mrs. Mary Jane, widow of the late Moses R. Lake, he deeded, with the buildings on it, to his son, Maj. James Cochran, in 1766.

April 18, 1760, they deeded to Eleazer Allen two pieces of land in the Gore, containing 45 acres, probably part of two Suncook lots. On the same day they deeded to Walter Bryant land in the Gore extending from Suncook river to Bow line. This land is now owned by Warren D. Foss, where his buildings stand. June 24, 1760, they deeded to Nehemiah McDaniel 108 acres of land in the Gore, comprising Suncook lots, second division, Nos. 57 and 58. It had previously been deeded

to him by Francis Carr, who paid the proprietors for it 400 pounds. It now constitutes the farm of Martin H. Cochran, and a part of the Noah M. Cochran farm. December 3, 1760, they deeded to Luther Morgan six acres in the Gore, and to Nathaniel, three fourths of an acre. The Morgans, father and son, lived on the farm now owned by George P. Morgan, which is Suncook lot, first division, No. 28, and had been purchased of Benjamin Holt by Luther Morgan.

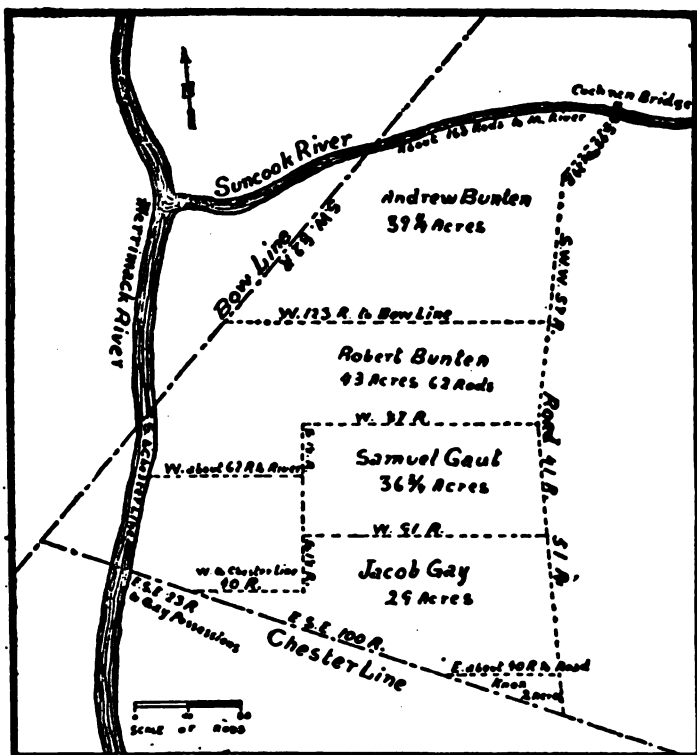
June 9, 1763, they deeded to William Martin lot No. 56, second division, Suncook lots, in the Gore, containing 59 acres. As Mr. Martin had lived on it several years, it is probable he had purchased the land previously of the Suncook proprietors, though we find no deed recorded. It now constitutes a part of the Noah M. Cochran farm.

The foregoing deeds convey nearly all the land contained within the Gore. By consulting maps Nos. 2 and 3, the location of nearly all the land here mentioned can be traced out.

December 17, 1760, the proprietors deeded to Jacob Gay 29 acres; December 29, to Andrew Buntin, 49½ acres. These pieces were not in the Gore, nor in Pembroke, but in the territory which the Masonian proprietors called "A part of Allen's Town adjacent to the Gore, which had not been divided into lots, or shares." We give the boundaries of the two pieces, because we think they fix the location of the first bridge built over Suncook river, and the first road laid out by the Suncook proprietors, through this part of their territory. Buntin's land was bounded as follows: "Beginning at Cochran's bridge and running south 43° west 24 rods by said road, then still by said road 10° west 57 rods to land in possession of Robert Buntin, thence west 123 rods to Bow line, thence by said Bow line northeast 82 rods to Suncook river; thence by said river to said bridge where we began"; and Gay's land, viz.: "Beginning at the country road, corner of land in possession of Samuel Gault, and runs west 91 rods, thence south 18 rods, then west about 40 rods to Chester line, thence east southeast about 100 rods to land in possession of William Knox, thence by his land east about 40 rods to the road, then by said road, 51 rods to where we began."

This sale to Buntin and Gay was made agreeable to a survey by Walter Bryant in 1760, wherein he paid but little attention to the laying out by the Suncook proprietors.

It will be noticed that Andrew Buntin's land was bounded on the south by land in possession of Robert Buntin, and Gay's land on the north by land in possession of Samuel Gault and on the south in part by land in possession of William Knox. It is not known whether Knox and Buntin who, the Masonian proprietors say, had land in possession, ever purchased these lands of the Masonian proprietors, or not, as no deeds to that effect have been found recorded.



MAP No. 4.

Plan of the western part of Allentown, which the Masonian proprietors said was adjacent to the Gore, as made by Walter Bryant in 1766.

The reader is referred to map No. 4 for the relative positions of these lots. If he will also refer to map No. 2, representing Suncook lots, and to annals for 1748, he will see that lot No. 2 was then (1748) owned by Jacob Farrar's heirs of Concord, and lot No. 20, by John Barnard of Andover, Mass.; lot No. 21, by Thomas Russ, who lived on it; No. 22, by Timothy Richardson's heirs of Woburn, Mass.; No. 23, by William Knox, who lived on it; Nos. 24 and 25, by Samuel Gault who with his sons, lived on them; and No. 26, by Andrew Otterson, who lived on it. No. 23 is the lot on which Mrs. Green now lives. Nos. 24 and 25, the lots on which Charles Bailey and Norris C. Gault live; and No. 26, the lot on which William F. Head lives. The reader will remember that these lots did not then run to Merrimack river but extended a long distance east from the road, as will be seen on the map of Suncook lots.

As the subsequent action of the Masonian proprietors does not par

ticularly relate to Pembroke affairs, we pass over twenty-four years, simply remarking that they continued to hold meetings regularly, or as occasion required, granting townships, and re-granting them when the first grantees failed to perform the conditions of their grant, making sale of, or dividing, reserved or ungranted lands, and attending to such other matters as concerned their interests.

The right of the Masonian proprietors to have a curve line, referred to in the former part of this chapter, from the northerly end of their easterly line, to the westerly end of their southerly line, seems eventually to have been questioned. In 1786 the General Court appointed a committee to ascertain and settle the western boundary line of the Masonian claim. The committee consisted of John McDuff, Josiah Bartlett, and Archibald Murphy. In March, 1787, they published a notice in the *New Hampshire Mercury* that they would meet at Exeter, April 3, 1787, for that purpose. The proprietors chose Woodbury Langdon and John Pierce a committee to meet the committee of the General Court. It appears that they were not agreed, for in July the proprietors chose a committee to draft a memorial and remonstrance. In August these were considered and adopted. In September they chose Joshua Brackett and John Pierce a committee to present the memorial and remonstrance to the General Court, and instructed them to employ Benjamin West as counsel to defend their interests. In November they sent again for Benjamin West, desiring his attendance December 10. In February, 1788, the proprietors chose Daniel Ringe and John Pierce a committee, and empowered them "to compromise and settle the claim of the state, or submit, or refer, the whole controversy to men competent to judge, and of character, not inhabitants of the State, and whose report shall be final."

In September, 1788, Ringe and Pierce made the following report:

Pursuant to the powers given us by a vote of the proprietors at their meeting, February 11, 1788, we have treated with the General Court and their agents, and after a tedious negotiation we have agreed on the part of said proprietors in order to obtain a final settlement of said controversy that the said proprietors should pay to the said State eight hundred dollars in specie within one year from the date and forty thousand dollars in State notes of said State within four years with interest on both of said sums, until paid; for the security of said payments we have given the speaker of the house of Representatives for the time being, our joint bond for both said sums, dated on or about the 18th day of June last, and have received from said agents, of said State, properly authorized, a deed of release of all their claim to the lands aforesaid, dated on the 18th of June last which we have already delivered to George Jaffrey Esqr Clerk of said proprietors, and now request said proprietors will take proper methods for the payment of the said bond and indemnify us from all cost, interest or damage, on account of our Signing said bond more than our just proportion thereof

Portsmouth Sept 5th 1788

Daniel Ringe  
John Pierce

The proprietors voted to accept the report, and fully approved what had been done, and voted to accept and allow Mr. Pierce's account of his expenses, amounting to 609£-3-4. They also voted to give him 500 acres of the proprietors' ungranted land in the north-east quarter of the patent, near Ossipee, which he was to locate at the expense of the proprietors. They voted to raise and assess the amount necessary to pay the state, and interest on the same, and appointed John Ringe, collector.

It appears the General Court had passed a special act to enable the proprietors to assess the lands owned by said proprietors, between the curve line and straight line, to pay the sums agreed upon. The proprietors had in July before, in anticipation of the foregoing report, taken measures to ascertain what lands were still owned by them, between the curve and straight line, and had chosen John Parker, Esq., of Portsmouth, Col. Ebenezer Smith of Meredith, and Capt. Charles Barret of Ipswich, assessors.

From 1788 to 1801, the proprietors held frequent meetings for the transaction of business pertaining to their lands, but there is no record of any meeting between 1807 and 1846, when a meeting was held which seems to have been a centennial, the first deed having been dated in 1746. The records do not show that any business was done except to choose W. H. Y. Hackett, moderator, and Joshua Pierce, clerk.

Some idea can be formed of the magnitude and importance of the Masonian claim, when we reflect that at the first formal meeting of the proprietors, May, 1748, George Jaffrey was chosen clerk, which office he held till 1801, more than fifty years, during which time the records show that they held more than 1,000 meetings, either original or adjourned.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### ROADS, BRIDGES, AND FERRIES, IN SUNCOOK PRIOR TO 1759.

We preface this chapter with extracts from Dr. Bouton's History of Concord, for the purpose of showing, (1) some of the hardships and inconveniences to which the early settlers were subject, (2) the route of travel from Haverhill, Mass., to Penacook, or Concord, in 1726 and (3) that there was a road, or path, from Haverhill to Penacook, in 1728, when Suncook was granted. Subsequently we shall show where this road passed through Suncook, or Pembroke.

Our first extract is as follows:

A journal of the proceedings of the committee appointed by the Great and General Court or Assembly to lay out a new Township of seven miles square at Penny Cook on each side of Merrimack river.

1726 Tuesday May 10th, This day the committee met at the house of Ebenezer Eastman in Haverhill in order to go to Penny Cook to lay out the township according to order.

Wednesday May 11th Present Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Tailor Esqr. Jn<sup>o</sup> Wainwright Esqr. Capt. Jn<sup>o</sup> Shipley, Eleazer Tyng Esqr. and Mr Joseph Wilder. This day the committee received of several of y<sup>e</sup> settlers forty shillings each, a list whereof was taken; being to defray the charge of surveying the land &c; and prepared the necessary provisions for their journey and the attendants, to Penny Cook. Lowry Weather, with some rain.

Thursday May 12th Early this Morning the Committee above named with Mr John Sanders one other of s<sup>d</sup> Committee began their journey from Haverhill in order for Penny Cook, being attended by twenty six persons including the Surveyors, chainmen and such of the intended settlers as were disposed to take a view of the Lands. About half way between Nutfield<sup>1</sup> and Haverhill at a place called Providence Brook, we baited. About eleven or twelve of the clock we arrived at Nutfield, alias Londonderry, and refreshed Our Selves and Horses with our own provisions at the House of one John Barr, an Irish Tavern Keeper as we were informed; but we had nothing of him but Small Beer. Expenses for trouble at y<sup>e</sup> House 5<sup>s</sup>. About one or two we proceeded on our Journey. This afternoon we forded two Brooks or Rivulets called Great and Little which proceeded from Great Massa Beseck and Little Massabesock Ponds and empty themselves into Merrimack; and about Five a clock we arrived at a place called Amoskeag Falls, Merrimack River, and there encamped for the night. At Amoskeag Falls we found several Irish people catching fish which that place affords in great abundance. We traveled in a Cart path from Nutfield to Amoskeag, but it was very indifferent Traveling. Cloudy Weather.

Friday May 13th This morning we proceeded on our Journey Very Hilly and Mountainous Land. About eight a clock we passed by a Fall called Onnahookline in Merrimack River, which is taken from a Hill of the same name. About nine a clock we forded a pretty deep Brook or Rivulett called [a blank] and soon after we came upon a large Tract of Intervale Land Joining to Suncook river, where we baited and refreshed Ourselves and Horses. About ten or eleven a clock we forded Suncook River which is a rappid Stream and many loose stones of considerable Bigness in it making it difficult to pass. One of our men going over, having a heavy load on his Horse was thrown off into the River and lost one of the Baggs of provisions which we lost, not having time to look after it. Another of our men fell into the River. Here we met two men Col<sup>o</sup> Tyng sent up before us with some stores (Benj<sup>a</sup> Niccolls and Eben<sup>r</sup> Virgin two of ye Settlers) and about one a Clock we passed Penny Cook River (alias Shew Brook or Sow Cook) pretty deep and very rocky. Here one of our men tumbled into the River. In a short time after, we came up as far as Penny Cook Falls on Merrimack River and then we steered our course North and traveled over a large Pitch pine plain (indifferent Land) about three miles at least in Length, and proceeded on our Journey, and about five a Clock afternoon we arrived at Penny Cook and encamped on a piece of Intervale Land a plain called Sugar Ball plains, which takes its name from a very high Head or Hill called Sugar Ball Hill whereon was the first Indian Fort as we were informed, which the Indians in old times built to defend themselves from the Maquois and others their enemies.

This diary points out the route of travel from Haverhill to Penny Cook in 1726, viz., From Haverhill to Londonderry, then to Amoskeag Falls, then to Hooksett Falls, then to the intervale south of Suncook

<sup>1</sup> Londonderry.

village, there fording Suncook river, and along the Merrimack to Soucook river, fording it, and on to Garvin's Falls, and then across the plains in a northerly direction to Sugar Ball plains.

We now propose to show a better route. One of the conditions imposed upon the proprietors of Penacook, when the grant was made, was this: They were "to defray the whole expense of cutting a road through the wilderness to the plantation." At a meeting of the proprietors of Penacook, September 9, 1726, Ensign John Chandler, Job Ayer, and William Barker were chosen a committee, "to go out and clear a sufficient cart way to Penny Cook the nearest and best way they can from Haverhill." Richard Hazzen was one who went out "to search out a way from the place where Chester Meetinghouse stands to Penny Cook, and mark the same." Dr. Bouton says "the way was partly cleared during the fall and according to tradition several persons among whom were Henry Rolf and Richard Uran passed the winter of 1726 in the Settlement." Under the date of 1726 he says "the new way from Penny Cook to Haverhill was improved.

We make a few extracts from the records of the proprietors of Penacook:

January 3, 1726-7.<sup>1</sup> Voted that the charge of the settlers hitherto necessarily arising for laying out a cart way from Haverhill to the township be laid before the committee appointed by the Settlers.

March 7th 1727-8 Voted that Ebenezer Eastman Joseph Hall and Abraham Foster be a committee appointed and empowered to amend the new way from Penny Cook from Haverhill.

March 12 1728-9 Voted that fourteen pounds two shillings be allowed as paid unto the several men who have laid their account before us for mending the highways to Penny Cook.

June 29 1729 Voted and allowed Mr Henry Rolf five pounds for his building a ferry boat for the carrying the community and company over the river Suncook.

March 31 1730 Voted that Messrs John Chandler, Ebenezer Eastman and Ebenezer Virgin be a committee to amend and repair the way between the twenty mile tree and Penny Cook in what is necessary not exceeding thirty pounds at the Settlers cost.

Also at the same time

Voted that Messrs John Pecker Ebenezer Stevens and Abraham Bradley be a Committee to amend and repair the necessary roads in Penny Cook according to their discretion for the ensuing year, at the Settlers cost, and also to build a good bridge over Soucook river as soon as may be at the cost of the Settlers also.

From these quotations it appears that in 1726, before Suncook was granted, there was a road laid out, or cut out, from Haverhill, Mass.

<sup>1</sup> The reader will observe, in this chapter, that when any date occurs between the 1st day of January and the twenty-fifth day of March, in any year, two dates are given above. The explanation is this: In 1751 the British Parliament passed an "Act" to change the third day of September, 1752, should be called the fourteenth, thus changing from "Old Style" to "New Style," by dropping out eleven days from the calendar. At the same time they decreed that the year should commence on the first day of January, instead of March twenty-fifth, as previously. Hence in this case, 1726-7, 1726 is the date the time was then reckoned, but it would be 1727 as it is now reckoned.



to Penny Cook, which was afterwards from time to time amended and improved; that in 1729, before Suncook was laid out into lots, there was a ferry-boat put into Suncook river to accommodate travel; that the next year, 1730, still before the probable settlement of Suncook, there was a bridge built over Soucook river. This bridge was built wholly within the limits of ancient Penny Cook, though the place where it landed on the southerly side, is now within the limits of Pembroke. According to the best information we can get it was built about sixty rods northerly from the old Penny Cook line, and about eighty above the site of Head's mills. We gathered these facts from Mark Richardson, now deceased, who once owned half of Head's mills, Edmund Elliott, who was born in a house near Head's mills, and Hugh T. Warren, who once owned the land where this old bridge landed.

The ferry-boat, though not a large one, having cost only five pounds, undoubtedly served to carry "the community and company over the river Suncook" till 1735, when a bridge was probably built over the Suncook river.

Having shown that there was a road through Suncook, which had been improved, a ferry-boat put into Suncook river, and a bridge built over the Soucook, we now propose, as well as we are able, to locate the road. It is to be remembered that the first survey of lots in Suncook was made in the fall of 1730, those on the west side of Pembroke street having been surveyed by Stephen Hosmer, and those on the east side, by Jonas Houghton,—both experienced surveyors. A plan of each lot, with a detailed description, was carefully made and recorded in the proprietors' book of records. By referring to Map No. 2, the reader will see the shape and relative position of each lot. We give a description of lot No. 28, upon which George P. Morgan now lives, as recorded.

This plan describeth lot No 28, first Division, Upland in Suncook Lying on the east side of Merrimack and above Suncook River, containing 48 acres and 14 rods. Bounds as follows beginning at an oak tree standing by the side of Merrimack river and running from thence a due east point 184 rods on No 61 in west, so called, to a stake, then running South 25° east 44 rods to a stake on the *country road*, then running a due west point 200 rods on common land, and on No 27 to a hemlock tree standing by the side of Merrimack river, then running 40 rods with said Merrimack river to the oak first mentioned. Laid out in October 1730 by order of the committee for laying out the first division of Suncook.

Pr Stephen Hosmer Jun. Surveyor

Examined and Entered Aug. 27, 1735.<sup>1</sup>

Pr. Josiah Chandler Clerk.

We also give a description of lot No. 29, which lies, as will be seen by referring to Map No. 2, on the east side of the road directly opposite No. 28, and is now owned by Joseph H. Dearborn.

<sup>1</sup> The reader will notice that the boundaries of these lots were not recorded till August 27, 1735. In explanation we would say, the proprietors did not vote to have a plan and description of these lots recorded till the annual meeting occurring April 29, 1735. The plans and boundaries were probably recorded as soon after that time as convenient.

It contains fifty two acres and one half. It bounds westerly on the town's street Northerly on the Lat. 12° 30', Easterly and Southerly on undivided land.<sup>1</sup> It runs east 25 Degrees north, one hundred and forty rods and it is sixty rods wide. The corners are right angles. The corner marks at the westerly end are stakes and stones and the corner marks at the easterly end are white oaks.

Surveyed Pr Jonas Houghton

Examined & Entered August 27 1735

Pr Josiah Chandler Clerk

Thus it will be seen that the *country road* had been cut out, or laid out, between the above-described lots, or rather, the country road was the basis of the survey, as both of the lots were bounded, one on the east, and the other on the west side, by the road. This establishes the location of the "country road" at the lower end of Pembroke street, and we have no hesitation in asserting that this first road through Suncook was substantially where Pembroke street now is, for the reason, that all the lots on the west side of Pembroke street, surveyed by Mr. Hosmer, were bounded on the east by the "country road," or "the highway," as sometimes called, while those on the east side, surveyed by Mr. Houghton, were bounded on the west by the "town street," proving conclusively that the road was there, and was made the dividing line between the two ranges of lots. After reaching the upper, or northerly, end of the street towards Penacook, the road turned a little to the north, by where Emery Clough now lives. About twenty or thirty rods above Mr. Clough's house, the old road turned westerly, passing down the hill, as does the old road now little used, till near the foot of the hill it turned again in a northerly direction, passing by the site of the old Head's mills, on to where the first bridge was built over Soucook river, and thence on across the plains to Sugar Ball, or East Concord.

Where the road passed southerly from the lower end of Pembroke street to the river, little or nothing is known till 1740-1, when a road was laid out by the Suncook proprietors to the bridge. Nor do we know but little about the road from the river to Haverhill, having no means of fixing the route except tradition, and what Mr. Chase has given in his History of Chester, published in 1869. Mr. Chase, as well as his father, was an old surveyor, and probably had better means of fixing the location of this old road through Chester than any other man. He says of it, "This was the traveled road to Penacook up to 1738." "It left the present main road, probably somewhere near the Jacob Chase place." He then describes the route northerly through Chester to "White Hall" in Hooksett, and says "it probably came near Lakin's pond and Head's Mills." In his map of Chester he marks it

<sup>1</sup>The reader will see, by examining Map No. 2, that the "undivided land" of Mr. Houghton, and the "common land" of Mr. Hoamer, are marked on the map as lot No. 80 second division lots. He must also remember that the second division of lots was voted in February, 1731-2, but not made, so as to be drawn, till 1732, hence the land referred to was both "common" and "undivided" in 1730.

as passing near those points. He says "It was the traveled road up to 1738," indicating that there might have been a change about that time.

We think the road cut out in 1726, and travelled for several years, passed southerly from the easterly end of lot No. 28, or westerly end of lot No. 29, down the hill to the river, near, or a little westerly from, where the Chester turnpike, or road from George O. Lock's house to the grist-mill passes; that till the ferry-boat was used in 1729, the river was forded somewhere south of the present Osgood, or Turnpike, bridge, and that the ferry-boat was put into the river in 1729, below the falls, in deeper water, where the banks are low, thus giving better opportunity to pass to and from the boat.

From these two points, where the river was forded, and where it was crossed in a ferry-boat, which we think were not far apart, the road, or path, passed southerly, according to tradition, on the east side of the high land, east of the residences of John H. Sullivan and William F. Head, and then east of Lakin's pond, and so on, as Mr. Chase described the road.

In 1735, or soon after, a bridge was built across Suncook river lower down the stream, a little west from the westerly end of the Webster mill. There a bridge was supported till after a bridge was built in the winter of 1802-1803, where the present Factory bridge, so called, now stands. After the first-mentioned bridge was built, there was probably a road cut out and travelled, where the present travelled road now is, and perhaps leading into the old road previously mentioned, or perhaps into a new road leading to Haverhill. It will be seen hereafter that a road was laid out over the same route in 1741.

We now propose to show the action of the proprietors of Suncook in relation to roads, bridges, and ferries.

February 4, 1734-5, they voted "to make a reasonable allowance to the men that built a bridge over Camp<sup>1</sup> Brook." This is the brook near the residence of the late Judge Whittemore, afterward called "Meeting-house Brook." Nothing appears to have been paid, as, at the next annual meeting, April 29, 1735, they voted "to allow the men that built the bridge and secured the Meetinghouse from fire, five shillings per day, and two shillings per day for oxen." At this same meeting they voted "to give thirty pounds towards building a bridge over Suncook river, provided the other towns will add enough to build a good Sufficient bridge."

In September, 1735, money was raised by the town of Rumford<sup>2</sup> to

<sup>1</sup> Tradition says this brook was named "Camp Brook" from the fact that the Indians, when they travelled this way, built their camps on its banks. After the meeting-house was built, it was called "Meeting-house Brook," from its near proximity to that building.

<sup>2</sup> The settlers at Penny Cook had petitioned the provincial government to be granted town privileges under the name of Rumford. The prayer of this petition had been granted, and the town was now (1735) Rumford, instead of Penny Cook.

build a bridge over Suncook river, one third part of the cost of building the bridge to be at the expense of the town.

From these votes it appears that the settlers of both towns had become dissatisfied with the accommodations afforded by the ferry-boat which had been used some six years, and were willing to contribute toward building a bridge to accommodate the travel. It also appears that some other town was expected to contribute for that purpose. It might have been Chester, on the south, or Contoocook, now Roscawen, on the north. It is not positively known that the bridge was built in 1735, though it is probable. In the call for a meeting May 17, 1738, there was an article to see if they would vote to lay out a road through lot No. 61 in the west, now owned by Solomon Whitehouse, and No. 28, now owned by George P. Morgan, and lot No. 1—Mill lot—to the bridge. The record states that the article passed in the negative. This proves there was a bridge there in 1738.

There is a tradition that there was once a road running from Main street southerly across the Whitehouse and Morgan farms, past or near where Rev. Jacob Emery lived. The fact that in 1738, as heretofore shown, there was an effort made to get a road laid out in that vicinity, though the road was not laid out, would seem to indicate that there might have been a path, or private road, travelled there. We have no doubt but that Mr. Emery had some sort of road from his house to the main road, but we have found no evidence, either in the Suncook proprietors' records, or in the town records, that there was ever any road laid out there. There is evidence that there was once a bridge across the Suncook river somewhere near, or north from, the China mill. It had been removed by some means before 1760. As we find no mention of such bridge in the Suncook proprietors' records, it is evident they had nothing to do about building it. By whom, or when, it was built or when removed, we are unable to say.

May 11, 1737, the proprietors voted "to lay out a road through lot Nos. 16 and 17." The same day they voted also "to build a good and sufficient cart bridge over Soucook river, where it may be thought most convenient." Dudley Bradstreet, Benjamin Chandler, and Timothy Knox were chosen "a committee to locate and superintend the building, and also to lay out a road to and from the bridge."

In the call for a meeting June 15, 1737, was an article "to see if they would vote to build two boats to be kept in the Merrimack river, one at the mouth of Suncook river, and the other against the house-lot of Joseph Parker." At the meeting it was voted "to build one boat to be kept in the Merrimack river against Mr. Parker's house-lot for the benefit of the proprietors." Thus in one year they established a ferry in Merrimack river, built a bridge over Soucook river, and laid

out a road from Main street to the bridge, and from the bridge to Rumford line. These roads are the same as now travelled. They also laid out a road from the bridge to the ferry, and thence southerly on the bank of the Merrimack to "Meeting-house Brook," and thence easterly, across lot No. 6 and the parsonage lot, to Main street. .

By examining map No. 2, the location of the following lots will be seen: No. 5—the parsonage lot—now owned by the heirs of Aaron Whittemore; No. 6, now owned by Edmund Elliott; No. 10, now owned by James Dodge; No. 14, adjoining Merrimack river, west of lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9; No. 15, next north of No. 14; No. 16, where the bridge lands; then Nos. 17 and 18, remembering that the map shows a long distance from the north side of No. 18 to Rumford line.

The following copy of the laying out of these roads, with the accompanying explanation, will give the reader a correct idea of them:

Suncook June 15 1737 Layed out a highway turning out of the country road that goes to Rumford into lot No. 10 running on the north side of said lot.

This will be recognized as the Thompson road. This return of laying out was not signed by the committee.

Suncook March 19 1738-9 Laid out a road four rods wide beginning at the Common land on Rumford line to Soucook bridge which lands in the lot No 16, running southeasterly as the marks direct to lot No 15 and then two rods wide as the marks direct southeasterly to ye Ferry which is in ye lot No. 14 then running two rods wide on ye bank of Merrinack river to the Meetinghouse Brook acrost s<sup>d</sup> brook, then running up s<sup>d</sup> Brook to ye Lot No 6 then running as ye marks direct easterly across ye corner of lot No 6 to the line between the Parsonage lot and No 6 then running three rods wide in ye parsonage on ye line to the bank of ye s<sup>d</sup> brook then along on ye bank of s<sup>d</sup> brook to ye town Street

Laid out Pr Dudley Bradstreet }  
Benjamin Chandler } Committee

Examined and entered Pr Noah Johnson Props Clerk.

The reader will bear in mind that prior to this there had been no road to Rumford, except that cut out by the Penny Cook settlers in 1726, and no bridge across Soucook river except that built by the proprietors of Penny Cook in 1730. Also that the roads laid out at this time were designed to open a more direct communication between Suncook and the west side of Merrimack river, now the most compact part of the city of Concord, and where were then the most important settlements. This would also shorten the distance from Rumford to Massachusetts, whence the settlers of Rumford originally came. The town of Rumford had already established a ferry across the Merrimack river, a little above where the Concord bridge now is.

At the annual meeting in 1738, they voted "to lay out a road from the Meeting-house to the lower bridge over Soucook river." This road was undoubtedly intended to shorten the distance travelled between

Suncook and Rumford. We do not know that this road was ever laid out, as we find no record of it, nor any evidence, either recorded or traditional, that there was ever any such road there.

In 1739 the proprietors voted "that the Committee should have power to sell the boat to some proper person that will be obliged to maintain s<sup>d</sup> boat at the place where it now lyeth." Timothy Knox, James Mann, James Moore, Robert White, and Francis Doyen entered their personal dissent against the proceedings to sell the boat in Suncook. We do not know whether the boat was sold or not, nor how long a ferry was kept there.

In the warrant for a meeting June 17, 1740, was an article "to see if they will empower the committee to establish a road *from the bridge* over Suncook river southerly across the lots where the path now goeth to the town line, and from said bridge northeasterly through the Mill Lot No. 1, and through the common land to the east end of lot No 28 to land left for a highway." The record states "Agreed to let that article drop concerning the establishing roads for the present."

At a meeting February 18, 1740-1, "voted to build a good Sufficient bridge over Suncook river as soon as may be done." Noah Johnson, Joseph Baker, and Joseph Wood were chosen "to take the care and oversight of building a good and Sufficient bridge."

It appears that, by some means, the bridge built a few years before had been carried away, or destroyed suddenly, from the fact that a meeting was called at this inclement season with no other business except to provide for building the bridge. After calling the meeting to order and choosing a moderator, they immediately adjourned to the house of Caleb Lovejoy, who lived on the opposite side of the street from the meeting-house, a few rods north from where Charles Whittemore's house now is.

On February 26, 1740-1, John Coffrin gave the proprietors of Suncook a deed of land for a road. The consideration was as follows: "For divers good causes and considerations, more especially for, and in consideration of, the privileges and advantages that I suppose that it will be to me, to have the proprietors of s<sup>d</sup> Suncook build a bridge across Suncook river near my Mills." The boundaries and description were as follows: "Land lying and being in the township of Suncook aforesaid, being in width four rods and in length from the easterly end of the home lot or first division No 1 to the place where the old bridge stood over the Suncook river."

"The northerly side of the land here granted is to begin at a stake at the easterly end of s<sup>d</sup> lot No. 1, and runs south sixty five degree west sixteen rods to a pine tree marked, thence west twenty degree south eighteen rods to the mill yard thence south twenty five degree

east to the place where the *old bridge stood*, thence southwardly across said river to the southwardly shore; said land here granted is to be four rods wide from each and every part of the line here described, and to lie on the southwardly side of said line." The easterly line of lot No. 1, or mill lot, should correspond with Stephen A. Bates's westerly line. It was originally a due north and south line. It crosses Main street, in Suncook village, a short distance westerly from Stephen A. Bates's house, and if extended northerly from Main street, strikes a stone set in the ground on land of Augustus Austin. This stone is claimed to be the south-east corner of lot No. 27, once owned by Rev. Jacob Emery, afterward by his son Jacob, and later by his grandson Jacob, and the north-west corner of lot No. 1, or Mill lot, which was deeded to Cochran.

This line, if extended southerly from Main street, passes through the stable built by D. S. Jones, and crosses Glass street a little west of the large house built lately by the Huggins family, and strikes Suncook river a little north of the Factory company's dam. The deed referred to is still extant. It was dated February 26, 1740, "on the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign." It is signed by John Coffrin, and witnessed by

her  
John Fyffe and Jane — Gaat.  
mark

It was never acknowl-  
edged before a justice of the peace, nor recorded in the Middlesex County records at Cambridge, or the Rockingham County records at Exeter. John H. Sullivan, Esq., who made a careful survey and measurement according to the points and distances given in the deed, found the northerly side of the mill yard, near the store door next south of the Osgood house, and taking from there the point given in the deed, struck the place where the old bridge stood a few feet westerly from the easterly end of the Factory company's cloth room. We think this deed establishes certain facts which have been heretofore in doubt; that the bridge built in 1741 was *not* the first bridge built over Suncook river; that the first bridge built over Suncook river was not built at, or near, the Factory company's dam, but across the river near, or a few feet west from, the Webster mill, and that Cochran's mills were first built in that immediate vicinity.

At the annual meeting, March 23, 1740-1, twenty-six days after the foregoing deed was given, and thirty-four days after the vote to build the bridge, the proprietors voted "that the committee now chosen be empowered to lay out a road from the west end of lot No 29 to the lot No 1 to the bridge and from s<sup>d</sup> bridge southerly as the path now goeth to the town line." This road was undoubtedly laid out agreeably to the vote, and so far as we know, was practically where is the

present travelled road from Suncook village to Manchester. The town line referred to in the vote was probably 150 rods below, or southerly from the present Hooksett line.

October 19, 1741, they voted "to clear out a cart road between house lots Nos. 33 and 34." This is the road that now leads easterly from the main street near the Congregational meeting-house.

The foregoing are all the roads, bridges, and ferries that were laid out and built by the proprietors of Suncook of which there is any mention in their records, except where rangeways were left for highways, when the lots were laid out, and some roads laid out to the intervalle lots. These last mentioned were a sort of private ways, to enable owners of intervalle lots to get to them. From 1741 to 1759, when Pembroke was incorporated, the principal business transacted was to take measures to defend the titles to their lands, and to raise money to pay the salary of their settled minister, the Rev. Aaron Whittemore. Between 1741 and 1748, for some reason, many of the settlers of Suncook left the plantation.

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## CHAPTER X.

### ANNALS, 1760-1769.

1760. To satisfy the curiosity of those interested to know, it is proper here to say, that the name Pembroke was given to the newly-incorporated township by Gov. Benning Wentworth, as is supposed, in honor of the Earl of Pembroke, then a prominent member of the Court of St. James. The word is from the Welsh, *penbroch*, signifying head of the foam.

Nor will it be out of place, at the beginning of this new era in their history, to give a brief description of the changes wrought by the industry of the people, in their homes, pursuits, diet, manner of life, and character.

The fogs of doubt and uncertainty as to titles, so long hanging over their homes and lands, having been cleared away to their great joy by favoring winds of influence, the inhabitants began with lighter hearts and stronger purpose, to enlarge the area of their clearings, with axe and fire subduing the wild lands and making them ready for cultivation. The ashes furnished the best of dressing for the sown grain, and large crops were gathered in the harvest-time, paying a handsome recompense for their persevering labor. Thus the forests slowly, but steadily, vanished, and in their places broad fields and pasture lands appeared as the silent witnesses of their industry.



Also, one by one, the log-houses, with their floors of thick hewn plank, began to give way to framed structures for the better comfort and shelter of the family.

The rough foot-paths and bridle-paths gradually were superseded by highways, as laid out by the surveyor, over which, when finished, wheeled vehicles could safely journey. The old-fashioned wagon, and the two-wheeled chaise, however, did not come into common use till a score or more of years after. Travelling was generally on foot or horseback. The saddle, with its pillion, made room for two on the same horse, and such double riding was a common practice.

The clothing of the early settlers was home-made. Sheep furnished them with wool. This was generally carded, spun, woven, cut, and made into garments in the home. The loom, now so rare, was an indispensable part of the home furnishing, save as sometimes one was owned and used in common, or there was an exchange in work, one doing the spinning, and another the weaving. Flax, also, was grown, which, after suitable rotting in the field, with the aid of the "swingle," "hatchel," and cards, was fitted for the large spinning-wheel, and the smaller linen-wheel,—now so often seen in the parlor as a valuable relic of the days of old,—and woven into lighter garments for summer wear, or into cloth for sheets, "pillow-cases," and table-spreads. All articles of their manufacture were made upon honor, and for durability. If coarse in texture, there was no lack in quality. The days of shoddy were then far in the future.

Of necessity they were a frugal people. Their daily fare was plain but substantial, and usually abundant to satisfy all their need. The luxuries and dainties of the modern table were unknown. Most of their articles of diet were of home production. Wild game from the forests, fish from the streams, and beef, pork, mutton, and poultry, of their own raising, with the fruits of garden and field, well supplied their daily wants and satisfied them. Tea and coffee were little used. Water from well or spring, cider from the cellar, and more or less of West India rum, were ample for their thirst. In the late autumn or early winter, it was no unusual thing for some one to go to Portsmouth, or Newburyport, Mass., with a load of pork for himself and neighbors to exchange for sugar, molasses, and salt, for the coming year's supply.

Every neighborhood had its tannery for the tanning of all the hides within its limits. It was the custom for the shoe-maker to take his "kit of tools," and go into the different homes to manufacture the boots and shoes necessary for the family's supply for the season. The tailor also went the rounds to make the needed garments for the family's use. This became a notable episode in the family history, breaking, as it did, the usual monotony of the home life.

It would be exceedingly interesting to enter their ~~homes~~ homes on a round of inspection, and witness the daily manner of life of the family. Three or four rooms were ordinarily, save as a rapidly increasing family rendered more a necessity, ample for their need. Even large families were often cared for in close quarters. The furnishings of the homes were scant; no carpets on the floors, no pictures on the walls. The straight-backed chairs, the arm chairs, the table, pewter platters and plates, the cupboard, open, or with doors, the "dressers," with their brass-handled drawers, sometimes reaching almost to the ceiling, a "settle," a cradle for the children, and the low-posted, corded bedstead, about completed the list of articles of furniture. The kitchen was the usual living room. In that the work of the family was mainly done, daily meals served, neighborly visits made. In the winter, around its huge fire-places filled with blazing logs, the family gathered in the evening for social enjoyment, rehearsing the experiences of the day, planning for the morrow, story-telling, and discussing the meagre news of the day, the children, meanwhile, playing their simple games, or popping corn in the ashes. Books and newspapers were exceedingly rare, if found at all, in them. The Bible was about the only book in common use. In most of the families this was read morning and evening at the family altar, and became the inspiration of their prayers and labors.

Thus, though inured to hardship and wearying and wearing toil, they ran their narrow round, and lived, as compared with the bustle and hurry of the present day, a quiet, even restful life. They were a simple, frugal, industrious, and hospitable people in the main, good citizens and neighbors, sympathetic, and in times of trouble and sickness, ready to render any assistance in their power. They had few holidays. School privileges for the children were meagre, the range of studies few. The Sabbath was a holy day, and, as a rule, all the people, who were able, wended their way to the House of God, many going long distances to avail themselves of its offered privileges. The fact that this furnished almost their only opportunity for seeing and hearing from their more distant neighbors, and gaining general information, may have had something to do in influencing such attendance on the worship of the sanctuary, but, without doubt, love for it and appreciation of its value to them spiritually, had greater weight in shaping their action. Moreover, they had been trained to it from early childhood, and deemed it the only proper thing to do. Even to-day it *might* be made a blessing to all.

During this year the Presbyterian meeting-house, on the west side of Pembroke street, was probably built, and, December 3, Rev. Daniel Mitchell ordained pastor of the church.

It also witnessed the virtual ending of the last French and Indian War, and the return of the soldiers to their families and farms.

1761. During the summer a severe drought prevailed throughout New England, cutting off the crops and rendering outside assistance necessary. This occasioned great distress to the poorer class, notwithstanding the help received. The township, however, was saved the ravages of forest fires, which did so much damage in the eastern and western sections of the state, till extinguished by copious August rains.

1762. This year, also, the settlers suffered from a drought.

The other most important event of the year was a town-meeting held November 15, with Thomas Lucas moderator, at which, by a majority vote, Rev. Aaron Whittemore was forbidden any longer to occupy his pulpit, and a committee of three was appointed to communicate the fact.<sup>1</sup>

1763. By a special act of the General Assembly, December 17, the Presbyterians, who had for some time reluctantly paid for the support of a Congregational minister, were incorporated into a distinct parish, including all persons then living in Pembroke who "belonged, or might thereafter belong," to their congregation, and Lieut. Thomas McLucas was authorized to call the first meeting.

1764. With this year the town entered on a new era of progress and material prosperity.

A petition dated July 13, and extensively signed by the inhabitants of Londonderry, Chester, Derryfield, Bedford, Goffstown, Starkstown, Pembroke, and Penacook, was sent to the governor, council, and house of representatives, in reference to the use of scoop and dip nets in the Merrimack river and its tributaries in taking salmon, praying them not to restrain, but to appoint fish wardens to supervise and regulate.

This was in remonstrance to one which had previously been sent in asking that fishing with dip and scoop be restrained for three days in the week at the falls,<sup>2</sup> the same as with "seanes," which had lately been forbidden by legislative enactment. Their reason was, that the former method had not been attended with any perceptible diminution of the fish, while the reverse had been seen to be true by the latter. Assured that if the catching of salmon were "wholly stopped" from the first of July to January, and that two or more persons, from each town joining on the river were annually chosen and sworn to see that the laws relating to fishing were properly observed, all would have equal advantage and no injury be done to any, "Wherefore your petitioners pray that

<sup>1</sup> For particulars see Congregational Church, chapter XXII.

<sup>2</sup> Amoskeag.

their said fishing at the Falls may not be Restrained and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray."<sup>1</sup>

It may be proper here to say, that a committee from Londonderry had sent in the petition December 22, 1759, which resulted in the passage of the act restraining from the use of seines three days in the week. Hence there had been four and a half years of opportunity to observe the effect of the prohibition on the number of fish in the Merri-mack and its tributaries.<sup>2</sup>

This petition had 99 signatures, though not all of persons living in the town.

1765. This year was memorable for the growing restlessness of the colonies under the rule of the mother country, manifesting itself in a spirit of antagonism destined in due time to ripen into open opposition and final independence. Coming, as many of the settlers did, from the eastern section of Massachusetts not very remote from Boston, it is almost certain the disturbing elements in the political atmosphere were felt by them. When in later years the storm burst forth in its fury, the men of Pembroke were found ready to risk life and fortune to throw off the yoke of thralldom that had become too heavy to be borne.

1766. The repealing by parliament of the odious Stamp Act<sup>3</sup> had no power to arrest, or lessen, the rising tide of hostility to Great Britain. The passage of the days only added to its volume and intensity. The iron hand of despotism had gone too far in the use of its power to leave any ground to hope for a peaceful submission to its authority. The challenge having been thrust upon the people in so many ways, their own self-respect and loyalty to the right rendered impossible any backward step. In all the towns the kindled fires were growing to a whiter heat. The surface calm was no assurance of safety from the gathering storm.

1767. At the annual town-meeting, held at the Presbyterian meeting-house March 30, money was raised to pay for a parish book,<sup>4</sup> and the loss of pease consumed with the house of the parish clerk, accepted.<sup>5</sup> Four school-houses, if not built by the respective districts by July 1st, were ordered to be built by the selectmen at the expense of the parish.

On account of the ill feeling between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians rendering any satisfactory adjustment among themselves impossible, Messrs. Samuel Emerson, John Webster, and Matthew Forsythe, of Chester, by special act of the General Assembly, were appointed a committee to assess equitably the tax-payers of the town

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. IX, pp. 521-524.   <sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 519, 520.

<sup>3</sup> See list of important events.

<sup>4</sup> The records from 1759-'67 had been burned in the house of Thomas Robertson, parish clerk.

<sup>5</sup> Taxes were often paid in the products of the farm. See vote 1768 below.

for the amount due Rev. Aaron Whittemore at the time the Presbyterians were made a distinct parish for the support of their own minister.

In September the following petition for a justice of the peace was sent in to the General Assembly.<sup>1</sup>

*Petition for a Justice of the Peace.*

Province of } To His Excellency John Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup> Capt. General  
New Hamp<sup>r</sup> } Governour and Commander in chief in and over his Majestys  
Province of New Hampshire and the Hono<sup>ble</sup> His Majesty's Council of said  
Province.

Humbly Shews the Inhabitants of Pembroke In said Province, Whereas your Excellency and Hono<sup>r</sup> are furnishing the Several Parts of your Government with Officers of Justice for the Preserving the Economy of Civil authority throughout Your Government

We therfore Humbly Conceive Your Excellency and Hono<sup>r</sup> will not think us Impertinent or acting more than our Duty in offering This our Humble Request That we your Petitioners in the Parish of Pembroke aforesaid may have a Person assigned them to Keep the peace Throughout this Province and Considering your Excellency & Hono<sup>r</sup> have very Little personal acquaintance with our Parishioners,

We further Beg Leave to recommend to Your Excellency and Hono<sup>r</sup> Mr. John Bryant of said Parish of Pembroke as a suitable & capable person to be Intrusted with such Office, which is of Great Importance as it is Relative to the Honour of the Government & to the Peace and safety of Your Excellency & Hono<sup>r</sup> Most dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Petitioners who as in Duty Bound shall Ever pray &c.

Pembroke Sep<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1767

John Noyes	Francis McCoy	Andw Robertson
Benja Norris	Solomon Whitehouse	Thos Robertson
James Conner	Nehemiah McDaniel	Samuel Connor
John Conner	Robert McDaniel	James Martin
Samuel Jenes	John Cochran	Andrew Bunten
David Gilman	Josiah Allen	Daniel Moor
Thomas McLucas	Ichabod Clark	James Cunningham
Daniel McLucas	Saml M'Conel	David Connor
James McLucas	James Fife	Saml Noyes
Benja Jenkins	Moses McConel	Benja Noyes
Joseph Sinkler	John Man	John Noyes Jun.
John Sinkler	James Man	Saml Karr
Nathaniel Piper sen.	John Man Jun.	Eliphalet Connor
Nathaniel Piper	Nathaniel Walker	Willm Knox
Willm Cochran	Decon James Moor	James Knox
James Cochran Junr	Robert Moor	Joseph Cochran
James Cochran	William Moor	John Cochran Jr.
Nathaniel Martin	Jacob Doyne	John McDaniel
Pomfrett Whithouse	John Moor	James Garey [?]
Robert McDaniel	Ambros Goold [?]	Peter Gilman
John Cullimore	William Robertson	Moses Mem - - [?]

During this year the first recorded census of the town was taken with the following result: 49 unmarried and 85 married men between 16 and 60 years of age; 16 men over 60; 134 boys under 16; 97 married and 169 unmarried females; 5 widows, and 2 slaves,—making a total population of 557.

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. IX, pp. 660, 661.

1768. The legal voters of the parish of Pembroke assembled in the Presbyterian meeting-house for their annual town-meeting the 28th of March.

Fifteen pounds "Lawfull money, to be paid in Corn, Rye and peas at the market price," was voted for the support of a school for the year.

A vote was also passed enjoining on the selectmen the division of the parish into "four quarters" for schools, and dividing the money raised accordingly.

The town's proportion of the province tax this year was twelve shillings one penny on every thousand pounds raised, and its ratable property £5,054.

As a matter of interest to some, the following record is copied :

Pembroke April ye 9th 1768 The measures that are procured for the Parish and now Comited to Andrew Robertson as he is the sealler of weights and measures for this Parish is one halfe Bushel one peck and one halfe peck marked P N H and the marking Iron to seall measures tryed By said standard and aproven is marked P H  
Pr Tho Robertson Parish Clerk.

1769. Agreeably to a warrant posted March 11, the freeholders and inhabitants of the town met at the Presbyterian meeting-house March 27 for their annual meeting.

The town voted to raise three hundred pounds, old tenor, for the benefit of a school for the year, "to be paid in species."

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## CHAPTER XI.

### ANNALS, 1770-1779.

We now enter upon a decade made memorable by the throwing off of the English yoke which had grown too heavy to be longer borne patiently, and by becoming an independent nation. Every community in the land was interested in the long struggle to attain such supremacy. Pembroke stood ready to assume all the risks of the venture that might fall to her lot. The spirit of her citizens in those troublous times will be shown in the chapter entitled "Pembroke in the Revolution."

Meanwhile the affairs of the town went on after the usual routine. As will be seen by the record of transactions, but little was done of a public nature, outside of the necessary business of the town.

1770. Agreeably to the warning of the selectmen, the annual town-meeting was held at the Presbyterian meeting-house, March 26.

Four hundred pounds, old tenor, were voted for school purposes, to

be paid in "species." It was voted also to release Abram Annisse from all his town and province tax, and Captain Lukes and Ensign Sinkler from their school rate, but "to withstand them in the Law" if they refuse to pay their province rate to Constable Moore.

1771. The annual meeting was held, as usual, at the Presbyterian meeting-house, March 25, when it was voted to raise twenty-five pounds, lawful money, for the benefit of a school.

1772. "The freeholders and inhabitants of the Parish of Pembroke," according to notification, assembled at the Presbyterian meeting-house, March 30, for their annual town-meeting, and voted one hundred dollars for the benefit of a school.

1773. At the annual meeting, held at the usual place, Monday, March 29, it was voted to raise \$100 for school purposes. The smallness of the sum annually raised for schools in these early times—though then the wages of teachers, like all other wages, were small—indicates very clearly the inferior advantages of the young in securing an education, compared with those enjoyed at the present day.

An article in the warrant to see if the town would grant an allowance to jurymen for their time, "in past or futhure service," failed to pass.

By a census taken this year. there were found in the town 12 men over 60; 110 married, and 45 unmarried, men between 16 and 60; 176 boys under 16; 119 married, and 186 unmarried, women, including young girls; 12 widows; 5 male and 1 female slaves,—666 in all.

1774. The need for better facilities in crossing the Merrimack for the interchange of neighborly civilities among the people, and greater convenience in business transactions, led to the following petition:

Petition of Jonathan Dix for a Ferry; addressed to the Governor and Council, 1774.

Humbly shews—

That your Petitioner is desirous of improving a certain Place in Merrimack River for a Publick Ferry about three Miles below Merrills Ferry so called, at which Place Your Petitioner humbly begs leaves to represent unto Your Excellency and Honours that there will be the great passing Roads from the Towns of Hillsborough Heneker Dunbarton and many other Towns even so far Westward as Charlestown, That it will not only Accomodate those Towns with Convenience of passing but lessen their Distance some Miles in the travelling to Portsmouth the Metropolis of this Province—

Your Petitioner also humbly begs Leave to assure y<sup>r</sup> Excellency and Honours that if he is indulged in this his Petition, he will be very solicitous to provide a proper Boat or Boats to accommodate every Traveller in his passing and repassing s<sup>d</sup> River and Otherways Oblige himself to fulfill and perform all such Restrictions and Regulations as Your Excellency and Honours may think proper to lay upon him And Your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray—

Jonathan Dix

Portsmouth Jan<sup>y</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1774—

Manuscript Vol. II, p. 229, in the office of the secretary of state, giving an elaborate plan of the river, from a point above Horseshoe pond to a point below Hooksett falls, accompanied this petition.

The action of Jonathan Dix was seconded by the following indorsement<sup>1</sup>:

We the Subscribers Inhabitants of Concord, Bow and Pembroke do apprehend it necessary to have a Ferry Established across Merrimack River between Pembroke and Bow at a place called the old Ferry place about a Mile below Garvins Falls; And do think that Mr Jonathan Dix is a very fit person to keep a Ferry there, and will keep a good one.

March the 22<sup>d</sup> 1774

Peter Green  
And<sup>r</sup> McMillan  
David Gilman  
Jn<sup>o</sup> Bryant

Sam<sup>l</sup> Noyes  
Samuel Connor  
Peter Robinson  
Benja Norris

The following document gives measurements relative to the ferry:

February 7<sup>th</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1774—

We the Subscribers by Jonathan Dix<sup>r</sup> Desire have Measured a part of Merrymack River Beginning att Garvins Falls So Called Down the River on the Ice to the mouth of Soucook River So Called and find it to be 192 Rods from thence to the old Ferry place So Called 128 Rods from thence to the Mouth of the Meeting House Brook So Called 60 Rods from thence to a Large white pine tree Standing on the westerly side of the River on Land of Mr Alexanders 260 Rods Being in the whole two Miles which is an Exact Measure by the Chain on the Ice—

Benjamin Norris Surveyor  
Stephen Bartlett

As no record of the establishment of a ferry at this date is found in the office of the secretary of state, it is evident that the prayer of the petition was not granted.

Agreeably to the call of the selectmen, the annual town-meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, March 28.

The article in the warrant to see "how much money the town will raise for the benefit of a school for the ensuing year," was left to the discretion of the selectmen.

It was voted to raise two hundred dollars for the support of highways, and that two shillings a day "shall be allowed for men's work and a yoke of oxen, one shilling for a cart, and sixpence for a plow."

Hitherto Pembroke had been without representation in the general assembly. It had been settled forty years, and was a prosperous and growing town. Its population was nearly 700. In view of this fact and the sure promise of increase, its citizens felt that they were entitled to some voice in shaping the laws of the province, which they were expected to obey. Accordingly they drew up and sent in a petition to be allowed the privilege of representation. We append the document.

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, pp. 158-160.



*Petition to send a Representative.<sup>1</sup>*

To His Excellency John Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup> Capt. General Governour & Commander in chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire.

The Petition of the Freeholders and Others Inhabitants of the Town of Pembroke in the County of Rockingham,

Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioners in the aforesaid Town Sensible of the right inherent to English Men to be represented in General Assembly according to the British Constitution and the many Inconveniences attending the want Thereof Pembroke being one of the oldest and best settled Towns within This Province Humbly Pray that your Excellency would be Pleased to grant a Precept to Enable them to send a proper person to represent them in General Assembly as They Can by no means Think Taxation and Representation Can be Sever'd without Committing a Palpable Breach in that Inestimable Paladium of English Liberty,

*Magna Charter*

And your Petitioners as in Duty Bound will Ever Pray.

Dated at Pembroke April 12<sup>th</sup> 1774

Saml McConnel  
James Head  
Thomas ——— [?]  
Moses Tyler<sup>2</sup>  
Joseph Baker  
Ephraim Blunt  
Benja Holt  
John Mann  
Joseph Emery Jun.  
Pomphret Whitehouse  
Benjamin Norris  
Joshua Tyler  
Jno Bryant  
David Connor  
David Gilman  
Jonathan Dix  
Richard Bartlett  
Nathan Waite  
Samuel Conner  
Saml Noyes  
Ebenezer Frye  
Nathl Martin  
Ichabod Robie  
Aaron Whittemore  
Danial Lucas

Robert Hastings  
John Connor  
Samuel Jennes  
John Carlton  
John Clark  
John Ayer  
Benja Piper  
Joseph Emery  
James Knox  
Nathaniel Piper  
Nathaniel Pyper  
Willm Cochran  
James Cochran  
James Cochran Jun.  
William Martin  
James Martien  
Nehemiah McDaniel  
Robt McDaniel  
John Cochran  
Solomon Whitehouse  
Peter Robinson  
Robert Cochran  
Stephen Bartlett  
Caleb Lovejoy  
Joseph Swett  
Joshua Kimball

Samuel Follet  
Mickel Kimball  
David Kimball  
Caleb Foster  
Moses Foster  
Nathan Holt  
Willm Knox  
Zebulon Robinson  
William Marston Junr.  
James Fife  
David Farnum  
Lemuel Stickney  
James Cunningham  
John Whittemore  
John Fife  
William Fife  
James Robinson  
William Mann  
Isaac White  
John Moore Jun  
Robert Moore  
Moses McConnell  
Jonathan Eliot  
Andw Robertson  
Samuel Daniell

1775. On the 27th of March occurred the annual town-meeting at the Congregational meeting-house, and two hundred dollars were voted for school purposes for the year. It was also voted to pay David Connor four pounds and nineteen shillings for care and medical attendance for John Powell.

The third recorded census of the town was returned on September 30, of this year. It footed up 33 men over 50; 114 between 16 and 50;

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. IX, pp. 663-664.

<sup>2</sup> Probably Moses Tyler, Jr.

179 boys; 23 men absent in the army; 378 females; 7 negro slaves,—making a total of 744. In the latter part of the year the number absent in the army was considerably increased.

1776. The annual town-meeting was held March 25, at the Presbyterian meeting-house.

It was voted to raise \$100 for the use of schools, "Each Quarter to have the Benefit of their own money," and the same sum to be expended on the highways.

A special meeting was called for November 26 at the Congregational meeting-house at which Rev. Jacob Emery was chosen representative to the General Court. The meeting was then adjourned to December 23.

On reassembling according to adjournment, William Carlton, Nathaniel Head, John Carlton, Jacob Doyen, and Samuel Daniels, were elected "a Committee of Inspection," whose duty was to be watchful for the public safety. Thirty-two dollars were voted to hire preaching until the March meeting.

To show the change time has wrought in prevailing customs, it may interest some to know that Rev. Daniel Mitchell died on December 16, and Richard Bartlett was paid two pounds ten shillings and eight pence for *rum* and gloves for the funeral.

David Gilman, of Pembroke, was made justice of the peace for Rockingham county July 4, 1776.

We give the accompanying certificate<sup>1</sup> of Chief-Justice Meshech Weare to show that raising bank notes was not an unknown art in these early times.

Exeter Novem<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1776

This certifies that John Ayer of Pembroke complained to Wyseman Clagett Esq against one James Ryan for passing Money Emitted by this state Altered to higher Sums than Originally made And Said Ayer appeared careful & very Industrious in prosecuting said Affair for the publick Good. In Consequence of which Comp<sup>t</sup> Said Ryan was Apprehended & convicted before the Superior Court of the Fact

M Weare Chief Justice of s<sup>d</sup> Court

1777. At the annual meeting March 31, the town voted to raise \$125 to repair the highways, \$100 for school purposes, and \$100 "for to hire the Gospel Preached."

On the death of Rev. Jacob Emery, who represented the town in the legislature, early in the year 1777, the house of representatives,<sup>2</sup> March 29, 1777,

Voted, That a Precept Issue from the Speaker of this house to the Selectmen of Pembroke to send some person Qualified by Law to represent said town in the General Assembly in the room & stead of Mr. Jacob Emery, who is Deceased.

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. IX, p. 685.

<sup>2</sup> N. H. State Papers, Vol. VIII, p. 525.

We may note in passing that Mr. Emery, who was chairman of a committee of the house of representatives to draw up a proclamation for a day of general fasting, humiliation, and prayer throughout the state, in view of the public exigency, shortly after his return from Exeter in the early part of January, after a brief illness, but much suffering, had died.

On the last Tuesday of April a special meeting was called to meet at the Presbyterian meeting-house and "elect one person suitable, having a Real Estate of two hundred pounds to Represent this town in general assembly at Exeter in the Room of the Rev. Jacob Emery Dec<sup>d</sup> and to Impower said Representative to transact publick Business & for the term of time agreeable to and Expressed in the writ Directed to the selectmen of s<sup>d</sup> Pembroke for that Purpose." This meeting was adjourned to the 28th of May. Coming together again at the appointed time, Capt. Samuel McConnell was chosen representative to fill the vacancy. But barely, and after a very stormy session, as the following statement of the moderator goes to show<sup>1</sup>:

Pembroke December 8<sup>th</sup> 1777

The Proceedings of the Inhabitants of Pembroke at a Meeting to Chuse a Representative on the Above Said day it was Almost Night when the Select men Came to the meeting house and After the Moderator was Chosen it was so Dark in the Meeting house he Could not Read the warrant till he Changed Places with the (Clk) to have the light of a window after he had Read the warrant Richard Bartlet Esq<sup>r</sup> Motion'd Against Sending any Representative and was Seconded by Some but he Insisted upon it So much that Although it was against my own mind I put it to Vote to se if they would Chuse a man to Send to Cort there Seemed to be Some more hands ag<sup>t</sup> it than was for it but Several men Came forward and said it was no Vote for Some men held up both hands then Col<sup>o</sup> Gilman made a Speech and advised to Send a man and then they Seemed in General to be of a mind to Send a man then I Desired them to bring in their Votes for a Representative and Accordingly they did there was 44 Votes for Col<sup>o</sup> Gilman although Some of them I thought had no Right to Vote one of them is not of age Alth<sup>o</sup> his father would not tell me when Asked the Question Some Others that Never paid a Tax in the Town Neither were they free holders which I thought had no Right to Vote for a Representative and there was 45 Votes for Cap<sup>t</sup> m<sup>c</sup>Connell and one for L<sup>i</sup> Head the Clerk Spoke and said it was a Tye and I Spoke So after him and Some of the men Said there was a man Coming that would untie it So both Parties waited with Patience till the man Came in but Clk Bartlet went out of the meeting house to get the man to Vote for Col<sup>o</sup> Gilman as I was afterwards Informed alth<sup>o</sup> he Did not make out So I waited for the Clerk till he Came in and Asked him If he had Voted and he Told me he had & I told I had not yet So I Voted for Cap<sup>t</sup> m<sup>c</sup>Connell which made 47 Votes for him with the man's Vote that Came in and Then I Told them that they had made Choice of Cap<sup>t</sup> m<sup>c</sup>Connell for their Representative and Immediately after that was Proclaimed Both by the Moderator and the Town Clerk—

Several men went away and Seeing that Nath<sup>n</sup> Head Came forward and Said he was Dissatisfied with the Choice and then they began In a Confused manner to Talk of haveing a Pole Others Said it was not fair to Ask a pole when part of the men was gone home Others Said they had no Right to ask a pole when

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, pp. 161-162.

Three men was Voted for So they began to get Very warm in Disputing it Soon grew Dark Cap<sup>t</sup> m<sup>c</sup>Connell Spoke and Said he was willing to Throw up his Choice and let the Meeting be Adjourned till the next Day and let the Town Try if they Could Choose Some man that would Please them all: Col<sup>e</sup> Gilman Spoke and Said it was little Satisfaction to Represent a Town and but little more than half the people for him but he was for the Meeting going on and Spoke of haveing a Candle and Instantly there was a lited Candle brought into the meeting house and Then Insisted on their haveing a pole Although a great many of the men were gone home which I thought was not proper at that time of Night but Intended they Should have a pole the next Day and as there was two Other Articles in the warrant and in the Confusion the Clerk left the meeting although I Desired him to Stay a little longer; so I Advised to have the meeting Adjourned Some Appeared warm for it Others Against it So as the Clk: had left the meeting I thought best to Adjourn till the next day at one OClock afternoon at the Same place but the Clerk Could not be found Neither Could there be Enterance into that meeting house for the man that had the key refused Giveing it up So I went to the Other meeting house & Called the meeting and Adjourned it to the Other meeting house and then Opened the meeting again & Some of them Desired a pole which was granted and there was fifty Legal Voters that pol'd for Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Connell to be Representative then I proceeded on the Other Articles & then Desolved so Immediately Application was made to Col Gilman he being one of the Selectmen and haveing the Precept that it might be Sent but he uterly Refused Signing or Giveing it up to any man So I Shall leave It to your Honours whether Cap<sup>t</sup> m<sup>c</sup>Connell was legally Chosen to Set as a Representative or whether your Honours will Send a precept for a New Choice

William Cochran Moderator

Pembroke January 2<sup>d</sup> 1778

The Occasion of the foregoing Proceedings not been Sent Sooner was because Some Persons gave out word that they Determined to Break the meeting

As this statement was signed by William Cochran, moderator, it would seem that at the adjourned meeting a new moderator was chosen. This appears all the more probable from the fact that Col. Gilman, who had previously been chosen, was himself a candidate for the office of representative, and the friends of the two were so evenly divided, the opposing party, doubtless, objected to his serving, lest some undue advantage might be taken, and to take away all occasion for after charges of unfairness, he resigned, necessitating a new election. The very atmosphere of the meeting would naturally lead to such inference. As the records show that a new warrant was issued calling a meeting at the same hour to which the previous one had adjourned, probably because new business was to be introduced, it is possible they deemed it expedient to choose a new moderator, and the choice fell on William Cochran. Even then the fact that Colonel Gilman was a candidate for such important office may have influenced the choice of a new man.

The new business to come before it was "to Chose a Committee & to quallify them agreeable to the Law of this state to affix and settle the Price of goods and all other articles for the said town agreeable to an act of this state in that case made and provided." Samuel Daniels,

Jacob Doyen, David Connor, Nathaniel Head, and James Robertson were chosen this committee.

In the warrants of the selectmen previous to 1777, New Hampshire was designated as a "Province" or "Colony," afterwards as "State." It was called colony only in 1776. ...

1778. An act of the General Assembly of New Hampshire made it a duty of the several towns of the state to make provision for such families within their borders as needed help, "where the head of a families are engaged in the Continental army for the Term of Three years or During the war as non-Commissioned officers or private soldiers so that they may be supplied with Provisions at a reasonable rate." Accordingly a special town-meeting was called for February 2, at the Presbyterian meeting-house, and a vote passed to supply said families at the stated prices, and William Knox, Jacob Doyen, and Aaron Whittemore were chosen a committee to carry the vote into effect.

By such acts as this the disposition of the citizens towards their absent soldiers to relieve them from all anxiety for the comfort of their loved ones at home, was manifest.

On March 30 the Congregationalists of the town met in special session at their house of worship, "at eight of the clock in the forenoon," to see how much money they will raise for the support of preaching for "the present year." Sixty pounds were so voted, Joshua Kimball made collector, and Aaron Whittemore, Samuel Kimball, and William Carlton a committee for pulpit supply.

The same day the legal voters of the town agreeably to warrant assembled for their annual meeting, and voted to raise \$200 for school purposes, and \$300 for the highways. Also that the support of the poor of the town should be given to the lowest bidder. An article in the warrant to see if the town would vote to average the cost of hiring soldiers for the army passed in the negative.

At a special meeting of the town, May 25, Samuel Daniels and Richard Bartlett were chosen delegates to attend a convention to meet "at Concord in said State on the 10th day of June next for the sole Purpose of Forming and Laying a Permanent plan or System of Government." This was in accordance with the vote of the General Assembly.

Another special meeting was called for November 30, in obedience to the following precept:

#### STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*The Government and People of Said State.*

To the SELECTMEN of Pembroke in the County of Rockingham in said State, Greeting:

YOU are hereby required to notify the legal Inhabitants paying taxes in the said Pembroke (giving them fifteen Days Notice) to meet at some convenient

Place in your Town, to elect one Person, having a real Estate of the Value of Two Hundred Pounds Lawful Money in this State, to represent them in the General Assembly, to be holden at Exeter in said State, on the third Wednesday in December next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and to empower such Representative for the Term of one Year from their first Meeting, to transact such Business, and pursue such Measures as they may judge necessary for the public Good; and particularly to empower such Representative to vote in the choice of DELEGATES for the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. And the Person who shall be elected, you are to notify to attend at Time and Place above mentioned. And at said Meeting each Voter as aforesaid, on one Paper, is to bring in Votes for five Persons, being reputable Freeholders and Inhabitants in your County, having a real Estate of Two Hundred Pounds, to serve as Members of the Council for the Year ensuing, and the Clerk of your Town is hereby directed to seal up all such Votes under Cover, and send them to Exeter in your County, by the second Wednesday in December next, directed to Josh<sup>a</sup> Wentworth, Joseph Gilman & Sam<sup>l</sup> Emerson a Committee appointed to receive them. And it is resolv'd, That no Person be allowed a Seat in Council or Assembly, who shall by himself, or any Person for him, before said Choice, treat with Liquor, any Elector, with an apparent View of gaining their Votes, or afterwards on that Account. And make Return of this Writ, with your Doings thereon into the Secretary's Office at Exeter, by the third Wednesday in December next.

Exeter, Octo. 3d, 1778.

M. Weare, *President*.  
John Langdon, *Speaker*.

By Order of the Council and Assembly,  
E. Thompson, *Sec'y*.

Assembling at the Presbyterian meeting-house in response to the call of the selectmen, Richard Bartlett, Esq., was chosen representative for the current year.

1779. The annual meeting of the town was held this year on March 29, at the Presbyterian meeting-house.

It was voted to raise \$600 for schooling, and \$1,500 for the highways. The price of labor was fixed at \$5 a day, which indicates great depreciation of the face value of the currency of the times.

A vote to give the wife of Captain Frye the benefit of the act "Equal to non commission officers or Soldiers wives" was lost.

The Congregationalists held their annual meeting April 19, and 150 pounds were voted "to hire the gospel preached." Richard Bartlett, David Kimball, and Joshua Kimball were chosen a committee "to lay out said money." At this time they had no settled pastor. Samuel Kimball was elected collector of the money thus voted, and as well, of 60 pounds voted the year before. It was also voted that this 60 pounds should be assessed on the previous year's invoice.

At a special meeting held at the Congregational meeting-house June 14, 800 pounds were voted "for the Expense of the Current year for supplying the soldiers families and other Expence, and if that sum is not sufficient the selectmen are Impowered to raise such other sum as they find necessary."

At another meeting held at the same place, August 19, and adjourned

to August 24, and again adjourned to September 8, it was voted not "to approbate the bill of Rights and plan of Government for the state as it was Composed by the Convention at Concord" June 5. Thirty-six pounds were voted the constable, and £60 to Captain Samuel McConnell, grand juror, for services "the present year."

The meeting, September 8, was also a special meeting called by warrant of the selectmen, for the transaction of business not previously specified. Captain Samuel McConnell was chosen "to set in Convention at Concord on wednesday the 22<sup>d</sup> of Sep<sup>r</sup> next agreeable to the Recommendation of the town of Portsmouth." This convention was called to regulate prices.

At a meeting held in the Congregational meeting-house, November 30, for the election of "one person having a real Estate of the Value of two hundred pounds lawfull money in this State to Represent them in the assembly to be held at Exeter the third wednesday in December next," Richard Bartlett Esq. was chosen Representative. He was empowered for "one year from the first meeting to transact such Business and propose such measures as they may Judge necessary for the publick good, and particular to Vote for members to Represent this State in the Continental Congress." The vote to raise money "to give Joseph Swett for Serving Constable in the year 1778," was lost.

The Congregationalists also held a parish meeting at noon the same day, and voted to raise two hundred pounds "Lawfull money" for preaching.

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## CHAPTER XII.

### PEMBROKE IN THE REVOLUTION.

The dissatisfaction of the colonists was the natural outcome of the treatment they received from the mother country. It grew in intensity as the years went on, leavening public thought, and raising a barrier finally to result in entire separation.

That the citizens of Pembroke shared in this wide-spreading feeling of hostility, is rendered certain by the singular unanimity with which they espoused the common cause. That no indication of it is found spread upon their records prior to 1774, is simply due to the fact that the time had not come to render imperative any legal action as a town. Without doubt they were watchful of the signs of the times, discussed the situation freely in their neighborly intercourse, and, if unconsciously to themselves, were nursing the spirit of patriotism which should eventually make them brave and determined soldiers in the coming

warfare for freedom and independence! Their very endurance of hardship, inevitable in battling with the wilderness to convert it into fruitful fields, and long exposure to peril from the menacing incursions of hostile Indians, had been developing in them those heroic qualities eminently fitting them for good soldiers, when the call for their service should come. The record of their doings in the Revolution is emphatic witness to their valor, and patriotic devotion to the interests of the colonies in their struggle for freedom. In the fulness of time, they were found ready to spring into the breach of need, and show themselves equal to the occasion in soldierly endurance and daring, under their willing pledge of loyalty at the risk of "lives and fortunes," as will be seen later.

Notwithstanding the general prevalence of this hostile feeling in view of increasing grievances, some among the colonists were still loyal to the crown and ready, as they had occasion, to betray, and, if possible, frustrate, any plans of the people looking to their resistance of British rule. As this fact, more and more, became known, it gave rise to a system of public and private espionage. Suspicions were rife in the air. The interests of the dissatisfied colonists seemed to call for some concerted action to counteract any antagonistic efforts calculated to work to their harm. It was deemed of sufficient importance to call for action to be taken by the Continental Congress. Accordingly an act was passed making it a duty of every town to take means to look after the public interest in such a way as to ensure protection. On this becoming known, the selectmen, in response, issued the following warrant for a special meeting to take such action as circumstances seemed to require:

Province of } In Compliance with the Proceedings of the grand  
New Hamp<sup>r</sup> } American Continental Congress at Philadelphia September  
Rockingham ss } 5<sup>th</sup> 1774.

We notify and warn all Persons of the Parish of Pembroke that are Qualified to Vote for Representatives to meet at the Congregational Meeting House in said Pembroke on monday the Twenty Eighth day of this Ins. November at Two of the Clock in the afternoon— Firstly when met to Choose a moderator to Regulate said meeting 2<sup>dly</sup> to Choose a Committee to Carefully observe and Look to the Behavior of all Persons within their Limits & when it appears to the majority of said Committee that any Person or Persons has Violated the Results of the aforesaid Congress then said Committee is to Cause to be Published in the Gazette to the End that all such may be Known &c

Dated at Pembroke November 5<sup>th</sup> 1774

Benjamin Norris }  
Samuel m<sup>c</sup>Connell } Selectmen

At the meeting held in response to this notification, it was voted "to adhere strictly to the Rules of the Congress and Chose Mess<sup>rs</sup> David Gilman Joseph Baker James Head Samuel Connor & Aaron Whittemore a Committee."



This action, doubtless, had the effect, not only to lead the committee, but also loyal citizens generally, to exercise a careful scrutiny of the action of all suspected persons, and, as well, incite the disloyal to greater secrecy.

More than a century and a half had now passed away since the landing of the Pilgrims and the beginning of the settlement of New England. During this time they had been under the rule of the mother country, and in all important cases at issue were obliged to appeal to the higher tribunals in London. This was attended with a great deal of inconvenience, and often long delays before final decision. Doubtless this had something to do in intensifying the growing restlessness of the people. Meanwhile the spirit of freedom, love of country, and an increasing consciousness of their right to self-government and ability to better their condition, was more and more asserting itself and ripening in them that temper which was so soon to nerve them to action. There was no difficulty in discerning the "signs of the times." The citizens of Pembroke were wide awake to the meaning of the hastening contest, and not wanting in endeavors to be found ready. The atmosphere was full of the first faint mutterings of the gathering tempest. Every ear was bent low to hear, and every heart on the alert to spring to the conflict. The dismantling of Fort William and Mary, at the mouth of the Piscataqua, December, 1774, was the first open act in the great drama of the Revolution. It brought to a culmination the latent purpose to resist British invasion, and banish a foreign soldiery from their shores. It cemented together more firmly the intrepid hearts of the patriots, and nerved them to high and holy endeavor to achieve their freedom from the iron hand of oppression so long resting upon them. They felt their cause was a sacred one, that life, liberty, and happiness, in the future, was at stake, and that their success in the strife of arms was the only guaranty of prosperity. The brave Stark had lifted up his standard, and valiant soldiers, who had seen service in the French war, rallied round it eager for the fray.

The 800 British soldiers who started out from Boston for the purpose of destroying the stores of the patriots, were met at Lexington, Mass., April 19, by 70 brave spirits, who received their fire, and spilt the first blood of the Revolution. As the tidings went out, others speedily rallied to their aid, successfully opposed their enemies, and forced them to retreat, greatly harassing them on their way, and inflicting a loss of 273, with a loss to themselves of only 103.

The tidings of this first battle and triumphal issue spread rapidly through the towns of New England. Pembroke heard, and soon made response with her offer of brave men for the need of the times, to press

their advantage. Not very long after, Capt. Daniel Moore reported to Col. Stark with a company raised in Pembroke and surrounding towns. At the Battle of Bunker Hill, which was fought on the 17th of the following June, Pembroke had no occasion to be ashamed of the valor of her soldiers.

The gravity of the public exigency as it impressed the citizens of the town may be inferred from the fact of the calling of a special town-meeting as early as the fifteenth of May, 1775, to take such action as seemed to be demanded.

At this meeting the special business calling for action was taken up. Ens. David Gilman was chosen to attend Congress at Exeter, as often as there was occasion, and given full power to act in behalf of the parish. They also voted to raise money to defray all expenses of the same, past or future, and to "raise their Equal Proportion of men to be in Readiness for an Expected Expedition, and allow them pay for Exercising Two half days in a week for any Term of Time which shall then be thought Proper," and "Raise flour and Pork to the Value of one half of our Proportion of the Province Tax the last year for the support of said men when Called to go into said service."

The meeting was then adjourned to May 29.

On reassembling, it was voted "that the Town School be Dismissed for the Present year and the money Raised for that use be Converted to the use of the Common Cause and that the Town Clear the selectmen from any harm that shall arise on that account."

David Gilman, who had been chosen delegate, attended the fourth congress at its meeting May 17th, and the fifth congress meeting December 21st.

In response to the appeal of Gen. Sullivan to the citizens of New Hampshire for recruits for his forces on Winter Hill, Pembroke raised two companies, one commanded by Capt. Andrew Buntin, with Samuel McConnell, first, and Peter Robinson, second, lieutenant; and the other under Capt. Samuel Connor, with Matthew Pettingill, first, and Nathaniel Head, afterwards general of the militia, second, lieutenant.

As time passed there was a growing disposition on the part of the people in New Hampshire, as well as in other parts of the country, to resist the rule of the British. Some, as might have been expected, continued to favor British interests, and it became desirable to know who could be trusted to help forward any movement that might be made looking to the independence of the American colonies. Accordingly, in Congress, on March 14, 1776, the following resolve was passed:

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Several Assemblies, Conventions, Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, *immediately to cause all persons to be disarmed, within their Respective Colonies, who are notori-*

ously disaffected to the cause of AMERICA, or who have not associated, and refuse to associate, to defend by ARMS, the United Colonies, against the Hostile attempts of the British Fleet and Armies.

(Copy)

*Extract from the Minutes,*

Charles Thompson, Sec<sup>y</sup>.

The colony of New Hampshire, in view of this resolution, issued the following request :

*Colony of New Hampshire,*

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,

April 12<sup>th</sup> 1776.

In order to carry the foregoing RESOLVE of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Continental Congress into Execution, you are requested to desire all Males above Twenty one years of age (Lunaticks, Idiots, and Negroes excepted) to sign the DECLARATION on this Paper; and when so done, to make Return thereof, together with the Name or Names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. WEARE, Chairman.

We here give the pledge which the voters were requested to sign.

In Consequence of the above Resolution of the Hon. Continental CONGRESS, and to show our Determination in joining our American Brethren, in defending the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies :

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY ENGAGE, AND PROMISE, THAT WE WILL, TO THE UTMOST OF OUR POWER, AT THE RISQUE OF OUR LIVES AND FORTUNES, WITH ARMS, OPPOSE THE HOSTILE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH FLEETS AND ARMIES AGAINST THE UNITED AMERICAN COLONIES.

This was what is known as the "Association Test," and as signed by the people, was a "Declaration of Independence" of New Hampshire, similar to that of the patriots who signed the national declaration, July 4, 1776. Preceding that event, it seems to have been a suggestion, or encouragement, to those who were contemplating similar action for the nation. Bold and hazardous was the step thus to resist the authority of one of the most powerful sovereigns in the world. Had the cause to which these men pledged their lives and fortunes failed, "it would have subjected every individual who signed it to the pains and penalties of treason; to a cruel and ignominious death."

We give below the names of the signers in Pembroke, as returned by the selectmen.

Will<sup>m</sup> Cochran  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Daniell  
David Abbot  
William Carlton

James Head  
Nath. Head  
Richard Head  
Samuel Lakeman

Francis Doyen  
John Fife  
Robt Simpson  
Joseph Simpson

Job Abbot	Nathaniel Lakeman	James Fife
Nathl Ambrose	Nathaniel Lakeman, Jr	Nathl Head
Thomas Cunningham	Josiah Hagget	John Head
David Lovejoy	Joshua Phelps	Lovewell Baker
Chandler Lovejoy	Samuel Smith	Joseph Baker
Saml Abbot Jr	John Lad	Thomas Baker
Benja Whittemore	John Cochran, Jr	John White
Benjamin Holt	William Fife	William Bard
Elias Whittemore	Richard Bartlet	John Moore
Samuel Abbot	Joseph Emery, Jr	Willm Knox
Moses Tyler	Ambrose Goold	Solomon Whitehouse
Nathan Holt	John Moor	Penpratl Whitehouse
Mikel Kimball	Dean Merrill	Joseph Cochran
Jereh. Wardwell	Thomas Morse	Caleb Lovejoy, jr
Joshua Tyler	Joshua Kimball	Caleb Lovejoy
James Robinson	Isaac White	William Man
David Frye	William Kimball	Nathan Waite
William Martin	Jonathan Eliot	Samuel Man
Edward Smith	Thos. Robertson	John Man
John Carlton	James Knox	Samuel Noyes
John Knox	John Sanders	James Cochran 3d
Lemuel Stickney	Moses McConnell	Richard Bryant
Asa Foster	Robert Stinson	William Martin Jun
Joseph Swett	Robert Moor	Samuel Connor
Samuel Kimball	Jacob Doyme	Frye Holt
Caleb Foster	Ichabod Robie	John Knox, Jr
Moses Foster	James Robertson	James Man
John Ayer	Saml Kelley	Samuel Gault
Stephen Bartlet	Willm Frier	Phedris McCuthe <sup>2</sup>
Saml Jennes	James Cochran, Jr	Andrew Gault
Joseph Parker	Jonathan Bartlet	Joseph Hemphill
Jeremiah Morgan	Nehemiah McDaniel	John Cullimore
Nathl Gilman	Robert McDaniel	Jacob Emery
Peter Gilman, Jr	James Martin	Levi Cater
Benja Piper	John Cochran	John Connor
Aaron Whittemore	John McDaniel	David Connor
Daniel Noyes	Peter Robenson	Daniel McLucas
Asa Foster	Ezekiel Gilman	Gideon Piper
David Kimball	Lieut. James Coffrin	Timothy Knox 129.

We append the official report of the selectmen, giving names of those who failed to sign the Association Test.

Colony of New Hampshire, Sept. 18<sup>th</sup> 1776.

To Honorable Committee of Safety.

In Compliance with the within order we have Requested all the males as Directed, and the names under written are all within our Precincts that have Neglected to subscribe the within Declaration viz:

*Rev'd Daniel Mitchell*

*Andm Robertson*

*Dca. John Man*

*Willm Robertson*

*Capt Saml Mc Connel*

*Zebelon Robinson*

*Capt Benj. Norris*

*James Cunningham*

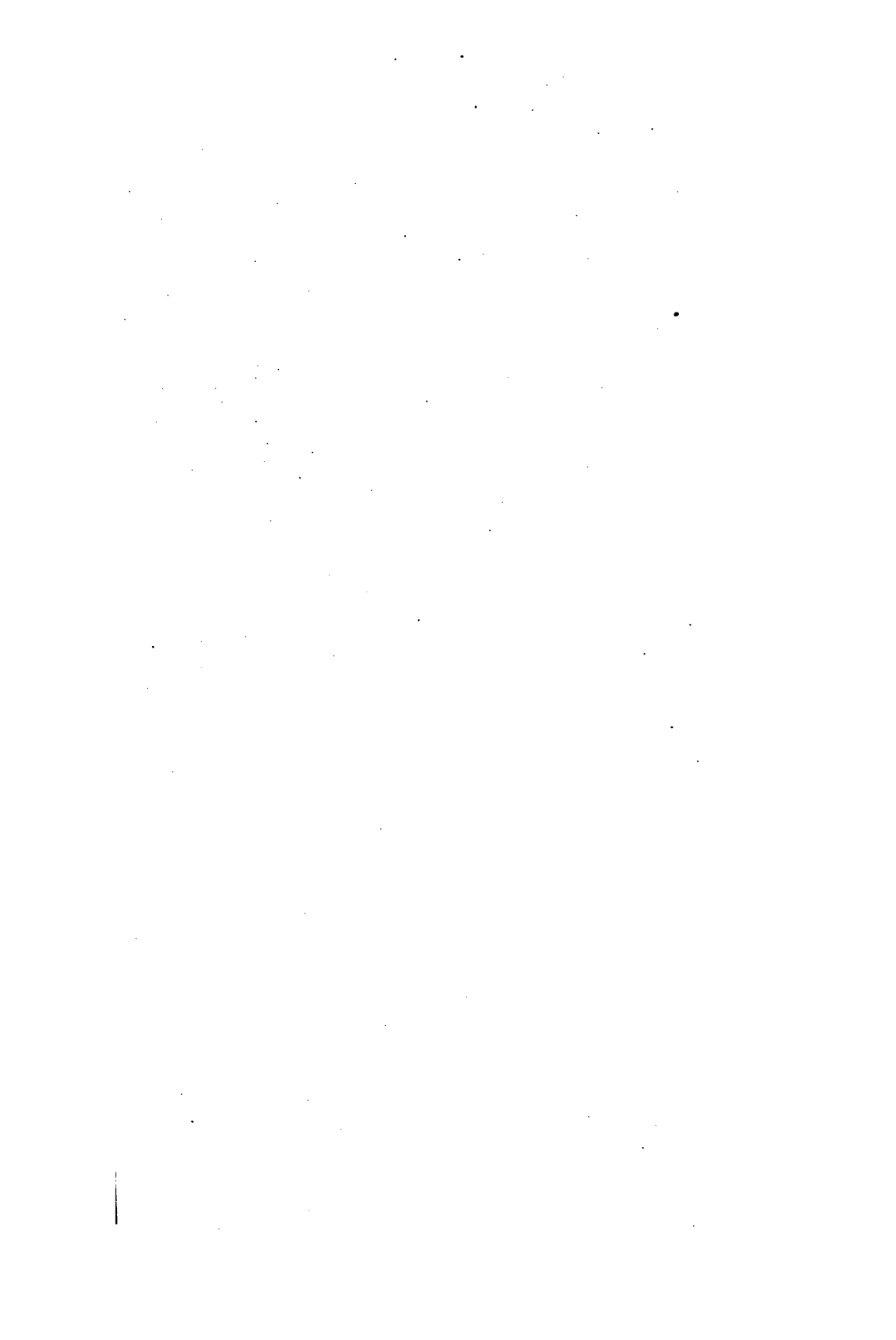
*Saml Parker*

DAVID ABBOT  
WILLm COCHRAN } Select men<sup>3</sup>  
SAMl DANIELL }

<sup>1</sup> Pomphret.

<sup>2</sup> McCutcheon.

<sup>3</sup> N. H. State Papers, Vol. VIII, pp. 322-324.





R. SCENE OF GEORGE F. UTTER.

Thus were the lines sharply drawn. No suspicion of disloyalty could rest on the signers. If on any, on those who refused to make the pledge. It must not be inferred, however, that all who withheld their names were hostile to the cause in such sense as to betray, or openly, or secretly, oppose the action of the patriots. Among them was Rev. Daniel Mitchell, who certainly was no traitor to the common cause, but was not then ready in good conscience to renounce his allegiance to the British crown, and openly array himself against it. The same may have been true of others. This needs to be remembered to prevent the doing of injustice to the memory of any. We know of no record of suspicion resting upon only one of the nine.

There was one decided advantage in this drawing of lines. Those interested knew where to look for aid in the furtherance of patriotic interests in any sudden emergency. They knew where they could find such sympathy as would, on occasion, crystalize into helpful action. The "Test" bound them by strongest ties to stand shoulder to shoulder for the success of their cause. Common pledges, hopes, and aims held them steadfastly loyal.

In Company Nine of a New Hampshire regiment raised in July and August of this year, for service on the northern frontier, and in Canada, commanded by Col. Joshua Wright, Stephen Bartlett of Pembroke was second lieutenant. Thirty Pembroke soldiers were also in the company.

This year was remarkable for the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, which marks the birth-date of the American nation. It did not, however, come into peaceable possession of its right to be a nation, and its rights as such, till some years after.

We give the following particulars relating to the action of Pembroke in the Revolution, as nearly in chronological order as possible, gathered from the Revolutionary Rolls in N. H. State Papers, and other sources.

Among those in Stark's Regiment wounded at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, were Nathan Holt and J. Robinson of Pembroke.<sup>1</sup>

James Robinson of Pembroke enlisted July 3, 1775, from Capt. Moore's Company, in Col. Richard Gridley's regiment of artillery, stationed at Winter Hill.

On the pay-roll of Capt. Daniel Moore's company, Col. John Stark's regiment, August 1st, 1775, were the following well-known names of Pembroke men:

NAMES.	DATE OF JOINING.	TIME OF SERVICE.	PAY.
Daniel Moore, Capt.	Apr. 23	3 m. 16 d.	21. 8. 7
James Moore, Fifer	May 1	3 " 8 "	7. 4. 7
Ebenezer Frye, 1st Lt.	Apr. 23	3 " 16 "	14. 5. 8
John Moore, 2nd Lt.	May 1	3 " 8 "	11. 10. 0
Moses McConnell, Sgt.	Apr. 23	3 " 16 "	8. 11. 5
Thomas Baker, Sgt.	" "	" " " "	" " "

<sup>1</sup> Left at expiration of term of service without being regularly discharged.

Benjamin Norris,	May 1	3 m.	8 d.	6. 11. 5
Samuel Kelley,	" "	" "	" "	" " "
Nathan Holt,	" "	" "	" "	" " "
Obadiah Lovejoy, Drummer	" "	" "	" "	7. 4. 7
Herbert Stinson,	" "	" "	" "	6. 11. 5
Andrew Wiggin,	" "	" "	" "	" " "
James Robinson, Train,	" "	2 "	" "	4. " "
Nathaniel Martin,	Apr. 23	3 "	16 "	7. 2. 10
Jacob Sinclair,	" "	" "	" "	" " "
Lemuel Stickney,	" "	" "	" "	" " "
Jeptha Tyler,	" "	" "	" "	" " "
Eliphalet Connor,	" 1	" "	8 "	6. 11. 5
Noah Emery,	" "	" "	" "	" " "

On Capt. Parker's company muster-roll, August 2, 1775, of men engaged in an expedition to Canada, were the following from Pembroke :

NAMES.	TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	TIME OF REACHING HOME.
Samuel Parker, Fifer,	July 12	Dec. 28
Andrew McAllester,	" "	Oct. 13 <sup>1</sup>
William Simpson,	" "	Dec. 31
Samuel Galt,	" 11	Dec. 6
Matthew Galt,	" "	Oct. 13 <sup>1</sup>
Thomas Cox,	" 17	Dec. 17
Thomas Robinson,	" 11	Dec. 6

The following from Suncook and Pembroke belonged to Capt. Henry Dearborn's company, in Col. B. Arnold's detachment, serving from July 18 to September 18, 1775, and receiving therefor four pounds each: John Robinson, Charles McCoy, Thomas Stickney, Josiah Allen, John McCullum.

In September, 1775, Frederick McCutcheon volunteered to go for three months as a substitute for Moses Merrill, in Capt. Daniel Moore's company, of Col. John Stark's regiment, and was stationed at Winter Hill for the siege of Boston.

In Col. Burnham's report of "Winter Hill" companies, December, 1775, recruited in New Hampshire, are the names of Capt. Andrew Buntin, Lieut. Samuel McConnell and Second Lieut. Peter Robinson, and Capt. Samuel Connor, Lieut. Matthew Pettingill, and Second Lieut. Nathaniel Head, from Pembroke, as officers of two companies.

A call of the Provincial Congress on the different towns of the Province of New Hampshire to take a census of the inhabitants, and make return, met with the following response from Pembroke :

The number of inhabitants of Pembroke in the County of Rockingham Province of New Hampshire.

Males under 16 years of Age	170
Males from 16 years of Age to 50 not in the Army	114
All males above 50 years of Age	83

<sup>1</sup> Left at expiration of term of service without being regularly discharged.



Persons gone in the Army	23
All Females	388
Negroes and Slaves for Life	7
Total	744
The above Taken by us the Subscribers Sept y <sup>e</sup> 30 <sup>th</sup> 1775	
Richard Bartlett	} Selectmen
David Abbot	
David Gilman	

Province of New Hamp<sup>re</sup> } October the 16<sup>th</sup> 1775 then Richard Bartlett  
 Rockingham Ss } Esq<sup>r</sup> David Gilman Gent. and David Abbot  
 aforementioned Selectmen of Pembroke in said County Severally made Solemn  
 Oath (that Pursuant to the Resolve of the Provincial Congress of the 25<sup>th</sup>  
 of August 1775) that the afore goin Return by them subscribed is an Exact ac-  
 count & number of all the Inhabitation of said Pembroke in manner as above  
 Discribed as taken Severally by them with fidelity and without partiality.  
 Coram Walter Bryant Jus<sup>us</sup> Pacis

In 1775 an abatement of the poll-tax of soldiers in the town of Pembroke to the amount of 10 shillings and 3 pence was made.

October 6, 1775, Jeremiah Wardwell of Pembroke was reported as a member of Capt. Benjamin Ames's company, Col. Frye's regiment, doing service in Massachusetts.

From January, 1776, Frederick McCutcheon served four months under Capt. John Lane in Col. Shirley's regiment at Winter Hill, and was probably there to witness the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776. He became a pensioner in 1832.

The following statement of the selectmen is inserted :

Pembroke March y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1776.  
 Sir agreeable to the Inclosed Precept we would inform you that there was four men who served in the Continental army last summer, which has Ingaged for the Present year @ 3-5 0. 18. 8

Richard Bartlett } Selectmen  
 David Abbot }  
 To Nicholas Gilman Esq—Colony Treasurer

the above named David Abbot made oath to the Truth of the above acc<sup>t</sup>  
 Before Rich<sup>d</sup> Bartlett Justice Peace

We here give a petition of the selectmen for ammunnition :

To the Honourable Provential Congress now Setting at Exeter,—  
 Gentlemen—

We being the Select men of Pembroke and haveing been frequently Importuned to get a Store of Powder of which at Present we have none and There being a number of Men Willing to go in Order to Stop the British Troops and Canadians from Penetrating into the back Settlements of New England Pray Procure Some Powder & lead for us if Possible viz About One hundred w<sup>t</sup> of gun Powder & About Half H<sup>d</sup> W<sup>t</sup> of Lead and About Two Hundred Flints or as Much as Will Answer for the Present Nesesity on Any Terms and Send p<sup>r</sup> favour of m<sup>r</sup> Aaron Whittemore we have no Store amongst us and men

Would make but a Poor hand of Fiteing an Enemy with out Ammunition pray don't fail of Sending if it Can be Procured. we are Gentlemen Your Most Humble Serv<sup>ts</sup>1

Pembroke July 2<sup>d</sup> 1776—

Will<sup>m</sup> Cochran } Select men of  
David Abbot } Pembroke

July 15, 1776, Asa Foster, Jr., gave to Jeremiah Morgan, Joseph Swett, and Daniel Holt a receipt for six pounds for serving in their stead four and one-half months at Crown Point.

Among the absentees belonging to Col. Bedel's regiment, Ticonderoga, N. Y., returned July 22, 1776, was James Robinson of Pembroke. He left March 12, 1776. His age was 28.

The alarm following the retreat of the army from Canada, led to the raising of a regiment to check the advance of the enemy. On July 4, 1776, Joshua Wingate of Stratham was appointed colonel, and Samuel Connor of Pembroke, lieutenant-colonel. On July 17, the committee of safety directed them to "repair to Charles Town on Connecticut River," take charge of such companies as they might find there, and proceed to join the northern army wherever it might be found.

On the muster and pay-roll of Capt. William Barron's company, raised for Canada out of Col. Daniel Moore's regiment, are found the following names of Pembroke men, all mustered in July 22, 1776, and receiving for one month's pay and bounty—five shillings—ten pounds and three shillings. Second Lieutenant Bartlett received eighteen shillings more. This company was attached to Col. Joshua Wingate's regiment, as authorized above:

2nd Lieut. Stephen Bartlett	John Jenness	Nathaniel Lakeman
David Frye	Samuel Kimball	Levi Carter
Asa Foster Jun <sup>r</sup>	Benjamin Hagget	Jonathan Elliot
Ephraim Garvin	James Head	Thomas Stickney
Jeremiah Abbott	Samuel Kelley	Nathaniel Smith
Eliphalet Connor	William Knox	John Lawder
John Quinby	Samuel McConnell	Eliphalet Norris
John Knox	John Cook	John Cochran
James Knox	Phedrias McCutten*	Nathaniel Martin
James Martin	Joshua Cochran	Benjamin Norrise
	John Beten	

On the muster and pay-roll of Capt. Samuel McConnell's company, belonging to Col. Daniel Moore's regiment, mustered in September 26, 1776, with six pounds advance pay and bounty, are the familiar names of men who were doubtless from Pembroke, as was the captain.

James Maun	Nathaniel Ambrose	Joshua Tylor
Nathaniel Head	Samuel Piper	Robert Moore
Amos Whittemore	Samuel Webster	Aaron Whittemore
Job Abbot	Daniel Hackett	Ephraim Moors.
Timothy Ladd	Joseph Simpson	

\* N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, p. 100.

\* McCutcheon.

In response to a call from Gen. Washington, the legislature, December 4, 1776, "Voted, That five hundred men be Draughted from the several Regiments in this State as soon as possible, and officered & sent to New York." The next day David Gilman of Pembroke was appointed colonel. The object of this call was to furnish troops for the garrison at Forts George and Ticonderoga, to take the place of the soldiers whose term of service expired December 31, and prevent these posts from falling into the hands of Gen. Sir Guy Carlton.

Of the men raised to fill up the three Continental regiments, March, 1777, Pembroke furnished 137 men for Col. Daniel Moore's regiment.

In the list of officers of the First Battalion of New Hampshire troops in the Continental service, are the names of Capt. Ebenezer Frye and First Lieutenant John Moore of Pembroke, whose commissions were dated November 7, 1776. The roll was dated April, 1777.

The company of Capt. Ebenezer Frye, of Pembroke, belonged to the First New Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley. The muster-roll, according to Capt. Frye's return, April 7, 1777, contained the names of First Lieutenant John Moore, and Jacob Doyen, of Pembroke.

Of the three years' men, enlisted from Col. McClary's regiment of militia, 1777, for the Continental service, were Joseph Norris, Benjamin Genness (Jenness), Daniel West, Francis Ames, and Hugh Turner, from Pembroke. They were mustered into Capt. Frye's regiment and served for the town of Deerfield.

In May, 1777, Lieut. Emery made the following return of the men enlisted by him in the First New Hampshire regiment :

To Major James Head

Sir

agreeable to my orders I Return you the Names of the men Inlisted and also Drafted out of the Company formerly Commanded by you to Serve in the Continental army for the Term of three years

Thomas Stickney	} Inlisted *
James muchemore (Jan. 23, 1777 to Jan. 23, 1780)	
Samuel Phelps <sup>1</sup> (Jan. 1, 1777 to Nov. 16, 1779)	
Noah Emery (Apr. 10, 1777 to Jan. 1, 1778)	
Edward Smith	
William Frazier, hired by Lov <sup>n</sup> Baker	
John Cook	
James Robinson	

The following men were "Drafted to make out one man but they have joyned Cap<sup>t</sup> mcConnells Company & so Refuses"

Caleb Foster	Zebulon Robinson	Cap <sup>t</sup> Benj <sup>a</sup> Norris
Trueworthy Dudley	Samuel Jenness	Jonathan Elliot
Lieut Peter Robinson	John Connor	
Nathaniel Piper J <sup>r</sup>	Frye Holt	
Pembroke may 4 <sup>th</sup> 1777		Joseph Emery Lieu <sup>t</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wounded.

\* N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIV., p. 582.

That the Committee of Safety for New Hampshire were loyal to the American cause, and their duty, will be seen by the following letter :

Pembroke, May 25<sup>th</sup>, 1777.

Sir—I would inform you that Capt. Eben<sup>r</sup> Frye has Publicly asserted (as I am told by Mr. Aaron Whittemore) that our Court is asleep and he is determined not to go into the service untill they pay him his money. Likewise he has no Estate to depend and will joyn the strongest side if our Court don't do better. If you think proper you may inform the Court, for I think a man so indifferent ought not to be trusted with so weighty a matter.<sup>1</sup>

This from your H<sup>ch</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

To Coll. David Gilman now at Exeter.

Richard Bartlett.

A considerable number of the citizens of the town having, as they thought, good reasons for suspecting the loyalty of Capt. Samuel McConnell, addressed the following petition to the Council and House of Representatives, relative to the matter :

Humbly Sheweth that whereas Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel McConnell on the 28 of May 1777 Did by a small majority of Votes obtain a Vote for to Represent S<sup>d</sup> town in General assembly and as we are Conscious to our Selves that he is an Enemy to the Glorious Cause we are now Engaged in and that Such Persons being Introduced into our Publick assemblies will be Ateuded with the Most Dangerous and Fatal Consequences—therefore pray that your Honnours will take the Subject Matter of this our Petition into Consideration and Grant us a Day of Hearing as Soon as may be Conveniently had and Dismiss said m<sup>c</sup>Connell from your hous and your Petitioners as in Duty bound Shall Ever Pray.<sup>2</sup>

Pembroke June 2<sup>d</sup> 1777

James Head  
Lovell Baker  
Jere<sup>s</sup> Wardwell  
John head  
Thomas Baker  
Joseph Swett  
David Abbott

Asa Foster  
Joseph Baker  
Job Abbott  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Head  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Ambrose  
Jonathan Bartlet  
Benjamin Holt

Peter Gilman  
Peter Gilman Jr  
John Carlton  
Nathnel Lakman  
William Carlton  
Asa Foster Jr

These stories put in circulation reflecting upon the patriotism and loyalty of Capt. Samuel McConnell, led to the following document :

Pembrook June y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1777—

Whereas it appears that Some Ill minded Persons have a Design to Injure the Chorector of Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel M<sup>c</sup>Connell—

we the Subscribers Committee of Safety and Inspection for the town of Pembrook, Do hereby Certify to all whom it may Concern that he has appeared to be a friend to his Country and has all ways Been Ready both in Person and Estate to asist and Contrebut in Defance of the Common Cause of America—<sup>3</sup>

Jacob Doyme  
James Robertson  
David Connor

<sup>1</sup> N. H. State Papers, Vol. VIII, p. 262.

<sup>2</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, p. 161.

<sup>3</sup> Ditto, p. 162.

By this action of the Committee of Safety he was fully exonerated from the charge of disloyalty, and as far as any record shows, no "Ill-minded Persons" afterwards opened their lips in accusation. As Captains McConnell and Frye (as noted above) were the only citizens of the town publicly accused of hostility to the cause of American liberty, and the after silence of the records respecting Capt. Ebenezer Frye, we think we can truthfully assert that no citizen of Pembroke was recreant to the interests of the colonies in the exigencies of the conflict for emancipation from British oppression.

John Mitchell of Pembroke enlisted July 20, 1777, in Col. Henry Jackson's regiment, for three years, for service in Massachusetts. A certified copy of settlement with him and other New Hampshire men was made at Boston, August 21, 1783.

On the roll of officers of Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment, Gen. Stark's brigade, to whom rations were due July, 1777, we find the name of Maj. James Head, with £4 8s. 8d., due him for 133 rations, and of Capt. Samuel McConnell, with £5 5s. 4d., due for 158 rations. Both were from Pembroke. Rations were rated at 8d. each.

On the pay-roll of Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment of Gen. Stark's brigade is the name of Second Maj. James Head, who served from July 23 to August 31, 1777, Richard Head, his executor, receiving therefor £19 10s.

July 24, 1777, Nathaniel Head, Jr., gave to Jeremiah Morgan a receipt for £4 10s. "for doing a part of a turn for two months servis in the Armeey."

On the pay-roll of Capt. McConnell's company, Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment, raised out of the N. H. militia, which marched from Pembroke, July, 1777, to join the Northern Continental Army at Bennington and Stillwater, are to be found the following Pembroke men, with date of service, and amount of wages:

NAMES.	TIME OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT OF WAGES.	BALANCE DUE.
Capt. Samuel McConnell	July 18 Sept. 26	27 12 0	27 12 0
Sergt Jephtha Tyler	" 19 " "	11 2 1	8 17 11
Corpl. James Knox	" " " "	10 13 1	8 8 11
Drumr. Matthew Gault	" " " "	10 13 1	8 8 11
Samuel Ames	" " " "	10 4 0	7 19 10
John Moore	" " " 18	9 0 0	6 5 10
Samuel Piper	" " " "	9 0 0	6 5 10
Frye Holt	" " " 26	10 4 0	7 19 10
Solomon Whitehouse	" " " 18	9 0 0	6 5 10
William Moore	" " " 26	10 4 0	7 19 10

Capt. McConnell took oath to the accuracy of the roll, in the House of Representatives, Exeter, November 27, 1777. The account was paid December 26, 1777.

Thomas Bartlett, muster and pay master, mustered in and paid a bounty of £4 10s. each to the following Pembroke men July 15, 1777. The dates are those of beginning of service:

Eliphalet O'Conner July 1	Joseph Simpson Aug. 4
Ephraim Moor July 1	James Moor July 1
Moses Hackett July 18	James Oterson July 1
Robert Martin July 1	Nathl Martin Aug. 4
Moses Tyler July 1	Ensign James Martin June 26
Ephraim Moor Jun <sup>r</sup> July 1	

They were enlisted by Capt. Simon Marston, Lt. Jeremiah Abbot, and Ensign James Martin, after June 26, for Capt. Marston's company, as one of the four sent by New Hampshire for the defence of Rhode Island. These men were paid for bounty, wages, and travel, £20 16s. each, with the exception of Robert Martin, enlisting July 1, drummer, who received £22 11d., and Nathl Martin, enlisting August 4, who was paid £18 12s. They were all discharged January 7, 1778.

The following were volunteers, who marched from Pembroke and joined the army under Gen. Gates at Saratoga. They enlisted September 29, 1777, were paid 3d. per mile for 160 miles to Saratoga, and 2d. per mile home, and discharged October 18. Their wages were at the rate of £4 10s. per month.

Lieu <sup>t</sup> Col. Sam <sup>l</sup> Connor	L <sup>t</sup> Stephen Bartlett	Charles McCoy
Ensign John Ayers	Moody Morse	

These all served as privates. Connor died of wounds October 9, 1777. An order on the treasury for their pay was received February 20, 1778.

We give here the petition of a militia company to be annexed to Col. Stickney's regiment.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council & House of Representatives setting at Exeter—

The petition of us the subscribers as well the alarm List as the training Band of the first Company of Militia in Pembroke, it being the Second Company in Col<sup>o</sup> Daniel Moors Regiment humbly sheweth—That your Petitioners live at a distance from the body of the Regiment and at a greater distance from their Colonel which renders the situation disagreeable in many respects—as we lay bordering on Col<sup>o</sup> Stickney's Regiment we think it would much more commodious as well as being more convenient to the public to be annexed to Col<sup>o</sup> Stickney's Regiment—We therefore desire your Honours will grant Compliance or point out some other Method that your Petitioners may be remedied and as your Petitioners are in duty bound shall ever pray—Decem<sup>r</sup>: 30<sup>th</sup> 1777—

Asa Foster	Jn <sup>o</sup> Parker	Sam <sup>l</sup> Phelps
Asa Foster Jr	Joseph Parker	Nathan Holt
Fred <sup>l</sup> Foster	Lemuel Stickney	Jerem <sup>o</sup> Abbott
Joseph Swett	W <sup>m</sup> Carlton	Samuel Abbott Jr
Eliph <sup>l</sup> Swett	Benja Mills	Nathl Gilman

Benj<sup>a</sup> Whittemore  
Thom<sup>a</sup> Baker  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Lakeman Jr  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Lakeman  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Abbott  
David Lovejoy  
Dan<sup>l</sup> Holt  
Nath Head  
Jn<sup>a</sup> Head  
Elias Whittemore  
Joseph Baker  
Lovewell Baker  
Jer<sup>a</sup> Wardwell  
Levi Carter  
Benj<sup>a</sup> Hall

Rich<sup>d</sup> Head  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Kimball  
Dean Merrill  
Nathan Noyes  
Aaron Whittemore  
Peter Whittemore  
David Kimball  
Benj<sup>a</sup> Jennis  
John Carlton  
Jer<sup>a</sup> Morgan  
Moses Forster  
Mitchel Kimball  
James Head  
Frye Holt  
Josiah Haggett

Peter Gilman Jr  
Zeb<sup>a</sup> Gilman  
Job Abbott  
Joseph Emery  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Piper  
Ben<sup>a</sup> Piper  
Daniel Noyes  
Joshua Kimball  
Chandler Lovejoy  
Caleb Lovejoy  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Lakeman  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Ambrose  
Jon<sup>a</sup> Bartlett

In response to this petition, the house of representatives ordered a hearing for the next session; and meanwhile Colonels Moore and Stickney were to be notified.

On November 13, 1778, the house of representatives passed the following resolution,—

*Resolved*, That the first company of militia in Pembroke commonly called the English Company, be separated and disjoined from the Regiment commanded by the said Col<sup>o</sup> Daniel Moore, and be annexed to the regiment commanded by Col<sup>o</sup> Thomas Stickney.

On the muster and pay-roll of Capt. Isaac Farwell's company, Col. John Stark's regiment, at Walpole, February, 1778, are the names of James Russ and Sam<sup>l</sup> Phelps, privates, from Pembroke, receiving from Thomes Sparhawk, muster master, £20 bounty, and 8s. 4d. for 50 miles travel.

Meanwhile the contest with the hostile British forces was still going on. Pembroke was not indifferent to the need of the times, and was always represented by brave and intrepid men in active service. They were ever ready to listen to new calls for recruits, and to vote aid to the dependent families of her absent soldiers. According to the pledge of the "Association Test" every signer held himself in readiness to go to the front, whenever the public exigency demanded. This was generally understood, and those in authority had no hesitation in issuing orders, knowing that they would be met with a cheerful and prompt response. If the language of an order seemed compulsory, with its imposition of penalty for disobedience, those, to whom addressed, felt little compulsion, save that of their own hearts to render any service possible to the cause they loved so well. So, then, the following order, we may be sure, was not unwelcome, nor in vain:

State of New Hampshire, Concord, July 2d, 1779.

To Captain John Noyes commanding a Company of Militia, in the Thirteenth Regiment, in said State.

Pursuant to orders this day received from the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Major-General Nath<sup>l</sup> Folsom, I am directed to order you to proceed forthwith to raise the Men

required of you to fill up the Continental Battalions according to the order from the Committee of Safety of April last, or in case that cannot be done that the same be raised by Draught or otherwise for one year. And the Select Men are required to be aiding the Militia Officers in raising said Men. —The Hon<sup>ble</sup> General Court have voted, That every Soldier draughted for one year shall proceed in the service or pay a Fine of Fifty Pounds,—That every Soldier enlisted or Draughted for a year, and going into the service for one year shall receive a Bounty the Select Men of the respective Towns are requested to advance and the same shall be allowed them out of the State Tax the current year— That every Soldier going into the Continental Service shall have the Depreciation of Money made good according to a resolve of the General Court.—And that every Town not complying with this Act shall be fined at the discretion of the General Court for every Man they are deficient, which fine shall be added to their State Tax—And that every Town raising men for one year only shall replace them at the end of the year and so from Time to Time to the end of the war.

You are likewise immediately to raise and properly equip fit for service one good able bodied effective Man to serve for the defence of Rhode Island Six Months, from the time he joins the army, which Man is to be under the command of the Officer appointed by the General Court to take the Command of them.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court have voted that each non-commissioned Officer & Private raised as aforesaid shall receive a Bounty of Thirty Pounds and two shillings per Mile for Travel from their Homes to Providence, for which Money the Militia Officers are to call upon the Select Men of their respective Towns who are requested to advance the same, all which advance shall be allowed them out of their State Tax the current year— That the Serjeants be paid Fourteen Pounds eight shillings per Month, That the Corporals, Drummers & Fifers be paid Thirteen Pounds four shillings per Month and Private Soldiers Twelve Pounds per Month—and you are to take that the Men raised as aforesaid appear at the House of Cap<sup>t</sup> Aaron Kinsman Innholder in Concord on Wednesday the Fourteenth Day of July current at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, compleat in arms, in order to pass muster and proceed immediately for Providence aforesaid.

You are likewise to make return to me as soon as may be of the Number of Men in the Train Band and the number of Men in the Alarm List in your Company. And you are to see that they are properly equipped and ready to march at a Moment's warning.

THO'S STICKNEY, *Colonel.*

The train band of which mention has been made, included all able-bodied males between 16 and 50, save persons in certain specified positions and employments, negroes, Indians, and mulattoes. The alarm list included all others between 16 and 65, organized in a separate corps.

Each county had its own militia, organized into companies and regiments, each company consisting of 68 privates, and choosing its own officers. The field officers were selected by the council and house of representatives.

We insert here sundry documents and items :

State of New Hampshire	to the Selectmen of Pembroke Dr
1779 } Paid Thomas Harvey a Soldier inlisted in one of the New Hamp-	
June } shire Regiments Continental Service during the war—	
Continental Bounty £60.	State do £90. £150.—
Errors Excepted in behalf of the Selectmen of Pembroke	

Richard Bartlet



Concord July 14, 1779

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Emery Thirty Pounds as a Bounty & Twelve Pounds for travail Money advanced by the Town of Pembroke, being engaged in the Rhode Island Expedition—  
Test. Tim<sup>o</sup> Walker Jr.

Benjamin X Jeannis  
mark

Received of Kimbel Colby the sum of ninety seven pounds ten shillings it being for my going into the Continental sarvis three months for him—I say received pr me Dated July 20, A. D. 1779—

Nathaniel Martin

Received from Arkeles Colby the sum of ninety seven pounds ten shillings it being for my going into the Continental sarvis three months for him—I say received pr me

Dated July y<sup>e</sup> 20 A. D. 1779

Nathaniel Martin

State of New Hampshire to the Selectmen of Pembroke D<sup>r</sup>  
1779 Paid 3 Soldiers inlisted in Col<sup>o</sup> Mooneys Regiment for the defence of Rhode Island—

July 14 Benj<sup>s</sup> Jennes Bounty £30.

travel to Providence £12 pr Rec<sup>d</sup> to Cap<sup>t</sup> Emery 42. 0. 0

July 31. John Moore Bounty £30 Travel £12 42. 0. 0

Aug. 4. John Robertson " 30 " 12 42. 0. 0

by Receipts to Cap<sup>t</sup> McConnell £126. 0. 0

Errors Excepted in behalf of the Selectmen of Pembroke

pr. Richard Bartlet

In Committee on Claims, Exeter March 2, 1780. The above Soldiers were mustered & the account is well vouched

Exam<sup>d</sup> pr Josiah Gilman Jun<sup>r</sup>

Rec<sup>d</sup> an order on the Treasury for one hundred & twenty six pounds for the above acc<sup>t</sup>

Richard Bartlet

In Committee on Claims, Exeter Mar. 2, 1780. Col<sup>o</sup> Stickney mustered Thomas Harvy for Pembroke— the receipt is lodged in this office—

Josiah Gilman Jun<sup>r</sup>

Rec<sup>d</sup> an order on the Treasury for one hundred & fifty Pounds on the above account

Richard Bartlet.

On the "size roll" of absentees belonging to the First N. H. regiment, Col. Joseph Cilley, drawn up at Valley Forge, January 10, 1778, are found the following names of Pembroke men: Serg<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Stickney, sick at Albany, W<sup>m</sup> Frazier, deserted, and Sam<sup>l</sup> Phelps, left at Schenectady, wounded. The first two belonged to Captain Frye's company, the last, to Captain Farwell's.

June, 1779, Thomas Harvey, of Nottingham, enlisted in Col. Stickney's regiment for the war, for the town of Pembroke.

Benjamin Jenness of Pembroke enlisted in Col. Stickney's regiment July 5, 1779, to serve for six months in the army at Providence, R. I.

July 12, 1779, John Moor and John Robertson, of Bow, enlisted in Col. Kelley's regiment, for service in Rhode Island, for the town of Pembroke.

July 20, 1779, Col. Moses Kelley reports Pembroke as delinquent by three men in its quota for his regiment.

Nathaniel Martin served one year in Col. Moses Kelley's regiment, for the town of Dunbarton, and received £60 bounty. Was mustered in July 20, 1779.

Nov. y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>, 1779, Col. Moses Kelley reported the return of the men raised for Portsmouth, among whom were Eliphalet Connor and Samuel Martin of Pembroke.

Maj. James Norris making return from Camp Danbury, December 8, 1779, gave the name of Lt. Col. Thom<sup>s</sup> Shaw, of the Third N. H. regiment, as enlisting for the war for the town of Pembroke.

Noah Emory Debtor to the Parish of Pembroke April 1779  
[Items amounting to] total 7. 7. 6—174. 3. 0  
Pembroke Jean'y the 31 y<sup>e</sup> 1780—the first collom is set at the stipulating price, the second is the extrordenary price<sup>1</sup>

Aaron Whittemore } Selectmen  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Head }

James Robertson Debtor to the Parish of Pembroke April 1779  
[Items amounting to] 7. 7. 3—188. 9. 6  
April, November & Dec. Received Cash— 7. 10. 0  
the first Collom is sot at the stipulating price, the second is the extrordenary price<sup>1</sup>

Aaron Whittemore } Selectmen  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Head }

The following articles were Delivered to James Robertsons wife while he was in the Continental servis for the year 1778—

[Items amounting to] £10. 10. 4—

Part of the foregoing was "For Paid Maj<sup>r</sup> McConnell for Boarding Mrs. Robertson and Three Children seven weeks begun the 20<sup>th</sup> of February at 8 shillings pr week."

Delivered the wife of James Muchimore when in the Continental service—  
£1. 9. 3

Delivered the wife of Noah Emory when he was in the Continental service—  
£0. 14. 0

Samuel Noyes } Selectmen for  
Will<sup>m</sup> Cochran } the year 1778

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Mrs. Robinson in June 1778 eight Dollers, in August twelve Dollers, of himself in Feb<sup>r</sup> 1779 eight Doll<sup>r</sup>, in March six Doll<sup>r</sup>, the whole amount in Continental Bills is Twelve pounds— £12. 0. 0

Rec<sup>d</sup> of James Muchimore wife Twelve pounds in the Month of February 1779 12. 0. 0

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Noah Emerys wife in the Month of March 1779 Twelve pounds 12. 0. 0

£36. 0. 0

Sworn to by Noyes and Cochran, April 18, 1780, before Richard Bartlett.—

James Muchernore Debtor to the Parish of Pembroke April 1779  
[Items amounting to] 18. 19. 3—373. 14. 3  
April & July Cash Received 15. 0. 0  
the first Collom is sot at the stipulating price— the second is the extrordenary price<sup>1</sup>

Aaron Whittemore } Selectmen  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Head }

<sup>1</sup> The difference between the "stipulating" and "extrordenary" price is due to depreciation of the currency.

Pembroke February 8, 1780—

this may testify that five Bushels of Rye and five of Bushels of Corn was taken from William Porter of Boxford and delivered to the Soldiers Families By Virtue of an act of the general cort for which two actions have been brought a gainst us— and our cost in defending said suits is for time and expence to the a mount of £272. 8. 0 and still remains in the Law—

Aaron Whittemore } Selectmen  
Nathl Head }

Sworn to February 8, 1780, before Richard Bartlett.

It may interest some to note the form of a soldier's discharge in the olden time :

— Smith Soldier in the first N. Hampshire Reg<sup>t</sup> formerly an Inhabitant of Pembroke County of Rockingham and state of N. Hampshire having honourably and faithfully served in the service of the United States Three years being the term of his Inlistment is hereby Discharged from the Army and is permitted to return to the state of N. Hampshire<sup>1</sup>

To whom it may Concern  
West Point April 20<sup>th</sup> 1780

Jo<sup>r</sup> Cilley Col<sup>t</sup>

On June 16, 1780, the legislature passed an act to raise a new levy of 600 men. Among the men so raised, as shown by the pay-roll, were Andrew Norris, Ichabod Robie, Benjamin Jenness, and Jeremiah Abbott, of Pembroke, enlisting respectively June 26, July 5, June 27, and July 1, 1780, and were discharged Dec. 5, Dec. 6, Dec. 5, 1780, and Jan. 1, 1781. The whole amount of their wages and allowances were respectively, £1,149 4s., £1,134 4s., £1,149 4s., and £1,247 9s.

These recruits were mustered in camp by Maj. William Scott, and also included the name of Charles McCoy, whose residence is given in one place at Allenstown, and in another at Pembroke.

Capt. Head as recruiting officer for the continental service made the following return :

a return of my orders July the 1 y<sup>r</sup> 1780

I have inlisted four men to serve in the Continental Servis at Head Quarters for three monthis viz moses Tyler John Parker Amos Lakeman Frederick foster all of Pembroke also Levy Carter for Coos Campain also of Pembroke Said Carter is ordered to Pass muster July the 10 the other four at Amherst July 12<sup>th</sup> 1

Nathl Head Cap<sup>t</sup>

Pembroke July 10<sup>th</sup> y<sup>r</sup> 1780

The next year he made the following return :

Pursuant to my orders I have Raised two men one by inlistment and the other by Draft, Viz Aaron Kimball by inlistment and Gideon Piper by Draft.

Pembroke Sept 22<sup>th</sup> 1781

Nathl Head Cap<sup>t</sup>

To Col<sup>o</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Stickney

State of New Hampshire

to the Slectmen of Pembroke D<sup>r</sup>

to Cash paid Joseph Man and William Gault two Soldiers for Coos, as ordered by Court for travel money from Pembroke to said Coos being 85 miles 12 pr mile £102. 0. 0

Pembroke July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1780.

Richard Bartlet } Selectmen  
Will<sup>m</sup> Cochran }

In Committee of Claims, Exeter Mar. 27, 1781.—This account is well vouched and amounts to Fifty one shillings, new Currency—Cap<sup>t</sup> Runnels by mistake has not allowed them so many miles travel—

Josiah Gilman Jun<sup>r</sup>

Said Soldiers Belonged to Col<sup>o</sup> Kelleys Regim<sup>t</sup>.

Exeter March 27, 1781—Received an order on the Treas<sup>r</sup> to Discount the above sum of one hundred & two pounds in behalf of the Selectmen of Pembroke

John Whittier

Capt. Jonas Kidder, in his list of men belonging to his company, gives the names of John Simpson and Samuel Doying of Pembroke. His list is dated at Camp Highlands, September 27, 1780.

Capt. David McGregore, of the 4th company, 2nd N. H. regiment, in his return of the officers and privates of his company dated January 15, 1781, gives the name of Thomas Shaw, private, of Pembroke for the war.

The muster roll of soldiers raised by the state of New Hampshire to fill up the Continental Army in 1781, as returned by Moses Nichols, muster master, contains the name of Samuel Phelps, Joshua Phelps, Peter Whittemore, and Benjamin Jennins, of Pembroke, the first three going for Pembroke, and the last for Bow. Also John Erwin of Chester, going for Pembroke. Four were mustered in July 27, and Benj<sup>a</sup> Jennins, August 11. Their time of service expired in December, 1781. Joshua Phelps, December 11, and Peter Whittemore, December 12. Samuel Phelps and Joshua Erwin were discharged December 21.

On the roll of six months' men, raised the same year to serve at West Point, were the names of Jere<sup>b</sup> Abbot and Eliph<sup>i</sup> Connor of Pembroke, who served for Chichester. They were mustered in July 23. Abbot was discharged December 12, and Connor, December 21, 1781.

State of New Hampshire	to the Select Men of Pembroke Dr
1781 To Cash paid to Aaron Kimball Benj <sup>a</sup> Sargent & John Kimball, it being for traveling money to march them to Springfield	3. 12.—

To do paid Gideon Piper to march to Charlestown in sd. State	18.
--	-----

£4. 10.—

Exeter Feb'y 27, 1783—Rec<sup>d</sup> an order on the Treasurer for the above sum of four Pounds ten shillings

Rich<sup>d</sup> Bartlett

State of New Hampshire }

Rockingham ss.

Pembroke 27<sup>th</sup> may, 1781—

The following Names are the List of the men in the Continental army which men Belonged to the Company in Pembroke that is in Col<sup>o</sup> Kelleys Regiment which Company is Commanded by Cap<sup>t</sup> James Cochran who are now in the army enlisted For three years or During the war—viz—

William Simpson

Jacob Doyme

John Lander

John Cook

Thomas Shaw &

John Merrill

which men did Properly Belong before and since the war commenced to said Company and we Humbly Conceive we have an undoubted right to Return and hold said men and as it is a vote of the Town at a Legal Meeting Called for

that Purpose that each Company Raise Their own men and Chose a Committee to apportion to each Company their Quota of the men Called for from Pembroke by an act of the General Court which was Done according to Pole and Estate according to which apportionment we were to Raise or Return Six Men and as the men are Raised by each Company apart it was Thought Proper that the Officers of each Company make their Return Instead of the Selectmen as Proposed by s<sup>d</sup> act—

James Cochran Cap<sup>t</sup>  
 Samuel Noyes } Lieut.  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Daniell }

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> The Committee To Receive & Examine the Returns from the Several Towns in s<sup>d</sup> State of the Men in the army for three year or Dureing the War—

[On the back is] Rec'd June 11<sup>th</sup> 1781—11 o'clock

A Return of the Names of the Continental Soldiers which Inlisted During the war and now in the field and is expected will answer for Pembroke—viz—Thomas Harvey, John Cook, Thomas Shaw, Jacob Doyen Jun<sup>r</sup>

Pembroke June y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>, 1781.—

To Joseph Gilman Esq one of the Committee on Claims

Richard Bartlett } Selectmen  
 Caleb Foster }

To all it may concern, these may certify that whereas an act was Rec'd from the General Court Requiring the Parish of Pembroke to Raise Eliven men for the Continental army whereupon a Legal Meeting was held in said parish on Monday the Twenty sixth Day of February last when the parish Voted that each Company Raise their own men and whereas on the aforesaid day a committee was chosen to divide the Rateable and poles in said parish in manner as directed in said act and give to each Company their proportion of men to raise and said Committee Reported that Cap<sup>t</sup> James Cochranes Company must raise six of the eleven required by said act.

Pembroke June 6<sup>th</sup> A D. 1781—A true Copy of the Records

Attest Sam<sup>l</sup> Daniell parish Clerk

It seems that Nathan Waite had sent in a claim for the service of John Cook in the army, and sought to establish its validity by the following affidavits :

Pembroke New Hamp<sup>r</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1781—I Nathan Waite Testifieth and saith that John Cook a Lad about Nineteen years of age was a Servant to me your deponant who I brought from the State of Massachusetts bay and he lived with me in Pembroke on or about two years and went into the Continental army for the parish of Pembroke for the Company then Commanded by Cap<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> McConnell he was a West India Lad he first enlisted for Ticondarogue and there engaged for three years or during the war I furnished him with everything Necessary for each Compain and never Disposed of him to No person Living

Nathan Waite

Sworn before Richard Bartlett, Sept. 14, 1781.

Andrew Robertson & Jonathan Elliot of Pembroke, of Lawfull age Testifies and saith that one John Cook Lived with Mr Nathan Waite of Pembroke, more than one year before said Cook Inlisted to go to ticonderoga in the year 1776—

And<sup>r</sup> Robertson  
 Jonathan Elliot

Pembroke Sept<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1781

Sworn before Richard Bartlett the same day

On the muster roll of Capt. Nath<sup>l</sup> Head's Company, Col. Reyland's regiment of N. H. militia, are the following names of Pembroke men,

with time of service: Capt. Nathaniel Head, July 14 to September 27, Aaron Kimball and David Kimball, September 17 to November 25, Corporal Benjamin Sargent and John Kimball, September 22 to November 25.

Capt. Frye sent in the following report of his doings:

Sir—As I was appointed Muster Master for to Muster at Amherst agreeable to my Directions I herein enclose the whole of the mens Names and the Town and Term they go for that were mustered till the fifteenth of this Instant

I am Yours &c

To M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezer Thompson Esq  
Pembroke 19<sup>th</sup> July 1782—

Eben<sup>r</sup> Frye Cap<sup>t</sup>

In Committee on Claims, Exeter Feb'y 27, 1783.

The amount of supplies paid by Pembroke which has been deducted from the Soldiers depreciation is Thirty six Pounds four shillings & two Pence—

Ex<sup>d</sup> pr Josiah Gilman Jun<sup>r</sup>

Exeter Feb'y 27, 1783 Received an order for the within sum

Richard Bartlet

Col. Thomas Stickney's return dated Concord, November 17, 1781, gives the names of Aaron Kimball and Gideon Piper of Pembroke.

Among the records of town returns, is the following from Pembroke:

"William Simpson in the forage department, Tho<sup>s</sup> Harvey, John Cook, Jacob Doyne, John Lander," and of recruits for six months, "Sam<sup>l</sup> Phelps, John Erwin, Joshua Phelps, and Peter Whittemore, were mustered in by Capt. Ebenezer Frye. Aug. 10, 1782, Ezekiel Flanders; Jun. Aug. 14, 1782, Enoch Swett, Orphin French, Rob<sup>t</sup> Cochran; Sept. 4, 1782, Moses Rowel.

Capt. Frye certifies to the following:

I have this day mustered Isaac Head to serve as a soldier 3 years in the N. H. Line and to serve for the Town of Holderness

Pembroke July 26 1782

E. Frye Cap m ma

The following is a complete list, as far as known, of soldiers in the service of the Revolution who were citizens of Pembroke, or were credited to Pembroke.

#### PEMBROKE SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

Abbott, Jeremiah,  
Abbott, Job,  
Abbott, Samuel,  
Allen, Josiah,  
Ambrose, Nathaniel,  
Ames, Frances,  
Ames, Samuel,  
Ames, Spofford,  
Ayers, John,  
Baker, Joseph,  
Baker, Lovewell,  
Baker, Thomas,  
Bartlett, Jonathan,  
Bartlett, Stephen,  
Beten, John,

Buntin, Andrew,  
Carlton, John,  
Carter, Levi,  
Carter, Levi, Jr.,  
Cochran, James,  
Cochran, John,  
Cochran, Joseph,  
Cochran, Robert,  
Connor, Eliphalet,  
Connor, John,  
Connor, Samuel,  
Cook, John,  
Cox, Thomas,  
Doyen, Daniel,  
Doyen, Jacob,

Dudley, Trueworthy,  
Elliott, Jonathan,  
Emery, Joseph,  
Emery, Noah,  
Erwin, John,  
Flanders, Ezekiel,  
Foster, Asa,  
Foster, Asa, Jr.,  
Foster, Caleb,  
Foster, Frederick,  
Foster, Moses,  
Frazier, William,  
French, Orphin,  
Frye, David,  
Frye, Ebenezer,

Garvin, Ephraim,	Lovejoy, Caleb,	Piper, Benjamin,
Gault, Matthew,	Lovejoy, Chandler,	Piper, Gideon,
Gault, Samuel,	Lovejoy, David,	Piper, Nathaniel,
Gault, William,	Lovejoy, Obadiah,	Piper, Samuel,
Gilman, David,	Mann, James,	Quimby, John,
Gilman, Nathaniel,	Mann, Joseph,	Robie, Ichabod,
Gilman, Peter,	Martin, James,	Robinson, James,
Gilman, Zebulon,	Martin, Nathaniel,	Robinson, John,
Hackett, Daniel,	Martin, Robert,	Robinson, J.
Hackett, Moses,	Martin, Samuel,	Robinson, Peter,
Haggett, Benjamin,	McAllister, Andrew,	Robinson, Thomas,
Haggett, Josiah,	McCollum, John,	Robinson, Zebulon,
Hale, Benjamin,	McConnell, Moses,	Rowell, Moses,
Hall, Timothy,	McConnell, Samuel,	Russ, James,
Harvey, Thomas,	McCoy, Charles,	Sargent, Benjamin,
Head, Isaac,	McCutcheon, Frederik, <sup>1</sup>	Shaw, Thomas,
Head, James,	McCutcheon, Phedris, <sup>1</sup>	Simpson, John,
Head, John,	Merrill, Dean,	Simpson, Joseph,
Head, Nathaniel,	Merrill, John,	Simpson, William,
Head, Richard,	Mills, Benjamin,	Sinclair, Jacob,
Holt, Daniel,	Mitchell, John,	Smith, Edward,
Holt, Frye,	Moore, Daniel,	Smith, Nathaniel,
Holt, Nathan,	Moore, Ephraim, Jr.,	Stickney, Lemuel,
Jenness, Benjamin,	Moore, James,	Stickney, Thomas,
Jenness, John,	Moore, John,	Stimson, Herbert,
Jenness, Samuel,	Moore, Robert,	Swett, Eliphalet,
Kimball, Aaron,	Moore, William,	Swett, Enoch,
Kimball, David,	Morgan, Jeremiah,	Swett, Joseph,
Kimball, John,	Morse, Moody,	Turner, Hugh,
Kimball, Joshua,	Muchmore, James,	Tyler, Jephtha,
Kimball, Mitchel,	Norris, Andrew,	Tyler, Joshua,
Kimball, Samuel,	Norris, Benjamin,	Tyler, Moses,
Kelley, Samuel,	Norris, Eliphalet,	Wardwell, Jeremiah,
Knox, John,	Norris, Joseph,	Webster, Samuel,
Knox, William,	Noyes, Daniel,	Whittemore, Aaron,
Ladd, Trueworthy,	Otterson, James,	Whittemore, Amos,
Lakeman, Amos,	Parker, John,	Whittemore, Benjamin,
Lakeman, Nathaniel,	Parker, Joshua,	Whittemore, Elias,
Lakeman, Nathaniel, Jr.,	Parker, Samuel,	Whittemore, Peter,
Lakeman, Samuel,	Pettengill, Matthew,	Whitehouse, Solomon,
Lander, John,	Phelps, Joshua,	Wiggin, Andrew.
Lawdor, John,	Phelps, Samuel,	

## CHAPTER XIII.

ANNALS, 1780-1789.

1780. The new decade opens with the conflict still raging. The times had been dark and stormy, and the cause of the patriots sometimes seemingly desperate, but never for a moment did they lose heart. They believed their cause to be holy, and their purpose was invincible. The older soldiers had grown to be veterans, and the people had be-

<sup>1</sup> Probably the same person.

come innured to the inevitable hardships of the times. But while hoping and watching for a better day, they adjusted themselves, as best they could, to the need of the times, and faithfully, as usual, attended to the ordinary affairs of the town.

On March 27 occurred the annual meeting at the Congregational meeting-house.

It was voted not to raise money for school purposes, but to raise \$9,000 for the highways, fixing nine pounds as the price of labor per day. This year Jacob Doyen received of James Knox 150 pounds "as hire to serve in his Room," as constable.

At the request of a number of legal voters, a special town-meeting was held October 9, at which Capt. Benjamin Norris, Maj. S. McConnell and Ensign Benjamin Holt, were chosen a committee to settle with the selectmen for the years 1778 and 1779. The meeting then adjourned to November 1. Reassembling, the committee reported that they had settled with the selectmen for 1778, and found due the town, £7 11s. 3d. Report accepted. They also stated that the selectmen for 1779 refused to settle with them.

1781. Early this year Pembroke was called upon for its quota of men to fill up the Continental army, by act of the General Court. This led to the calling of a special meeting for February 1, to see what action the town would take in the matter. It was voted "that Each Company in said Pembroke Raise their own men according to pole and Estate."

As George Atkinson, councillor for Rockingham county, had resigned, necessitating the election of another to fill the vacancy, and other business touching army matters called for speedy action, another meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, February 26. Votes were brought in "for one suitable Person having an Estate as the Law Directs," for councillor. Afterwards Maj. McConnell was chosen agent for the purchase of the beef required of the town, "as soon as the money was obtained of the Treasurer Due for last year's Beef," and Maj. McConnell, Lt. Samuel Daniell, and Lt. Samuel Noyes, a committee to divide the town, and give to each company their quota of men to raise to fill up the Continental army, as required by the General Court, agreeable to a vote passed at the last meeting.

On March 14, this committee reported eleven men as the quota of the town, of which Capt. J. Cochran's company should furnish six, and Capt. N. Head's company, five.

As usual, the men were furnished without a draft. France was now giving aid, and prospects were brightening.

The annual meeting for the choice of officers to transact the town's business for the current year, was held at the Congregational meeting-house, March 26.



It was voted not to raise money for school purposes, but \$20,000 for the repair of highways, fixing the price of labor at \$50 per day, and \$3,000 for parish charges. The selectmen were appointed a committee to hire the contingent men required by the General Court. Voted to allow Constable Doyen \$30 for services, and Constable Kimball three pence per pound for collecting.

Agreeable to the warrant of the selectmen, a special meeting was held May 14. It was voted not to choose a committee to purchase beef for the army. Joshua Kimball was chosen to attend the convention to meet in Concord in June; and Col. John Whittier and Maj. Samuel McConnell to oppose in the General Court the petition "signed by Jon<sup>s</sup> Hale in behalf of himself and others." An article to see what method should be taken to raise the town's quota of "Continental Soldiers" not obtainable by the committee chosen for the purpose, was omitted.

The Continental money had by this time become so depreciated that the amount which had been assessed was insufficient for "any valuable purpose." Accordingly another special meeting was called for July 16, at the Presbyterian meeting-house, at which the selectmen were instructed to make an "assessment in new emission" to purchase the required beef for the army. The amount was limited only "to the best of their Judgment," as to what was necessary. The "new emission" bills, however, did not meet the need, for they depreciated so rapidly they "almost lost their credit," and beef could not be purchased with them. This state of affairs rendered another meeting imperative. Accordingly, September 3, another meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, and a vote passed instructing the selectmen to make "an assessment in silver money at three pence per pound to Raise the Beef for the Contin<sup>l</sup> Army, and add a column in their list designating each man's proportion of the beef to be raised."

The last meeting of the year was held at the Congregational meeting-house, December 10, at which Maj. Samuel McConnell was chosen representative. After voting for councillor, the meeting was adjourned to January 2, 1782.

1782. At the adjourned meeting, January 2, the town voted not to accept the plan of government which had been agreed upon at the convention held in Concord in September, 1781, and then adjourned to January 14.

It appears that at this time wolves infested the town and gave trouble, for at the adjourned meeting, January 14, a vote was passed to give a bounty of \$10 for every head of a "grown wolf" killed within the bounds of Pembroke. This was the only business done.

It will be remembered that in 1781, after the failure of the "new

emission" currency to purchase the required proportion of beef for the Continental Army, a vote was passed to assess the inhabitants "in silver money at three pence per pound." As it was now found that this was insufficient for their purpose, a meeting was called for January 14, to see if the town would raise the necessary amount. The attempt to raise money failed.

The annual meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, March 25. Three pence per pound was voted for collecting. For the repair of the highways, "one day on a poll Tax" was voted, fixing the price of work at "four shillings per day." Then adjourned to April 4.

Accordingly re-assembling, thirty pounds were voted for town charges, and adjourned again to April 9.

On April 9, Capt. Joseph Emery was chosen constable, and refusing to serve, was fined, paying by note. In the absence of any record of a vacancy calling for the election of constable at this meeting, it is probable that William Knox, who had been chosen at the previous meeting, had for good reasons been excused from serving. Several meetings were held during April and May before any constable chosen consented to serve. Those not excused, doubtless, paid the usual fine. After voting to the constable \$5 in addition to the three pence per pound, the long-drawn-out meeting was "Dissolved."

On December 3, a meeting was held at the Presbyterian meeting-house, and adjourned to December 9.

Meeting according to adjournment, Richard Bartlett was chosen to represent the town in the General Court. After voting for a councillor, Samuel Daniell, Richard Bartlett, Samuel McConnell, Capt. Nathaniel Head, and Ens. Aaron Whittemore, were chosen a committee to report on the plan of government proposed at the last convention.

At an adjourned meeting, December 12, the report of the committee was received, and at another, December 19, better attended, accepted.

An article in the warrant to see if the town would allow Maj. Samuel McConnell's claim, or any part of it, for sending, as "he says," John Lander into the Continental service, was negatived.

In March of this year a petition was sent to the General Court asking for the appointment of Samuel Daniell, justice of the peace, but in consequence of an active opposition springing up, action was postponed to the next session. At that time a joint petition of the inhabitants of Allenstown and Pembroke was sent in. This also failing because of the opposition, the following remonstrance and petition was addressed to the General Court, to influence, if possible, the desired appointment.

Humbly sheweth that whereas your Remonstrancers did present to your Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court at their session in March last a petition praying that Leu<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup>

Daniell Might be appointed to the Office of a Justice of the peace but by being then Opposed was postponed to their Next session when a Joint petition from the Inhabitants of Allenstown was presented Upon both which the Committees of your Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court Reported the prayer should be granted Yet Nevertheless the same was opposed which prevented the Report being Accepted; though we Humbly conceive the argument adduced against said petition did no ways prove any Disqualification in said Daniell to be appointed as above but it appears to us your Remonstrancers that the opposition proceeded Chiefly from a motive of private prejudice or self Interest: therefore Depending upon it your Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court Aimes to Act from Nobler Motives than those—

we your Remonstrancers pray & Petition that your Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court will Reconsider or Reassume the consideration of the Repeated Reports of your committees of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court; on the foresaid Petitions and will Accept & Receive the same as we Humbly conceive the same to be but Equitable Reasonable & Just and we again Recommend said Daniell as being Qualified to a competent degree for said Office and Your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall always pray<sup>1</sup>

Pembroke June 17<sup>th</sup> 1782

William Cochran  
Nehemiah McDaniel  
John m<sup>d</sup> Daniel  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Martin  
Samuel Gault  
William Martin  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Martin  
Thomas Cochran  
Nathan Piper  
Nathaniel Piper  
John Connor  
Daniel Lucas  
David Robinson  
David Connor  
Gideon Piper  
Frederick Worthen  
James inan  
James Knox  
Joseph Cochran  
William Knox  
John Knox Jur  
Daniel Knox  
Biley Smith  
Trueworthy Dudley

will<sup>m</sup> Knox  
James Cunningham  
William Fife  
John White  
James Fife  
John Fife  
Moses McConnell  
John Moor Jun<sup>r</sup>  
John man  
Samuel Man  
William Man  
william merten Juner  
Robert inoor  
Samuel Parker  
John Knox  
Jacob Doyne  
Francis Doyne  
Samuel Gault  
Matthew Gault  
Aud<sup>m</sup> Robertson  
William Robertson  
And<sup>m</sup> Gault  
william gault  
Samuel Noyes

Andrew Norris  
John Cullimore  
Ezekiel Morril  
Jacob Gray  
William Knox,  
William Knox,  
David Knox  
Starling Sargent  
Simeon Sargent  
Philap Sargent  
John Linord  
John Linord  
David Webster  
Samuel webster  
John Webster  
James Cochran  
James Cochran Jur<sup>r</sup>  
Richard Wait  
David wells  
Som<sup>l</sup> McConnell  
Nathan Holt  
Nathan Holt

1783. The annual meeting of the town was held at the Presbyterian meeting-house March 31. After voting that the present form of government be continued, adjourned to April 8. Meeting according to adjournment, Thomas Brickett was, by vote, accepted as constable in place of William Knox, said Knox having hired him to act as his substitute. Samuel McConnell, Lt. Job Abbot, and Daniel Noyes, were appointed a committee "to reckon" with Joshua Kimball. It was voted to repair the pound, and "provide ground to set it on." The town refused to build a school-house in the centre of the parish, large enough "to hold as Many Scholars as will be likely to attend School

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, pp. 165-166.

at a time." A vote was passed to build a fence "Round the grave yard." The amount raised for the highways was one day's labor per poll, and "so in proportion." Forty-five pounds were voted for "Parish Charges the Current Year."

Nathan Waite having brought an action against the town for 180 pounds for "John Cook's Entering the Continental service," a special meeting was called for February 3, at the Congregational meeting-house, at which Capt. Benjamin Norris was chosen agent of the town to defend the suit, and the meeting was adjourned to March 31, when Capt. Norris was chosen "to Defend the case to final Judgment & Execution." The reason for the previous special meeting, was that the case was to be heard at the term of court to convene at Exeter, February 4.

Agreeable to warrant, "the legal Inhabitants paying Taxes in the Parish of Pembroke," met for election purposes December 5. Samuel Daniel was chosen to represent the town "Untill the first Wednesday in June next." It was voted not to sell the "Town Stock of Gunpowder."

Under the following act of the legislature, Pembroke was entitled to one representative :

State of }  
New Hamp' } In House of Representatives Dec<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1783—

Voted that Precepts be Issued to the Several Towns & places in this State for the Purpose of Calling Representatives Agreeably to the New Constitution.

This year was memorable for the treaty of peace between the mother country and the colonies, which was consummated at Paris, France, on the 3d of September, having been duly signed by David Hartley, for the British crown, and Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay, for the United States, which now became an independent nation. Such an ending of the long war, with all its vicissitudes and hardships, establishing, as it did, a free republic for the great continent awaiting development and settlement, was the occasion of hearty rejoicing on the part of the veteran soldiery, their families, and all who had held themselves ready to go to the front, if there was need, and furnish their brethren in the field and those dependent upon them, with necessary supplies. At the outset, the first step towards freedom in their open resistance of British tyranny had been a bold one. Had their patriotism been less strong, and their hearts less resolute, they would have shrunk from the undertaking. But their love of liberty and invincible purpose nerved them to the contest, and steadied them, in the face of every peril and disaster, during all the long, dark days of the struggle, in the display of a patient heroism such as the world rarely

sees. Not that there was to be found any intrinsic pleasure in the inevitable sacrifices they were called to make; not that they sought conquest for its own sake; not that they were ambitious to win personal honor; not that they might have glory among the nations; but that they might be free, as the winds of heaven, to enjoy the inalienable rights which they felt were their God-given birth-right. They never faltered in the conflict, were never cowards in the presence of the enemy, never swerved from the straight path of duty in the accomplishment of their sacred purpose. In their union was their strength, and the hand of God guided! But they were ready and glad, as they could well be, when they emerged at last out of the darkness that had hung over all those long years of brave daring, into the full sunlight of peace, freedom, and independence! This was deemed a sufficient recompense for all endeavors and endurance. How little they realized then, what a great country and future were confronting the infant nation!

All their perils, however, were not yet over; the days of sacrifice had not yet ended; the possible future was yet to be made. The currency of the times had become worthless, and there was left them only their fertile lands, and the waiting wealth of brawny brain and muscle. But the hearts that had not quailed in heroic struggle and endurance, were still equal to the strain to which they might be subjected in enjoying and making the most of their new inheritance. The good citizens of Pembroke had not been, and were not to be, found wanting in any new emergency. They lived, did their work, and bequeathed the priceless legacy of their example to those who came after them. There are not wanting those, in nearly every state in the Union, who are able to trace their ancestry back to the sturdy yeomen who, in these early times, played the little drama of their life in this goodly town.

1784. At the annual meeting, the first under the new State Constitution, held at the Congregational meeting-house, March 29, it was voted that the pound be kept where it was; that Maj. Samuel McConnell, Capt. Benjamin Norris, and Lt. Job Abbot, be a committee to settle with the selectmen for 1779 in any way they may think proper; that one day's work per poll, and in that proportion, be raised for repair of the highways; that no money be raised for schools, or to defray "Parish Charges;" and that the selectmen "lot out" the land received of Francis Doyen, Jr. Then adjourned to April 5.

When met according to adjournment, it was voted to give the constable three pence on the pound for collecting.

Caleb Foster was the first treasurer in the history of the town.

Early in the meeting votes were brought in for "President" and senator.

1785. The annual town-meeting occurred March 28, at the Congregational meeting-house, at which it was voted for repairs on the highways, "to Raise three days work on the single pole, & so in proportion on all Ratable Estate," allowing "those who worked on Bridges over Sowcook & Suncook Rivers last fall Credit out of the foresaid Tax for what work they then did." The price of labor was fixed at three shillings per day. Thirty pounds were voted for school purposes, "to be Equally divided to Each District."

A bounty of three pounds was voted for the head of every grown wolf, and thirty shillings for "Each wolves whelp," that should be killed in town during the year.

The selectmen were empowered to assess as large a sum as should be deemed necessary, with arrearages "in the hands of former constables & selectmen," to defray current town charges.

A petition having been sent in to the General Court, praying that a number of towns, including Pembroke, be dissevered from the county of Rockingham, and annexed to that of Hillsboro, a special meeting of the legal voters was called at the Congregational meeting-house, May 31, to see if the town would give assent to such proposition. The assent of the town was refused. Their representative was instructed to cast his vote accordingly.

Lt. Stephen Bartlett and John Knox were added to the committee to settle with the selectmen for 1779, and "other Parish affairs." Adjourning to June 9, they met and again adjourned the meeting.

A special meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, October 31, at which the town voted to build a stone wall around the "grave-yard," and raise \$115 for that purpose. Capt. Head, James Mann, and John Knox, Jr., were appointed a committee to see the work done. Permission was given to the "Seventh & Eighth Range people," to have their proportion of the school money "laid out amongst them."

1786. The annual town-meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, March 27. Thirty pounds were voted for school purposes; one and a half days' work on the single pole, and in that proportion on all ratable estate, with labor at three shillings per day; twelve pounds to defray town charges; to accept the land Dea. William Cochran took of Francis Doyen, Jr., in lieu of money due the parish; to give four pence as a bounty on crows' heads, and none for wolves; and to purchase a record-book for selectmen's accounts. Dr. Thomas Adams was appointed to record therein the "Committees settlement & the selectmen's accounts." Adjourned to April 7, and afterwards several times, till August 24, when Andrew Robertson was sworn in to serve as constable for the current year, and the meeting dissolved.

The office of constable seems to have given much trouble to the citizens. It was hard to find one willing to fill it. As his principal business was the collection of taxes, it naturally seems strange in these later times, when so many are ready for such opportunity, that the office should then so often "go a-begging." The probable reason is, the people were scattered, had but little ready money, were not required to bring their taxes to the collector, necessitating much travel in going after it, and the commission, three pence per pound, was so small it did not pay. Hence the disposition, well nigh universal, to shirk it.

The population of the town this year was 994, including three negroes.

A special town-meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, July 17. The town voted to choose two constables; and not to give "any on the pound" for collecting. Joseph Simpson was chosen one of the constables for the year, and the meeting adjourned to July 24.

Re-assembling, Daniel Lucas was chosen constable, and then adjourned to August 7. Meeting at the latter date, the vote, previously passed, not to pay for collecting taxes, was reconsidered, and three pence on the pound allowed for that purpose. An adjournment was then made to August 21, and then to August 24, as above.

A little confusion arises from the records touching these several adjournments mentioned. One record gives the impression that the annual meeting was adjourned from time to time till August 24. Another states that a new warrant was issued for the meeting held July 17, which was adjourned from time to time till August 24. The probable solution is, that it was found that new business needed to come before the citizens for their action, necessitating another warrant, and the time for the adjourned and special meeting was made to coincide. Or, possibly, the clerk may have erred in his record, the annual meeting having been dissolved, and the special one having been called in the regular way.

By request of a number of the citizens, a special town-meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, August 14, to see if the town would choose a committee to meet with committees from other towns at Chester, August 20, to consult on the expediency of petitioning the General Court "on the making a Bank of paper money, as much as will Redeem all this States Securities, and also of making another Bank of paper money for the purpose of Building Ships & loading them with our Produce in order for payment of our Foreign Debts." Capt. Benjamin Norris and Dr. John Cochran were chosen such committee, and the assent of the town given to such petition.

The reason for such petition was the extreme poverty of the people. Fifty thousand dollars were finally issued, but this did not satisfy, and a determination was formed to coerce the authorities. Runners were

accordingly sent into the most disaffected towns, calling upon the people to arm, go to Exeter, and demand an emission of paper money, and other enactments to suit their views. On September 20, about 200 young insurgents entered Exeter, some on foot, some mounted, armed with every variety of weapon from a musket to a staff. Maj. James and Capt. James Cochran, and Lt. Asa Robinson, of Pembroke, were among the military men in this insurrection. Probably a large part of their following were from the young men of this town.

The dispersion of the mob, the arrest of Maj. Cochran by Gen. Cilley with his own hands, the bringing to trial at Exeter of the rash men, the plea of guilt, and discharge with a reprimand, is a matter of history. The officers were cashiered, but Maj. Cochran was restored on account of former good conduct. Capt. Cochran and Lt. Robinson, however, lost their military rank.<sup>1</sup>

1787. The annual town-meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house March 26. Voted to raise money "after the rate of one Days work upon a single Poll at four shillings per day" to repair the highways, and six pounds to defray parish charges; not to clear Nathan Waite of the execution against him in favor of the parish; not to pay Nathan Waite for Cook's service; that the selectmen be empowered to recover all demands in favor of the parish by a course of law, if necessary, and pay all lawful demands against the parish. Then adjourned the meeting to April 3.

This vote in reference to Nathan Waite needs some explanation. As previously intimated, Waite had sent John Cook, his servant, into the army for the town, and presented a claim for £180 for his service. This the town refused to pay, and he, in 1783, brought action against it to press his claim. The town won the suit, and procured an execution against him for costs. Now, by an article in the warrant, Waite had asked the town to release him from payment of the same, and also to pay him something for procuring Cook for the army. This, as stated above, the town not only refused to do, but instead instructed the selectmen to recover what was due the town, "if necessary, by a course of law."

Joshua Kimball, who was one of the selectmen in 1779, and had received moneys of the town, and now sought for an abatement of some part, at least, of his indebtedness to the town, was also refused his request, and included in such instruction to the selectmen.

At the adjourned meeting, the votes choosing Nathaniel Ambrose and Samuel Abbot constables; not to set up the office of constable "at vendue;" and not to choose a representative, were reconsidered. James Cochran was chosen representative, and Andrew Robinson "bid off the

<sup>1</sup>Potter's Manchester.



Constableness at publick vendue." The constable was voted for his service a discount at the end of the year of six pounds and two shillings from the taxes committed to him to collect. The meeting was then adjourned to the first Monday in July.

There is no record of the holding of this adjourned meeting.

At a special meeting held, agreeable to warrant, May 28, thirty pounds were voted for school purposes.

At another meeting, November 5, the town voted not to choose a committee to assist the selectmen in making a proper statement of all the bounties paid to hire soldiers during "the late war." Also voted that the selectmen agree with Martha McNeal for the support of her mother till the March meeting, "as cheap as they can."

1788. At a special meeting held at the Congregational meeting-house, January 14, Samuel Daniell was chosen delegate to attend the convention to be held at Exeter, February 15, "to take under consideration the Constitution of the Federal Convention, and act on the same as he shall think best for the publick good of the United States." It was voted to allow Samuel Daniell for a twenty dollar certificate "that proved counterfeit;" and not to petition for a new county.

At the annual town-meeting held at the Congregational meeting-house, March 31, the town voted to unite with Concord and other towns, in petitioning for a new county, and Samuel Daniell and Richard Bartlett were chosen delegates to meet in convention in Concord, on the first Tuesday in May, to agree on a petition to the General Court for such purpose. James Cunningham, Maj. Samuel McConnell and Capt. Nathaniel Head were appointed a committee to examine into the actions of former constables and report later, and Lt. Thomas Robinson, Richard Bartlett, Capt. Benjamin Norris, John Ladd and Maj. Samuel McConnell, a committee to divide the parish into school districts.

The town voted not to raise money for school purposes. A day's work on a single poll was raised to repair the highways.

At an adjourned meeting, May 28, the report of the committee chosen to examine the doings of former constables was accepted, and twenty pounds voted to defray parish charges.

At a special meeting, May 5, the town voted for "union in ministerial affairs;" and to pay Rev. Zaccheus Colby according to poll and estate. Also to invite Rev. Mr. Morrison of Londonderry, Rev. Mr. Merrill of Plaistow, Rev. Mr. Upham of Deerfield, and Rev. Mr. Wood of Boscawen, to form a plan for such union. Capt. Joseph Emery, William Knox, David Kimball and Solomon Whitehouse, were appointed a committee to meet and entertain said ministers, together with Rev. Mr. Colby, June 4.

In the exigency relative to the time of electing a representative the

following petition was addressed by the selectmen to the senate and house of representatives :

Humbly shews—

That the Annual meeting of said Inhabitants for the purpose of Choosing Town Officers by the Incorporation is fixed on the last Monday of March Annually that it has been a Custom heretofore to Choose our Representative for said Town on that day that Article was in our last Warning but it happening to be the last day of said Month and having many Articles to Act upon could not Choose a Representative, but adjourned the same meeting to Monday the 9<sup>th</sup> Instant, on which day we Humbly pray we may have the Liberty to Choose s<sup>d</sup> Representative or that your Honors would relieve us in such manner as you in your great Wisdom shall think fit—<sup>1</sup>

Concord June 5<sup>th</sup> 1788

John Knox Jr }  
Stephen Bartlet } Selectmen  
Isaac Morrison }

Another special meeting was held September 8. An article to see what measure the selectmen should adopt in reference to schools for the current year, was passed over. Adjourned to October 6. Then it was voted to have one month's schooling in each district, and that the selectmen provide the teachers required ; that the parish "pay Robert Moore for pasturing the Parish Cow<sup>s</sup> 8 weeks;" to give Martha McNeal a load of hay ; and that the selectmen provide a lock for the "burying yard," and repair the wall.

At a meeting called by warrant, October 27, the town refused to raise money to build school-houses in each district, but voted to allow the majority in each district to locate, and fix the plan for such house.

On December 15, occurred the first meeting under the Constitution of the United States, for the election of officers. Votes were brought in for county treasurer, representative to Congress, and presidential electors. No less than 16 were voted for for representative to Congress, Abial Foster leading the list with 27 votes, several receiving only one. Twenty-five received votes as candidates for electors, Abial Foster leading with 16.

Pembroke votes aided in electing Samuel Livermore and Abial Foster for representatives to Congress, but the people failed to elect presidential electors, and they were accordingly chosen by the legislature the following January, consisting of Benjamin Bellows, John Pickering, Ebenezer Thompson, John Sullivan and John Parker, who cast their votes for George Washington.

"Continental Senators, Representatives, or any holding any office of Profit under the United States," were ineligible to the office of elector.

1789. Agreeable to warrant, a special meeting was held February

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII. p. 168.

<sup>2</sup> The "Parish Cow" was a cow owned by the town, and loaned to its poor for such time as seemed best, as a help toward their support.

, to vote for representatives to Congress, the regular candidates being Samuel Livermore, Benjamin West and Abial Foster, who received respectively, 26, 27, and 27 votes.

The annual town-meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, March 30. The committee's division of the school districts was accepted. The request for a "middle" school district was denied. A vote was passed authorizing the selectmen to build the school-houses; also to allow Andrew Robertson three pence per pound for collecting 30 pounds "more than he expected," and Joseph Simpson for a "counterfeit dollar." It was voted to raise 50 pounds "in produce" for schooling; a day's work "on a single pole" for repairing the highways; and the balance "in hard money" in the hands of the constable for 1788, to defray parish charges for the current year. Also voted to Martha McNeal "the use of the Parish Cow next summer;" and to hold the annual town-meetings in future on the first Monday in March.

Richard Bartlett bid off the constableness for 7 pounds and 10 shillings, and took the customary oath.

At a legal meeting held June 22, votes were cast for a representative to Congress, Joshua Atherton and Abial Foster being candidates, and receiving respectively 18, and 16.

At another meeting held October 27, it was voted that the selectmen employ Edward Livermore, Esq., to carry on the action commenced by the parish of Pembroke against John Parker, Esq., of Portsmouth.

At still another meeting, November 30, Maj. Samuel McConnell was chosen a delegate to attend the convention meeting in Concord, December 14, "to consider and agree upon petitioning the General Court for a new County."

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## CHAPTER XIV.

ANNALS, 1790-1799.

1790. In those early days when the towns were poor, and unable to furnish facilities for crossing the larger streams without distressing the people with too heavy a burden of taxes, it was not an uncommon thing for private individuals, who had the necessary means at their disposal, to secure the exclusive right to build a bridge in some locality which would best accommodate the public, as an investment, and charge a toll for passing over it. January 11, John Bryent of Bow and Richard Bartlett of Pembroke sent a petition to the General Court, for the exclusive right to erect a toll-bridge across the Merrimack, near Turkey River Falls, between the towns of Bow and Pembroke.

The following memorial addressed to the committee on the erection of a bridge, is without date, but probably was issued during the year 1790:

Humbly sheweth

That they Joined Issue in the petitions preferred to the Honorable Court concerning Erecting a Bridge over Merimac River they pray the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Committee to report on the first petition as to Securing the privilege to their heirs & assigns if agreeable to Your Honors

Jacob Green  
Dan<sup>l</sup> Livermore  
Enoch Noyes  
William Duncan

The annual town-meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house March 1. Samuel Phelps bid off the constableness at six pounds. It was voted to raise one day's work on a single poll for repairing the highways, and 15 pounds to defray parish charges. Martha McNeal was again granted the use of the "Parish Cow" for taking care of her mother. The town also voted that the children of any district must attend their own school.

A special meeting of the legal voters of the town was held August 30. Votes were brought in for three representatives to Congress. The only other item of business was the following: "Voted that the 'middle district' have their school money divided to each school-house as the year previous."

It seems that at the August election there was a failure to elect representatives to Congress, for a special meeting was held December 13, to vote for two persons out of four "which had received the highest number of votes." Abial Foster and Jeremiah Smith received respectively 59 and 43 votes. John S. Sherburne also received 17.

The census taken this year gave the town a population of 956. This was the first United States census.

1791. The annual meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, March 7, when the town voted to raise six pounds, additional to the eight already raised, to defray parish charges; and one and a half days' work on a single poll for the repair of the highways. It refused to divide and lay out the school money in the future "according to the report of the committee," but voted to establish the "middle district," according to request.

As the existing districting of the parish for school purposes was unsatisfactory, a special meeting was called for April 18, when it was voted to "disannull all the former proceedings of s<sup>d</sup> Parish respecting the Division of s<sup>d</sup> Parish into Districts for keeping school," and to fix the bounds of the districts as follows:

first, beginning at Joshua Clements including Sol<sup>o</sup> Whitehouse, Rev. Z Colby Cap<sup>t</sup> Benj Norris and the main road to the meeting-house brook so

called; second, beginning at s<sup>d</sup> meeting-house brook including James Head Wid<sup>r</sup> Sarah Hemphill Sam<sup>l</sup> Parker with the main Road to Cap<sup>t</sup> Asa Fosters; third, to begin at Sam<sup>l</sup> Manns then to Dea. D. Lovejoys then to Benj<sup>a</sup> Whittemores and Jer<sup>h</sup> Wardwells David Richardsons W<sup>m</sup> Fifes Jn<sup>o</sup> Mann to Sam<sup>l</sup> Mann including all within s<sup>d</sup> compass; fourth, beginning at And<sup>r</sup> Farmers to Nathan Holt Jr. then to Nathan Holt sen<sup>r</sup> Nathan Pipers Fed<sup>a</sup> McCutchins and to s<sup>d</sup> Farmers including all within s<sup>d</sup> limits; fifth, beginning at Jn. McDaniells on Buckstreet road to Dr. Jn<sup>o</sup> Cochrans; sixth, beginning at Trueworthy Dudleys then to Zeb. Robinson Josiah Haggets Noah Emerys Tim Chandlers Locks Tho. Hardys and to W Dudleys again including all within s<sup>d</sup> limits; seventh, From Mr Joseph Simpsons to Mr Knowles.<sup>1</sup>

Choice was given to those who lived on the road leading to Chiches-ter, now called the "Borough road," to have their money or "belong to the Hill Quarter still."<sup>2</sup> It was voted that each district shall have the benefit of their money; locate by vote the place for the school house, the selectmen appointing time and place for such meeting and "acting as moderator;" that the selectmen be empowered to assess each district in a sum sufficient to build, or repair, suitable school-houses; and that the Buckstreet district "shall have the school money which was five pounds ten shillings which was due to them in the year 1782 as they paid their school tax and had no schooling."

A committee consisting of Maj. Samuel McConnell and Daniel Knox was chosen, and at an adjourned session, Richard Bartlett and Capt. Nathaniel Head added to it, "to petition the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court for the benefit of a Lottery for building a Bridge over Merrimack River."

The town refused the request of John Cook, asking pay for "Continental service as one of Pembroke Quota of men."

The meeting was then adjourned to July 4, then to August 15, and finally to March 5, 1792.

Early this year sundry petitions were sent in to the General Court.

<sup>1</sup> Joshua Clement lived where William Haseltine afterwards lived. The house stood near where Fellows's store now stands; Solomon Whitehouse where J. H. Dearborn lives, and Rev. Z. Colby where Sidney Ford lately lived.

<sup>2</sup> James Head lived where the late John Ham lived; Widow Hemphill near the Thompson bridge; Asa Foster near where Head's mills were, and the Elliots afterwards lived.

<sup>3</sup> Samuel Mann lived on the second range road near the McConnell place; Dea. D. Lovejoy lived where the George Norris house stood, which was burned a few years ago; Benjamin Whittemore where J. K. Robinson lives; Jeremiah Wardwell on the Timothy Hall place, now owned by heirs of William Fife; John Mann on what was afterwards the Natt Mann place, now occupied by Labonte.

<sup>4</sup> Andrew Farmer lived on the hill southeast of where C. S. Adams now lives; Nathan Holt, Jr., where B. B. Hagget lives; Nathan Holt where Mrs. E. J. Holt lives; Nathan Piper on the southerly, or south-easterly part of Winthrop Fowler's place; and Feds McCutcheon where his son James afterwards lived.

<sup>5</sup> John McDaniel lived near where Bliss Charles lives; Dr. John Cochran a little west of where A. B. Foss lives.

<sup>6</sup> Trueworthy Dudley lived south-easterly from where Norris C. Stevens lives; Zebulon Robinson where Daniel Holt afterwards lived on the westerly side of the third range road; Josiah Hagget on the Hagget place now owned by William Goss; Noah Emery on what is known as the Flagg place now owned by Winthrop Fowler and Thomas R. Holt; and Thomas Hardy on the Fuller place now owned by A. B. Foss.

<sup>7</sup> Joseph Simpson lived near where William Worth now lives; and Mr. Knowles near Chichester line and Hiram Stanyan's.

<sup>8</sup> They were Joseph Simpson, Andrew French, Simon Haines, and Simon Knowles. Simpson and Knowles were the extremes of the new district, and these four men were given their choice whether to have their money, or to belong to the Hill district still.

January 7, 1791, Jacob Green and Enoch Noyes sent in a petition<sup>1</sup> to the legislature asking for the exclusive right to build and maintain a toll-bridge across the Merrimack, "somewhere between the Right of Ferriage, lately belonging to Samuel Butters, and one mile below the Isle-Hooksett, so called, in the same River."

The same month a second petition was sent in by William Duncan and Daniel Livermore, asking also the exclusive right of building a toll-bridge across the Merrimack below Concord, "at any place within ten miles below Butters privilege of ferry."

Accordingly an act was passed, February 17, 1791, granting to the signers of the two petitions the exclusive right to erect a toll-bridge over Merrimack river "between one mile below Isle Hookset Falls and one mile above said falls."

The following petition of the selectmen of Pembroke and Bow, addressed to the senate and house of representatives, for authority to raise money to build a bridge across the Merrimack, is interesting for the glimpse it gives us of the prevailing sentiment of a hundred years ago touching the lottery question.

Humbly Sheweth—

Whereas a Bridge a Cross Merrimack River at some Convenient place would be of great Service to the State, and your Humble Petitioners beg leave to acquaint the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court, that there is a place on Said River a little below Garvens falls (so call'd) known by the name of the little Falls, which we are Conscious to be the Best place upon the River, to Build a Bridge, upon all accounts, firstly Nature has form'd the place so well with good high Rocky Banks, that it is never overflowed, and the River Very narrow, and a good Rocky Bottom, and So Shoal that Men may work in the Water with Conveniency, generally the Summer Season, and likewise seems to be the most Central for Roads, leading from the Exterior parts of the State, through Pembroke to Portsmouth and Exeter and Very little farther to Haverhill or Newburyport, than to Cross below the other falls, (which we think would not be so much for the Public Benefit of the State as to Cross higher on the River) Therefore our Prayer is that the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Court would take this under their wise Consideration (and if they Should think the above Named place most Convenient) and Grant to the Parish of Pembroke and the Town of Bow the Privilege of a Lottery for the Sole purpose of Building a free Bridge for the Benefit of the Public; a Cross Merrimack River at the aforesaid place, And that the s<sup>d</sup> Towns shall have the Exclusive Right upon Said River for Building Said Bridge from garvens falls Down S'd River to the mouth of Moors Brook So Call'd, and Your Petitioners as in Duty Bound Shall ever pray.<sup>2</sup>

Pembroke Jan<sup>y</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1791

Stephen Bartlet	} Select Men
James Cunningham	
James Robertson	} Select Men
Sam <sup>l</sup> Gault	

The following is the petition of the committee, chosen April 18, for a lottery to aid in building a bridge across the Merrimack, addressed to the General Court, convening June 7, 1791:

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, pp. 102-103.

<sup>2</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, pp. 107-108.

Humbly shews The subscribers a Committee appointed by the Parish of Pembroke in said state—that being very desirous of a Bridge across merrimac River at or near Garvens falls & that the same may be a free bridge, and it appearing to your Petitioners that it would be of very great utility to the Public at large, and as there is no probability of any bridge being erected in consequence of the liberty granted by an act of the General Court of this state at their last session, therefore pray that your Honours would grant the liberty of raising by Lottery the sum of Nine hundred pounds for the sole purpose of erecting a bridge at said falls or within one mile & a half of said falls either above or below the same as may be Judged most Convenient for the public good, which sum we suppose would be absolutely necessary for Compleating the same (but if said sum should exceed, the surplus to be placed in the Treasury of this state) or reserved for repairs as to your Honours may appear most Convenient, your Petitioners are of opinion that if a Lottery should be granted it would not be injurious to the public but only prevent those who wish to try their fortunes in lotteries from Carrying the money out of this state into the neighbouring states, fully Confident that it will appear to your Honours that a free & safe passage over said river would be very advantageous to the public and that it is your desire to promote the public good, we trust that your honours will grant our Request under such restrictions as may seem meet—and that you will grant liberty to bring in a Bill accordingly, and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray<sup>1</sup>

Richard Bartlett	} Committee
Nath <sup>l</sup> Head	
James Cochran	
Daniel Knox	
Sam <sup>l</sup> McConnell	

The Committee on petition for Lottery Report that the prayer of the within petitioners be granted & that they have leave to bring in a bill accordingly  
Daniel Emerson Jr for the Committee

The bill, if brought in, failed of a passage.

When Pembroke and the neighboring towns were in Rockingham County, many of the inhabitants felt that they were subjected to a considerable inconvenience and unnecessary expense by their distance from the county courts. As early as February 5, 1788, Timothy Walker, in behalf of the citizens of Concord, petitioned the legislature to form a new county. This petition probably led to the appointment of a committee, who made report to the legislature in 1790. This report was considered in the house of representatives June 16, 1790, and a vote passed requesting the secretary to furnish the several newspapers of the state with a copy for publication, and its further consideration be postponed till the next session.<sup>2</sup>

For fear no action might then be taken, or because of dissatisfaction with the towns proposed to be included, Samuel McConnell of Pembroke united with representatives of other towns, in a petition dated January 24, 1791, praying "in behalf and by authority of their several and respective towns," certain specified towns may be "erected into a new County."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, pp. 168-170.

<sup>2</sup> Provincial Papers, Vol. XVIII, pp. 819-821.

<sup>3</sup> Ditto, p. 822.

Merrimack county was not incorporated till July 1, 1823.

1792. At the annual town-meeting held at the Congregational meeting-house, March 5, it was voted to raise one day's work on a single poll for the repair of the highways, and twelve pounds to defray parish charges. Richard Bartlett, Isaac Morrison, Capt. John Cochran, Capt. John Head, Dea. James Mann, Robert Martin, Lt. David Kimball, William Knox, Jr., and Maj. Samuel McConnell, were chosen a committee to meet sundry persons of Allentown and Chester, who had signified a desire to be joined to Pembroke, and confer with them in the matter.

Agreeable to warrant, a special meeting was held May 7. Richard Bartlett, Maj. Samuel McConnell, Daniel Knox, Dr. Thomas Adams, Lt. Stephen Bartlett, Dea. William Cochran, John Knox, Jr., Capt. John Cochran, Isaac Morrison, Ens. Aaron Whittemore, Robert Martin, and Capt. Joseph Emery, were chosen a committee to take into consideration the new state constitution, as revised by the convention lately assembled for that purpose, and report as to the expediency of accepting it. Adjourned to May 28.

Re-assembling, favorable action was taken on the above committee's report. The town also voted to build a new meeting-house within forty rods of the pound.

August 27 occurred the national election for the choice of presidential electors and four representatives to Congress.

At this meeting also a committee, consisting of Dea. William Cochran, Richard Bartlett, Ens. Aaron Whittemore, Maj. Samuel McConnell, Dea. David Kimball, Nathaniel Lakeman, James Cunningham, Dr. Thomas Adams, and Capt. Joseph Emery, with the selectmen, was appointed to consider the proposed amendments to the constitution, and report.

At an adjourned meeting, September 3, the committee made their report, which was accepted, and the town voted almost unanimously in favor of said amendments, only two voting in the negative.

Another special meeting was held November 12, and votes were brought in for "vacant" presidential electors, and "vacant" representatives to Congress. Only 23 of the legal voters of the town brought in their ballots, showing a great lack of enthusiasm, or a strong feeling of security touching the welfare of the country in view of a possible change of administration.

We find this year for the first time record of the "approbations" of the selectmen given to certain persons, licensing them as tavern-keepers. We give the names of those receiving such license: Joseph Davis, Caleb Bartlett, Lt. Thomas Robinson, Dr. John Cochran, Richard Bartlett, and Frederick Foster.



1793. A special town-meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, February 4, to locate the new meeting-house. The town voted to build it on land of Nathaniel Lakeman "forty rods from the corner of the road opposite the Pound on the westerly side of the third Range Road," and adjourned to the first Monday in May.

Coming together on May 6, it was voted that the meeting-house be built by the sale of the pews.

The annual town-meeting occurred March 4, at which a vote was passed instructing the selectmen to call to account all the constables of previous years, "so that there may be a full settlement." After voting for county treasurer, the meeting was adjourned to May 6. Meeting accordingly, Frye Holt was voted nine shillings for the loss of a chain, while building Buckstreet bridge after it was carried away by a freshet.

A special meeting was called by warrant for May 6, at which three pence on a single poll was voted for the repair of the highways, and ten pounds for parish charges. Also voted to build the new meeting-house 60x45 feet, and chose Nathaniel Lakeman, Col. Nathaniel Head, Daniel Knox, John Chickering, Josiah Hagget, Lt. Stephen Bartlett, and John Knox, a committee to draft the plan of said house, and "pew-ground," and report for the acceptance of the town. Stephen Holt was exempted from paying a poll-tax, on account of his "being a cripple."

At an adjourned meeting, October 1, the plan of the committee was accepted.

Because of the long distances the people of the town were obliged to travel to attend courts of judicature, as they were held in the extreme end of the county, and for other consequent inconveniences, we find David Kimball, John Bryent, and Richard Bartlett, of Pembroke, uniting with others, of Canterbury, Loudon, Northfield, Bow, and Concord, in a petition to the General Court, June, 1793, for redress by establishing more and nearer courts.<sup>1</sup>

1794. Agreeable to warrant, a special meeting was held February 10, at which it was voted that "Rev. Zaccheus Colby shall be the town minister," and Dea. James Mann, Capt. David Kimball, and Lt. Daniel Knox were chosen a committee to wait upon him, receive his answer, and report to the town. It was also voted that the union of the societies continue as it now stands. John Chickering, Dea. James Mann, Lt. Daniel Knox, John Knox, and Nathaniel Lakeman were chosen a committee to number the pews according to the plan presented by the committee of the previous year; and Isaac Morrison, John Knox, Jr., Dr. Thomas Adams, Col. Nathaniel Head, and Capt. Simon Morrill, a committee empowered to sell the pews at public

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. XVIII, p. 262.

auction and take security for the same. The meeting was then adjourned to March 3, and again to March 31, when Capt. David Kimball, Col. Nathaniel Head, and Robert Martin, were chosen a committee "to Notify and wait on the Committee Chosen to fix the Place for the New meeting-house," and adjourned to May 26, then to September 8, then to December 1, again to December 8, and finally to the annual meeting, March 2, 1795.

Dr. Thomas Adams, town-clerk, entered his protest against the proceedings of this meeting, presumably because opposed to the call of Rev. Mr. Colby, or dissatisfied with action touching the new meeting-house.

The annual town-meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, March 3. It was voted to raise one day's work on a single poll for the repair of the highways, and nine pounds lawful money to defray parish charges. Capt. David Kimball, Jonathan Elliot, and Richard Bartlett, were chosen a committee to examine into the demands of sundry persons for recovering an action against John Bryent, and report to the town. Capt. Reuben Kimball, Esquire Blanchard, and Esquire Eastman, were chosen a committee to see "if they can find a more suitable place to set the new meeting-house than the one proposed."

At an adjourned meeting, May 26, the lot chosen for the meeting-house by the new committee was accepted. Then adjourned to September 8, and again to the first Tuesday of December.

A meeting for the election of representatives to the Continental Congress occurred August 25. No other business was transacted.

A special meeting was held October 20, to see what provision the town would make for twenty-five "minute men" which the authorities of the state had called for. A bounty of one dollar was voted to each man enlisting, and an additional two dollars when entering on active service, and money enough additional to what is otherwise given them to assure them seven dollars per month for service.

One representative to congress failing of an election in August, a special meeting was held December 8, to bring in votes for the two candidates who had received the largest number at the previous election. Sixty votes were polled for Abial Foster.

October 1, public notice was given of a weekly line of stages from Concord to Boston, running through Pembroke, Allenstown, Chester, and Haverhill. The schedule time was two days for carrying the mail between the two places. Present facilities are in marked contrast.

In November, this line made connection at Haverhill with stages for Exeter and Portsmouth. Fourteen pounds of baggage free were allowed each passenger.

George Lewis, painter, from Liverpool, England, established his head-quarters, this year, at Andrew Robertson's, opposite the lower (Presbyterian) meeting-house, ready to serve the public as opportunity offered.

1795. The annual town-meeting was held March 2.

At an adjourned meeting, April 6, it was voted to raise £12, in addition to what was in the bank, to defray town charges and "4/6" on the poll to repair the highways, and £5 to fence the grave-yard on Buckstreet.

1796. The annual meeting occurred March 7.

At a special meeting held June 6, Col. Nathaniel Head, Dea. William Cochran, and Jonathan Elliot, were chosen a committee to investigate "Noah Emery's Matter" concerning money his wife put into the selectmen's hands. Then adjourned to June 27, when the town voted to empower the selectmen to assess each school district such a sum as shall be sufficient to build, or repair, their school-houses, where found to be necessary.

The meeting for the election of representatives to Congress occurred August 29. As previously, there was a failure to elect, so that it was necessary to hold a special meeting November 7, to vote for the two candidates receiving at the August election the highest number of votes. The non-election seems to have been due to the large number of scattering votes, judging from the records of Pembroke, or from the stay-at-homes, showing the lack of enthusiasm in the canvass. At this meeting only 36 votes were polled, Jonathan Freeman receiving 33.

**Votes were also brought in for presidential electors.**

1797. It was found, as it would seem, a very difficult matter to select a satisfactory spot on which to erect the new meeting-house that had been voted, and also to agree on a plan acceptable to the citizens, for we find in the warrant for a special meeting to settle upon place and plan, the following articles :

2<sup>d</sup> to see if the town will Proceed by Vote to Build a new Meeting house agreeable to vote of said town and upon the Plan that hath Been Exhibited to said town by their Committee and If not Voted 3<sup>d</sup> to see if they will agree upon a New Plan to better suit the good People of said town By Building said new Meeting house on the South Easterly Corner of L<sup>t</sup> James Heads Land where it Best Conveins for said house to stand south of M<sup>r</sup> Nath<sup>l</sup> Ambroses House; and If not agreed upon by Vote 4<sup>th</sup> to see if they will agree By Vote upon any spot of Ground in Pembroke to build said Meeting house on; and If any spot be agreed upon then 5<sup>th</sup> to see what other Method they will take Relative to Building said Meeting house.

The design was to accommodate the people better.

This meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, January 28. The town refused to accept the place previously selected, but did

accept the plan that had been exhibited. It was then voted to build the house on the south-easterly corner of Lt. James Head's home lot, "or as near that Place as Convenience will admit of." A committee consisting of Solomon Whitehouse, Maj. Samuel McConnell, Capt. David Kimball, Col. Nathaniel Head, and Dea. James Mann, was chosen to buy the land, and another, consisting of Capt. Nathaniel Whittemore, Richard Bartlett, Daniel Knox, Dea. Nathaniel Lakeman, and John Knox, Jr., to sell the pews.

The annual meeting was held March 6. Thirty-six pounds were voted to defray town charges, and three shillings on a single poll, "and so in proportion for a greater or smaller sum," for the repair of the highways.

Dea. Nathaniel Lakeman, John Knox, Jr., Josiah Hagget, and Stephen Hagget, were set off in a district "for schooling," and their proportion of school money voted them.

A meeting was held August 28, for the election of a representative to Congress. Failure so to elect, led to the calling of another meeting, October 30, "to vote for two who had then the Highest number of votes for that office."

1798. At a meeting held February 5, to see what method the town will adopt to raise their quota of soldiers, it was voted to give one dollar bounty to each "at the time of Passing muster," and ten dollars per month, the selectmen to pay the cost of enlistment.

The annual town-meeting was held March 5. It was voted to raise £15 to defray town charges, and three shillings on a single poll for repair of the highways. Also "to Divide money and travel of all those who paid according to pole and Estate, to find a place to set the new Meeting house and Report Back to said Meeting." Dea. William Cochran, Maj. Samuel McConnell, Daniel Knox, Col. Nathaniel Head, Thomas Adams, Lt. Stephen Bartlett, Caleb Foster, Isaac Morrison, Samuel Noyes, Nathaniel Head, Robert Martin, Dea. James Mann, and Samuel Daniell, were chosen a committee to carry out the vote.

The selectmen were instructed to repair the pound.

At an adjourned meeting, March 19, the town voted to accept the report of the committee, "that the Center of money and Travle is on the south Line of Dea. Lovejoys home Lot 40 Rods East of the second Range Road;" that the meeting-house shall stand on Lt. James Head's home lot as near the south-easterly corner as convenience will admit, and that Maj. Samuel McConnell, John Head, and Samuel Daniell, be a committee to buy two acres of land to build it on, and report at the next meeting.

Andrew Robertson was allowed six pounds thirteen shillings and six pence additional, for carrying on a law suit against John Bryant.

A special meeting was held at the Presbyterian meeting-house, August 27, to bring in votes for a representative to Congress. Maj. Samuel McConnell, Dea. William Cochran, and Capt. Benjamin Norris were chosen a committee to attend the general court and assist Daniel Knox in defending the town against the petition of Allenstown "praying for a part of this town to be annexed to them."

1799. The annual town-meeting was held at the Congregational meeting-house, March 4, and 25 pounds were voted to defray town charges, and one day's work on a single poll for the repair of the highways. The town voted to receive portions of Allenstown and Chester, if annexed by the general court.

At a special meeting held November 18, votes were cast for a representative to Congress.

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## CHAPTER XV.

### ANNALS, 1800-1809.

1800. The annual town-meeting was held March 3. The matter of the revision of the constitution coming before the town for its action, eighty votes were polled against it.

At an adjourned meeting, March 11, 77 voted for, and 48 against, receiving a part of Chester and Allenstown. Twenty pounds were voted to defray town charges, and three shillings on a single poll for the highways.

A meeting to bring in votes for a representative to Congress was held August 25.

Again October 27, votes were brought in for the two candidates receiving the highest number at the previous election, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. William Gordon.

The census this year gave 956 as the population of the town.

1801. The annual meeting occurred March 2, and an adjourned one, March 9. It was voted to raise three shillings on a single poll for highway repairs; to raise \$50 to defray town charges; and to wall in one half acre on the eighth range for a "burying ground."

A meeting relative to roads was held October 5, when Capt. Solomon Whitehouse, Maj. Samuel McConnell, and Capt. Asa Robinson, were chosen a committee to meet with committees from Concord and Bow for conference.

At the beginning of this new century, Richard Bartlett, Dr. Thomas Adams, and Nathaniel Head were justices of the peace; Anthony S. Stickney, coroner; Nathaniel Martin, deputy-sheriff, and Nathaniel

Head, colonel of the Eleventh regiment of militia, Timothy Chandler, first major, and David McCrillis, second major.

1802. The annual town-meeting was held at the Presbyterian meeting-house March 1, when it was voted to raise \$75 for town charges, and one day's work on a single poll for repair of the highways, but none for building a bridge below Osgood's Mills.

A meeting was held August 30, to ballot for a representative to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the incumbent, and for one to serve two years from March 4, 1803. The town also authorized the selectmen to settle with the attorney employed "in the indictment against s<sup>d</sup> town."

1803. The annual meeting was held March 7, and an adjourned meeting, March 15, when it was voted to raise \$100 to defray town charges; and one day's work on a poll to repair the highways, fixing the price of a day's work at one dollar.

At this date thistles abounded, and the selectmen were ordered to cut them twice during the season.

The following citizens of Pembroke, May 21, united in a request to Daniel Knox, justice of the peace, to call a meeting of the legal voters, "to see if the town will vote to abide by & fulfill their vote that was passed in May 1788 relative to union in Ministerial affairs and supporting Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Colbey according to pole & Estate or pas any other vote or votes relative to said contract in May 1788."

Joseph Gail,  
Caleb Foster,  
Joseph Swett,  
John Osgood,  
Jonathan Elliot,  
Joseph Swett, Jr.,  
Solomon Whitehouse,  
Jacob Emery,  
Thomas Adams,  
John Carlton,  
David Kimball,  
William Kimball,

Andrew Robertson, Jr.,  
John Knox, Jr.,  
John Whitehouse,  
Thomas Cochran,  
Samuel Cochran,  
Jeremiah Morgan, Jr.,  
Daniel Cochran,  
Richard Bartlett,  
Robert Moore,  
Christopher Osgood,  
Andrew Robertson,

Nathaniel Ambrose,  
John Knox,  
Peter Carlton,  
William Cochran,  
Jeremiah Morgan,  
William Knox,  
John McDaniel,  
Jeremiah Wardwell,  
Anthony S. Stickney,  
Samuel McConnell,  
Chandler Lovejoy.

The meeting was called April 11, but no action was taken.

Rev. Mr. Colby gave up his ministerial work May 11, and probably soon commenced a suit against the town for arrearages in salary, serving the writ on Ens. Aaron Whittemore, "as one of the principle inhabitants of said Pembroke," for a meeting was held August 8, to choose an agent to defend the town in the suit. Mr. Whittemore was chosen such agent.

This vote, however, was not passed without open opposition, for the following "members of the Presbyterian Parish," entered "this

our Protest against said vote as being illegal, unjust, and Contrary to the Constitution : ”

Samuel McConnell,  
Daniel Knox,  
David Lovejoy, Jr.,  
Chandler Lovejoy,  
Joseph Blanchard,  
John Knox, Jr.,

Caleb Foster,  
Thomas Kimball,  
Joseph Cochran,  
Solomon Whitehouse,  
Nathaniel Ambrose,  
Jeremiah Morgan, Jr.,

Jeremiah Morgan,  
David Kimball,  
William Knox,  
John Carlton,  
Jeremiah Wardwell.

A special town meeting was held October 17, and Solomon Wheeler chosen agent of the town to attend the next session of the general court, “to show Cause why part of Bow should not be set onto Pembroke.”

At this date the population of the town was 982.

1804. The annual town-meeting was held March 5.

At an adjourned meeting March 13, \$150 was voted for town charges ; and one day’s work, at \$1 per day, on a poll, for repair of the highways.

Votes were brought in for a representative to Congress, August 27.

The meeting for the choice of presidential electors occurred November 5. At this meeting the selectmen were authorized to wall in the “grave yard in Buckstreet,” payment to be made in 1805.

The agitation for a new meeting-house culminated in calling a special meeting, December 24. It was voted to purchase one acre of land for the purpose, and John Ladd, Samuel McConnell, Christopher Osgood, Nathaniel Head, James Cunningham, Isaac Morrison, Samuel Emery, John Knox, Jr., and Daniel Knox, were chosen a committee “to Center the money & Travel in the town of Pembroke,” to find the proper location. At an adjourned meeting, December 30, this committee reported the centre “at or near the pound.” The town accepted this report, and also Dea. Nathaniel Lakeman’s offer of one acre on the southeast corner of his lot, near the pound. Isaac Morrison, Samuel Emery, Christopher Osgood, John Ladd, Samuel McConnell, Daniel Knox, and Aaron Whittemore, were chosen a committee to draw a plan of a meeting-house, and “vendue the pews.”

At a meeting held December 3, it was voted to call Rev. Samuel Walker to settle with them in the ministry, at a salary of \$400 yearly, but so many of the citizens, “being of a diferant persuasion,” entered so strongly their protest, the vote was reconsidered.

The boundary line between Pembroke and Concord was fixed, December 13, in the middle of Soucook river.

During the year the selectmen “approbated” Nehemiah Ordway, Timothy Barnard, Benjamin Cushing, Josiah Sturtevant, Capt. Asa Robinson, Samuel Cochran, Jr., and Benjamin Flisk, tavern-keepers and retailers of spirituous liquors, and Joseph Blanchard and John

Calfe, tavern-keepers. The "approbation" held good for a year from date.

As cattle were not then confined to the owner's pasture, as now, the mixing of herds or flocks was inevitable. To prevent dispute as to ownership, and facilitate separation, it was the custom of the people to have their stock-mark recorded in the town's books. We give a specimen :

Stephen Morrill Kimball Stock Mark a slanting Crop on the uper side of the off Ear & on the under side of the near ear

Record<sup>d</sup> March 15<sup>th</sup> 1804.

Aaron Whittemore Jun<sup>r</sup> Town Clerk

1805. The annual town-meeting was held at the Presbyterian meeting-house March 4. The town voted to raise one dollar on a poll, and in that proportion for other property ; also \$100 to defray town charges.

At a meeting, March 12, to bring in votes for state and county officers, Joseph Blanchard was chosen constable, and Ens. Aaron Whittemore representative.

By vote the selectmen were authorized to procure two new books for future town records, and index the present book. The time for the annual meeting was changed to the second Tuesday of March. The building of a bridge over Soucook river was left discretionary with the selectmen.

At a meeting held September 2, the town voted to meet Concord at the middle of Soucook river and build their part of the bridge, and also the road laid out by a committee of the court, and authorized the selectmen to assess such sum as may be necessary for this purpose.

At another meeting, December 9, Aaron Whittemore, Jr., and Joseph Emery, Jr., were chosen constables.

This year the list of tax-payers was first put on record, and we give it below, as a matter of interest indicating the property holders of the town at the beginning of the century. It is copied *seriatim*.

#### TAX-PAYERS, 1806.

John Knox, Jr.,  
Nathaniel Lakeman.  
Samuel Lakeman,  
Samuel Lakeman, Jr.,  
Samuel Kimball,  
Edward Kimball,  
Amos Carlton,  
Benjamin Holt,  
David Holt,  
Col. Ebenezer Newell,  
Chauncey Newell,  
Ebenezer Newell, Jr.,  
Isaac Morrison,  
Capt. John Head,

Thomas Kimball,  
John Kimball,  
Josiah Hagget,  
Stephen Hagget,  
Timothy Hall,  
David Richardson,  
Moses Richardson,  
David Richardson, Jr.,  
Parker Richardson,  
Joseph W. Sargent,  
William Fife,  
Robert Fife,  
David Simpson,  
Joseph Simpson,

John Parker, Jr.,  
Joshua Phelps,  
Samuel Abbot,  
Ebenezer Abbot,  
Amos Abbot,<sup>1</sup>  
William Abbot,  
Ens. James Cochran,  
Nathan Holt,  
Nathan Holt, Jr.,  
William Holt,  
Stephen Holt,  
Frye Holt,  
Simon Lull,  
James M. Fife,

<sup>1</sup> Non-resident.



Asa Head,  
 Moses Head,  
 Haynes Farnum,  
 James Fife,  
 Widow Lettice Mann,  
 James Mann, Jr.,  
 Samuel Mann,  
 Maj. Samuel McConnell,  
 Ens. Samuel McConuell,  
 Joseph Baker,  
 Solomon Wheeler,  
 James Cunningham,  
 Nathaniel Ambrose,  
 Chandler Lovejoy,  
 David Lovejoy, Jr.,  
 Nathaniel Moore,  
 Reuben Head, minor,  
 James Parker,  
 Thomas Brickett,  
 Jonathan Brickett,  
 Thomas Brickett,  
 Francis Doyen,<sup>1</sup>  
 Jonathan Hutchinson,  
 Jacob Emery,  
 Joseph Blanchard,  
 John Knox,  
 John Knox, 3d,  
 Samuel Prescott,  
 Daniel Kimball,  
 David Kimball, 3d,  
 Richard Bartlett,  
 Lt. Caleb Bartlett,  
 Widow Anna Kimball,  
 Isaac Head,  
 David Robinson,  
 Timothy Barnard,  
 Joseph Gale,  
 Capt. James Head,  
 Moses Haseltine,  
 Jeremiah Doe,  
 Thomas Whittemore,  
 Anthony S. Stickney,  
 Ens. Aaron Whittemore,  
 Lt. Aaron Whittemore,  
 Timothy Ayer,  
 L. Ambrose,  
 Joseph Emery, Jr.,  
 Joseph Emery,  
 Samuel Emery,  
 Jacob Emery,  
 Benjamin Palmer,  
 Mark French,  
 William Cochran,  
 Maj. James Cochran,  
 Capt. Samuel Cochran,  
 Dr. John Cochran,  
 Thomas Cochran,  
 Arthur Rogers,

Samuel Simpson,  
 James Simpson,  
 John Simpson,  
 Andrew French,  
 William S. French,  
 Simon Hanes,  
 Simon Knowles,  
 Andrew Farmer,  
 Obadiah Shattuck,  
 Benjamin Fowler,  
 Robert Martin,  
 William Martin,  
 John Parker,  
 John Ladd,  
 Caleb Parker,  
 Peter Carlton,  
 David Pinkerton,  
 Thomas Adams,  
 Moses Foster,<sup>1</sup>  
 Caleb Foster,  
 Caleb Foster, Jr.,  
 David Kimball, Jr.,  
 Ens. David Norris,  
 Benjamin Jenness, Jr.,  
 David Noyes,  
 Nehemiah Osgood,  
 John Mann,  
 Timothy Pratt,<sup>1</sup>  
 John Bryant,<sup>1</sup>  
 Capt. John Thompson,<sup>1</sup>  
 John McDaniel,  
 Caleb Lovejoy,  
 Caleb Lovejoy, Jr.,  
 Zebadiah Lovejoy,  
 Nehemiah Cochran,  
 Daniel Doe,  
 Caleb Whitney,  
 Thomas Kimball, Jr.,  
 Samuel Cochran, Jr.,  
 John Ayer,  
 Nathan Goss,  
 Thomas Sargent,  
 Ens. Nehemiah Ordway,  
 Joseph Jenness,  
 James Mann,  
 John Mann, Jr.,  
 Thomas Baker,  
 Seth Baker,  
 Samuel Kelley,  
 John Kelley,  
 Samuel Phelps,  
 Thomas Hardy,  
 Stephen Hardy,  
 Benjamin Jenness,  
 Frederick A. McCutchen,  
 John McCutchen,  
 John Connor,  
 Ebenezer Hare,<sup>1</sup>

Jeremiah Fife,  
 Eliphalet Connor,  
 Col. Nathaniel Head,  
 Lt. Joshua Clement,  
 Jonathan Elliot,  
 Peltiah Elliot,  
 John H. Nickson,  
 Daniel Moore,  
 Dea. John Chickering,  
 Daniel Mann,  
 Lt. Nathaniel Martin,  
 Robert Moore, Jr.,  
 Matthew Hemphill,  
 Robert Moore,  
 Daniel M. Moore,  
 Capt. Solomon Whitehouse,  
 John Whitehouse,  
 Capt. David Kimball,  
 John Jenness,  
 Jeremiah Morgan,  
 Jeremiah Morgan, Jr.,  
 William Kimball,  
 Ens. Nathaniel Head,  
 Levi Hutchinson,  
 Solomon Hutchinson,  
 Christopher Osgood,  
 John Osgood,  
 Charles Flanders,  
 William Haseltine,  
 Edward Fuller,  
 Charles Fuller,  
 John Lewis,  
 Timothy Lewis,  
 Carlton Ward,  
 Daniel Holt,  
 Stephen Holt,  
 Richard Holt,  
 Daniel Knox,  
 Trueworthy Dudley,  
 Daniel Baker,  
 William Knox,  
 Daniel Knox, Jr.,  
 Joseph Cochran,  
 James Knox,  
 Richard Whittemore,  
 John Head, Jr.,  
 Andrew Robertson,  
 Andrew Robertson, Jr.,  
 Lt. Joseph Swett,  
 Benjamin Fisk,  
 Daniel Noyes,  
 Lt. Samuel Noyes,  
 Benjamin F. Stickney,  
 Benjamin Cushing,  
 Josiah Sturtevant,  
 Capt. Asa Robinson,  
 John Carlton.

<sup>1</sup> Non-resident.

1806. At the annual meeting, March 11, it was voted to raise one day's work, at one dollar, on a poll for repairing the highways; and \$200 for town charges.

At a special meeting, May 26, an ineffectual attempt was made to authorize the selectmen to make out the ministerial tax, and allow "every person to have the benefit of his own money agreeable to his professions;" and to annex to Pembroke a part of Allentown, and of Chester.

A meeting was held August 25 to ballot for representatives to Congress.

A post-office was established in Pembroke this year, in the care of Benj. F. Stickney, and was, doubtless, a great convenience to the inhabitants.

1807. The annual town meeting occurred March 10. The account of Ens. Aaron Whittemore for carrying on a lawsuit begun by Rev. Zaccheus Colby, was accepted.

It was voted to raise one dollar on a poll to repair the highways, with labor at one dollar per day; that the selectmen shall repair the "graveyard fence" near the Congregational meeting-house, and bring in their bill; and that highway surveyors shall "destroy the thistles in their Districts and in the graveyards joining them." A vote was also passed on the revision of the constitution, resulting in 4 for, and 57 against it.

At an adjourned meeting, March 16, it was voted to raise \$100 to defray town charges.

Another meeting was held September 14, when the town voted to pay two dollars bounty to the minute-men that had been called for, and \$10 per month for rendered service.

At a meeting held December 21, it was voted to raise \$100 to defray town charges; and to leave to the discretion of the selectmen the support of Eliphalet Connor<sup>1</sup> and wife.

1808. The annual town-meeting was held March 8. The town voted to raise one dollar on a poll for highway repairs; to allow 12½ cents per hour and eight hours for a day, for work; and raise \$150 for town charges.

Daniel Holt, Richard Holt, John Holt, Daniel Knox, and others, were set off to Buckstreet district.

The selectmen were given discretionary power regarding the support of the widow of Eliphalet Connor.

At an adjourned meeting, August 29, Solomon Wheeler bid off the support of Richard Wait till the next annual meeting, at \$1.50 per week.

The same day, agreeable to warrant, votes were brought in for representatives to Congress, 177 voting.

<sup>1</sup> A Revolutionary soldier.

On November 4, 183 votes were polled for presidential electors.

As to the matter of furnishing powder, balls, and flints, in accordance with an act of the legislature. it was left to the "wisdom of the selectmen."

Rev. A. Burnham was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, March 2.

This year \$304.25 were assessed on the inhabitants of Buckstreet school district, to build a new school-house; \$44.14 on property-holders in the "upper" school district on Pembroke street to repair school-house; and \$221.21 on those living in the Hill school district to build a new school-house.

1809. The annual town-meeting occurred March 14, and March 27.

Joseph Baker bid off the board of Elizabeth Frye, town pauper, at 23 cents per week, and Solomon Wheeler, that of Richard Wait, at \$1.58 per week, the price in each case to include paying for clothing and "doctoring."

One dollar on a poll was voted for repairing highways and one dollar for a day's work of eight hours. Three hundred dollars were voted for town expenses.

The support of Eliphalet Connor's widow was again left to the "wisdom of the selectmen."

This was the last meeting held in the Congregational meeting-house.

At a special meeting held July 19, Col. Asa Robinson was chosen agent of the town to attend the superior court to look after an indictment against the town.

At this date the Merrimack was used as a highway, by the Bow canal, built between "Isle of Hooksett" and Garvin's Falls. The boat-house stood a little north of the mouth of Suncook river.

James Tallant was post-rider through the town, and his coming, as a bearer of news from the outside world, was an event of no small importance.

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## CHAPTER XVI.

ANNALS, 1810-1819.

1810. The annual town-meeting was held March 13, and 20.

It was voted to raise \$600 for current expenses, and one day's work on a poll for repair of highways; to pay 25 cents bounty on each crow killed—repealed August 6; and to allow Thomas Whittemore \$18 for collecting taxes for 1808.

The board of the town's poor was bid off at auction, at prices ranging from 33 cents to \$1.92 per week.<sup>1</sup>

At a meeting August 27, ballots were brought in for five representatives to Congress in accordance with the act of June 21, 1792.

A vote was passed uniting the "Pound" and "Middle" school districts. The different districts were also numbered as follows: Lower district on Pembroke street, No. 1; upper, on Pembroke street, No. 2; Buckstreet, No. 3; "Hill," No. 4; "Pound" and "Middle," No. 5; eighth range, No. 6; and "Burrough," No. 7.

The "Cold Friday" occurred January 11. Few ventured outside of their homes, the cold was so intense.

The census of this year gave a population of 1,153.

1811. The annual meeting was held at the north meeting-house, March 12. It was voted to raise \$400 to defray current expenses; and one day's work on a poll for repair of highways.

Isaac Morrison, John Knox, Jr., Jacob Emery, Jr., Robert Martin, James Cochran, Asa Robinson, and Timothy Barnard, were chosen a committee "to centre money and travel," and procure a lot for a town-house.

At an adjourned meeting, April 9, it was voted to build a town-house "on or near where the pound now stands," 45 feet long, 35 feet wide, with 13 feet posts. John Knox, Jr., Samuel Cochran, Jr., and Robert Martin, were chosen a committee to superintend the building, and \$400 raised for the purpose. At a meeting held April 29, \$100 additional were voted.

On June 3, an attempt to raise \$200 to repair the north meeting-house, provided that the proprietors grant the town the privilege of holding its public meetings there, failed.

At a meeting held October 28, at the town-house, \$80 in money, and \$250 in labor, at 12½ cents per hour, were voted to repair the bridges in town, and Gen. Nathaniel Head was chosen to superintend the work.

1812. At the annual town meeting, March 10, Aaron Whittemore, Aaron Mansur, and John H. Merrill, were chosen a committee to settle with the town-house building committee.

It was voted to raise \$400 to defray town charges; and one and one quarter days' work on a poll to repair the highways, one fifth to be laid out in winter, if wanted, and if not, not at all.

Joseph Gale was allowed \$3.75 for counterfeit money taken for taxes, and \$1.20 for funeral charges of David Robinson; and David Holt \$8 additional for collecting taxes.

<sup>1</sup>This was the usual custom at this time, though sometimes their support was left discretionary with the selectmen. The difference in price was doubtless owing to the degree of their ability for labor, the town not purposing to support any in idleness, when able to labor. This note is given to save repetition of the town's action for the support of its poor.



THE OLD TOWN-HOUSE BUILT IN 1811.

At another meeting, August 31, the town refused to vote additional pay to Pembroke soldiers belonging to the militia detached for service, agreeable to an act of Congress. Moody Dustin, Edla Foster, and William Abbot, were members of a company sent in July for the defence of Portsmouth.

Votes were brought in for presidential electors November 2.

At this date Asa Robinson was brigadier-general in the State Militia; Samuel Cofran, lieutenant-colonel of the 11th regiment; David Norris, major, 1st, and Asa Foster, 2d battalion.

1813. The annual town meeting was held March 9. The town voted to raise \$500 for current expenses; and one day's work on a poll, at one dollar per day, for repair of the highways.

Aaron Whittemore was chosen agent to settle the town line between Chichester and Pembroke.

At a meeting held July 6, the town voted to build a "pound" of stone at "the corner of Mr. Lakeman's Pasture by the town-house," and raise \$147.50 for that purpose. Christopher Osgood bid off the contract to build it at \$135.

It would seem that the Congregational society found it difficult to pay Rev. Abraham Burnham the \$500 promised him for a yearly salary at the time of his settlement, and for the purpose of securing outside help, we find in the warrant for a town-meeting, October 4, the following article: "To see if the town will vote to pay the Rev. Abraham Burnham Salary that he was to have Yearly by the society during his ministry that settled him according to pole and estate with the help that the adjacent towns are pleased to make likewise with the intention to exempt all those persons from taxation that the constitution of the state would exempt; with this provision that the Rev. Abraham Burnham preaches one half of the time in the North Meetinghouse<sup>1</sup> in said Pembroke and the other half in the South Meetinghouse." The town "Voted that Rev. Abraham Burnham be Minister for the town of Pembroke." "Voted his salary be Five Hundred Dollars pr year." "Voted that the meetings be held one half of the time in the south meeting house and the other half in the North Meeting house in said Pembroke."

1814. At a meeting held January 3, the town voted to raise \$550 for current expenses; and one day's work on a poll for highway repairs.

At a meeting called for March 14, the warrant was dismissed.

<sup>1</sup>This was afterwards known as the Ambrose meeting-house, from the fact that Dea. Nathaniel Ambrose lived near it on the easterly side of the second range road, and also because he was very active in having it located there, and, as some have said, was financially ruined by the amount of his investment in it. The land on which it stood was deeded December 7, 1802. It was not completed till some years after, for in the warrant for a meeting, June 3, 1811, was an article "to see if the town would vote to raise money to repair or finish the north meeting house provided the proprietors will allow the town to hold their town meetings in it." Nothing was done, and it is uncertain when, if ever, it was finished.

At a special meeting, August 29, votes were brought in to fill a vacancy in Congress caused by resignation, and to elect representatives for the 14th Congress.

It was voted to raise \$100, and one quarter day's work on a poll; to be worked out on bridges. Nehemiah Cochran, David Kimball Jr., and Gen. Nathaniel Head, were appointed a committee to see the work done.

At a meeting held October 17, the town refused to act on articles looking to the compensation of Pembroke soldiers on duty at Portsmouth, and the enlistment of soldiers for service by offering a bounty, or otherwise; but authorized the selectmen to procure for the town 200 pounds of powder, 400 pounds of lead, 500 flints, and 10 stands of arms.

At another meeting held December 19, the vote for the purchase of powder, lead, and flints was reconsidered, and an allowance of four dollars a month more than "Government wages" was granted soldiers in active service, and \$17 for the transportation of the baggage of Capt. Fuller's company to and from Portsmouth.

Samuel Ames, Samuel Evans, Joseph Emery, Edmund Holt, and Richard Morse of Pembroke, in Capt. William Marshall's company, were called into active service during the summer and fall.

Capt. Edward Fuller with his company was called to Portsmouth for garrison duty for sixty days, September 26. The following belonged to the company, and were all, or nearly all, from Pembroke:

Capt. Edward Fuller,  
Sergt. Abel Read,  
Corp. Reuben Osgood,

Lt. Asa Head,  
Sergt. William Knox,

Ens. Samuel Whitehouse,  
Corp. Aaron Martin.

#### PRIVATES.

Samuel S. Moulton,  
Stephen Hayes,  
John Connor,  
Jeremiah Edmunds,  
George Wheeler,  
Samuel Kelly,  
John Davis,  
Robert Moore, Jr.,  
Isaac Knox,  
John Nickson,

Seth Baker,  
Stephen Chickering,  
William Fife,  
David Brown,  
Robert Knox,  
Hillary Knox,  
John Morrison,  
Thomas Knox,  
Charles Rowell,  
Levi Baker,

Thomas Martin,  
Chase Prescott,  
George French,  
Richard Welch,  
Joseph Knox,  
Nathaniel Lakeman,  
William Roach,  
Daniel Kimball,  
Samuel Robinson.

The following Pembroke men were on the pay-roll of Lt. Head's company, as preserved, who were probably on detached service:

2nd Lt. Asa Head,  
Corp. Aaron Martin,  
Musician, Peter Tucker,

Sergt. William Knox,  
Sergt. John Palmer, Jr.,  
Musician, Andrew Gault,

Ens. Samuel Whitehouse,  
Sergt. William Ham.

## PRIVATES.

Prescott Kendall,  
Seth Baker,  
Levi Baker,  
John Connor,  
Stephen Chickering,  
Jeremiah Edmunda,  
George French,  
Samuel Kelly,

Joseph Knox,  
Nathaniel Lakeman,  
Robert Moore, Jr.,  
John Morrison,  
Isaac Knox,  
John Nickson,  
Charles Rowell,

Samuel Robinson,  
Isaac C. Swan,  
Joseph Seavey,  
John Phillips,  
Edmund Witcher,  
John Sargent Jr.,  
Tim Lyndstone, waiter.

1815. At the annual town-meeting March 14, the town voted to raise \$1,000 for current expenses, and one and one fourth days' work on a poll to repair the highways. Also voted to allow Thomas Knox \$20 "for his loss in his Hardy suit concerning Richard Wait."

On June 15, the exclusive right to navigate the Merrimack river with steamboats was granted John L. Sullivan by the legislature.

On June 26, the Congregational society of the town was incorporated.

In September, the town was swept from the east by the memorable "September gale," unroofing barns and sheds, and doing other damage.

At this time Dr. Abel Blanchard was physician; Benjamin Cushing, post-master; Nathaniel Dearborn and Boswell Stevens, lawyers; Daniel Knox, justice of the peace and quorum; James Knox, Jr., deputy sheriff; Nathaniel Head, Asa Robinson, Aaron Whittemore, Jr., Abel Blanchard, Boswell Stevens, and Nathaniel Dearborn, justices of the peace.

The moral condition of the town at this time may be inferred from the formation, March 7, of the "Society for the Reformation of Morals" resulting from a conference of leading citizens "on the state of morals and to adopt measures for the suppression of vice and the encouragement of virtue." The officers were: Rev. Abraham Burnham, president; Benjamin Cushing, secretary; Dr. Abel Blanchard, treasurer; and Christopher Osgood, Richard Whittemore, Moses Haseltine, David Kimball, Jr., Nathaniel Blood, Joseph Gale, executive committee. Besides the officers, the following were original members of the society:

Anthony S. Stickney,  
Daniel Moore,  
David Ambrose,  
Jesse Kimball,  
John C. Kimball,  
Timothy Gale,

Boswell Stevens,  
William Haseltine,  
Leonard Pratt,  
William Abbot, Jr.,  
Charles Gilman,  
Wakefield Gale,

Thomas Brickett, Jr.,  
John H. Morrill,  
William Kimball,  
Meshech Cate,  
Benjamin Cushing, Jr.

The constitution adopted declared its object to be "the suppression of immorality of every description, particularly sabbath-breaking, intemperance, profanity and falsehood, and the correction of any customs or practices which have an immoral tendency," and enjoined upon the members the duty "to exert their influence to suppress" all immoral-



ities ; " to endeavor to reclaim the immoral by friendly admonitions ; to aid and support tything-men and all civil officers in the faithful execution of the law ; and finally to encourage the rising generation in a constant attendance on public worship, and in habits of sobriety, morality, and industry."

On July 3, the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That it is indecorous for people to stand out of doors about the house of God, after the public solemnities are commenced.

Resolved, That the falling of seats at the close of public prayer is an unnecessary disturbance, and highly unbecoming the sanctuary of the Lord.

On January 8, 1816, the following additional resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That the sacred observation of the Lord's Day is preëminently adapted to promote the best interests of mankind by averting the judgments and procuring the blessings of Heaven.

Resolved, That we will, by our example and all the influence we possess, endeavor to promote the Sanctification of the Sabbath-day.

Resolved, That those town and county officers who faithfully execute the Sabbath Day Act deserve the approbation and support of their fellow-citizens, and are to be considered the faithful guardians of public sentiments and morals.

Resolved, That the free and common use of ardent spirits is, both in a temporal and spiritual view, a very destructive evil.

Resolved, That for store-keepers to retail ardent spirits to be drunken in their stores or taverns, to townsmen, in ordinary cases, is injurious to the health and interest of individuals, to the peace and comfort of families, and to the morals of the community.

Resolved, That taverners and retailers' shops are objects on which the faithful guardians of public sentiment and morals will ever keep a watchful eye.

Resolved, That we will use our influence that our public houses and stores may be regulated according to the good and wholesome laws of this state.

Resolved, That the public use of ardent spirits at funerals, in ordinary cases, is a useless expense and totally unbecoming the solemnity of the occasion.

Resolved, That we view as justly reprehensible the too frequent practice of urging people to drink from motives of friendship (as though nothing short of intemperance would be satisfactory), and that giving a person *on any occasion* more than one polite invitation, we consider a great want of civility.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to exert our influence against an open profanation of the Lord's Day ; against the shameful vice of intemperance, against falsehood, and the sins of the tongue generally, against vanity and idleness, night revelling and dissipation, as provoking to the Almighty and ruinous to the bodies and souls of men. For " Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

Resolved, That the public worship of God and a preached Gospel, are ordinances of divine appointment, and eminently productive of the good order, improvement and prosperity of human society, and are means of salvation to the souls of men, and that therefore we will exert all the influence we may be able to command to have these precious ordinances preserved among us and handed down to our posterity.

That the society commended itself to the moral sentiment of the community, is manifest from its growth, the following persons joining from time to time :

John Osgood,  
John Ladd Parker,  
Willis Aldar Thompson,  
B. G. Boardman,  
Joseph Swett,  
Charles Rowell,  
Moses Head,  
Timothy Barnard,  
Timothy Ayer,  
Jesse Gault,

David Kimball,  
Nathaniel Ambrose,  
Mark Baker,  
Daniel Knox,  
Aaron Martin,  
Josiah Kittredge,  
Seth B. Newell,  
Asa Head,  
Jacob Emery, Jr.,  
John Lewis,

John Ladd,  
Jonathan Hutchinson,  
William Robertson,  
Timothy Hall,  
William Kimball, Jr.,  
Moses Chamberlain,  
Robert Fife,  
Jacob Elliot,  
John Thompson,  
Isaac A. Porter.

During the years of its active existence, an annual public meeting was held in its interest, and an appropriate discourse delivered by its president. The character of its members was a guarantee of its influence for good in the community.

This society was finally merged, November 14, 1825, into the Sabbath-school organization connected with the Congregational church, clearly indicating the idea of its members, as to the legitimate work of the Sabbath-school.

1816. At the annual town meeting, occurring March 12, it was voted to raise \$600 for town expenses; one day's work on a poll, for the highways; to procure a "burying cloth" to be kept at the house of John Knox, Jr.; to give each soldier who went to Portsmouth for its defence in 1812, \$1.50.

It was made the "duty of the selectmen annually soon after they are sworn into office to call on all Justices of the peace Tythingmen and other officers who may be authorized, or known, to have received fines compromises or mulcts for any quitam cases whereof one moiety accrues to the town and to demand said towns share of all such fines and appropriate the sums so rec<sup>d</sup> to the use of the town according to law."

The meeting for the choice of members to Congress and presidential electors occurred November 4.

1817. The annual town-meeting was held March 11. The town voted to raise \$500 to defray current expenses; and a day's work on a poll to repair the highways; but dismissed an article to see if the town will "pay the soldiers the money on muster Days which the law allows them in lieu of finding them meats and drinks."

At a meeting held April 21, school district No. 1 was divided into two, Solomon Whitehouse and John Whitehouse, with their home farms, and all the inhabitants of the district living north of them, constituting school district No. 1; and James Wallace, Jeremiah Morgan, and Jeremiah Morgan, Jr., with their home farms, and all in the district living south of them, constituting school district No. 8.

It seems that this division was unsatisfactory, and at a meeting held June 30, it was voted "to disannull all former votes," and restore district No. 1 to its original limits.

1818. At the annual town-meeting, March 10, it was voted to raise \$500 for current expenses, and one day's work on a poll for repairing the highways; to "set off & annex" to school district No. 8, Solomon Whitehouse, John Whitehouse, and Samuel Whitehouse, and to constitute Samuel Cochran, Jr., and David Kimball, "a committee to search and find out the defaulters of the town's money for six years past & to take measures for recovering the same."

Such a committee reported later, but instead of Messrs. Cochran and Kimball, the report was signed by Benjamin Cushing and Boswell Stevens. It does not appear from any record how such a change came about.

The report does not show that the town had sustained any financial loss, but the seeming discrepancy arose from "a great want of system" in keeping the accounts of the town, and that this was largely occasioned from the fact that the duties of selectmen and treasurer had been performed by "one & the same set of men." The committee advised that hereafter the two offices be kept distinct.

1819. At the annual town meeting, March 9, it was voted to raise \$800 to defray town charges; and one day's work on a poll for highways.

The selectmen were authorized to agree with the selectmen of Chichester in electing a committee to settle the lines between the two towns, and if in this way it cannot be amicably accomplished, to apply to the legislature to appoint a committee "to scan & settle" such line.

The following is the full text of the agreement finally concluded, and bounds established.

We the subscribers Selectmen of Chichester on the one part and the Selectmen of Pembroke on the other part have agreed on behalf of our respected Towns to have the line & bounds established between said towns and agreed to leave it to Hon. John Harvey of Northwood Nathaniel Martin Esqr of Loudon & John Gould Esqr of Dunbarton to establish said line & bounds and the report of whom we agree to abide by

Joshua Lane	}	Selectmen
Moses Seavey		of
Enoch Tilton		Chichester
Richard Whittemore	}	Selectmen
Josiah Richardson		of
		Pembroke

Oct 18 1819

Pursuant to the above agreement we the Subscribers after hearing the parties and their Several allegations and viewing the premises have agreed to report that the lines between the above mentioned towns be and run as follows (to wit) Beginning at a stake and stones now standing on Epsom line at the southerly corner of said Chichester and Easterly corner of Pembroke thence north 40½° west to the westerly corner of said Chichester to a stake and stones near a small pitch pine at a corner of said Pembroke. Thence north 42½° east to the southerly corner of Loudon to a stone erected by the Selectmen of said Chichester and Loudon.

John Harvey	}	Committee
Nathl Martin		
John Gould		

Pembroke October 19th 1819

During January and February it was so warm there was but little snow, and wheels were in constant use.

The year was made memorable by the dedication, on May 25, of the new building for Pembroke Academy, which had been incorporated on June 25 of the previous year, and by the successful opening of the school.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

### ANNALS, 1820-1829.

1820. At the annual town meeting held March 14, the town voted to raise one dollar on a poll to repair the highways; and \$750 for current expenses.

It voted against the formation of a new county, 41 to 28.

Votes were brought in for members of Congress and presidential electors November 6.

According to the census taken this year, Pembroke had a population of 1,256.

1821. At the annual town-meeting, March 13, the usual one dollar on a poll was voted for the repair of the highways; and \$700 to defray town charges.

At a special meeting held September 4, Boswell Stevens was chosen agent of the town to defend an action brought by the town of Chichester against Pembroke for the support of the Benson family; also to compromise, or defend, the town against two indictments for not building and repairing the highways.

A tax of one half of one per cent. was this year imposed on the banks of the state for a "literary fund" for the benefit of the public schools.

1822. At the annual town meeting, March 12, one dollar was raised on a poll for highway repairs; and \$600 for current expenses.

Timothy Hall was severed from school district No. 4, and annexed to No. 5.

Another vote was taken this year respecting the expediency of forming a new county, which resulted in favor, 142 to 53.

The prescribed meeting to vote for representatives to Congress occurred September 16.

1823. In the choice of officers at the annual town-meeting, March 11, for the first time in the history of the town, no tithing-men were chosen.

Five hundred dollars were voted for town charges for the current

year; and one dollar on a poll, and "in proportion upon the estates," for highway repairs.

At this date, according to John Farmer, there were in town "many water-privileges, four paper-mills, the cotton factory of Major Stark, and several mills, together with a flourishing village. The main street extends nearly on a parallel with Merrimack river in a straight course about three miles, and is very pleasant. On this are situated the academy, one of the meeting-houses, and the principal village."

1824. At the annual meeting of the town, March 9, it was voted to raise \$1.25 on a poll for repair of the highways; and \$500 for current expenses; that the selectmen procure a hearse for the use of the town, and provide a suitable place for keeping it; that Richard Holt and Daniel Holt be severed from school district No. 3, and annexed to No. 5.

James Haseltine, William Knox, and Daniel Knox, were chosen a committee to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing a home for the town's poor, and make report at some future meeting.

Votes were cast, November 1, for presidential electors, and representatives to Congress. But little interest was shown, however, as only 78 voters availed themselves of the privilege.

In February of this year, from the rapid melting of the large body of snow covering the ground, and a heavy rain-fall, the Merrimack river was visited by a freshet, breaking up the ice and sweeping it furiously down stream, thereby completely demolishing all bridges in its pathway.

1825. At the annual town-meeting, March 8, the town voted to raise one dollar on a ratable poll for the repair of highways and bridges; to pass over the article to see what sum should be assessed for current expenses; and to dismiss the one asking the town to raise money for the re-casting of the bell of the "South meeting-house."

In June of this year, General Lafayette, while making a tour of the country, visited by invitation the state capital. Col. A. A. Parker, one of the staff of Gov. D. L. Morrill, met him at the state line, Methuen, Mass., and became his escort. In the party were Gen. Lafayette, the Marquis Gilbert Motier de Lafayette, George Washington Lafayette, his son, Emile Lavosier, his private secretary, his servant, the driver, Nathaniel Walker, and Col. Parker. The equipage consisted of three carriages, a barouche drawn by four horses with flags in their head-stalls, a four horse stage-coach, and a two-horse covered carriage for baggage.

The fame of the general as a friend of the American people, as was natural, had caused his journey through the state to be diligently heralded, and his entire journey was an ovation. Multitudes assembled at hotels, stores, villages, and cross-roads, and showed the cordiality

of their greetings, and good-will, with gifts of flowers, so ample as to become encumbrances.

The route lay through Suncook village. Here lived Maj. Caleb Stark, son of Maj.-Gen. John Stark. Having had a slight acquaintance with the general in the Revolutionary war, he had written him to call at his house, as he wished to see him and introduce him to his family. The invitation was accepted, and after his introduction, Maj. Stark seized his hand and began a long speech about revolutionary times, utterly forgetting his family who were standing near awaiting an introduction. In this dilemma, his spirited daughter, Miss Harriet Stark, no longer able to brook delay, came forward, and seizing the general's hand, said, "Permit me to introduce myself to you as the eldest daughter of Maj. Caleb Stark, with whom you are talking, and the grand-daughter of Major-Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington, and now permit me to introduce you to my mother, brothers, and sisters," which she accordingly did.

After their departure, the general paid her the compliment of possessing the fire and spirit of her grandfather, and making a heroine, if she had lived in those exciting times.

As the party passed along Pembroke street at the close of that summer day, they found the people wide awake, and Lafayette received from them as enthusiastic a welcome as anywhere on the route. They had been waiting for their approach, and the signal musket, or bugle-blast, brought them speedily into sight. The general shook hands and spake a few words to those near by, irrespective of age. The halt and lame were sitting in easy chairs before the cottage doors. At one cottage an invalid old lady was brought by two men in her arm-chair, to the carriage, and seizing the general's hand in both of hers, exclaimed with tearful eyes, "Bless the Lord!"

They rested for the night at Fisk's hotel, five miles from Concord. Here the general received a hearty welcome from a large concourse of people, shook hands with them, and made a short speech. Afterwards, learning of the general's weariness, they quietly withdrew.

The evening was spent in an agreeable conversation with his escort.

The next day, June 22, a committee of the legislature consisting of Hon. Stephen P. Webster, senator, and four members of the house, came down from Concord to escort him there. The general and Mr. Webster occupied a barouche drawn by six white horses, and were followed by a long procession of carriages. Twenty companies of the New Hampshire militia, under General Bradbury Bartlett, met them at the Concord line.

Extensive arrangements had been made by the legislature and citizens of Concord, to give them a grand reception, and the programme was

enthusiastically carried out, with a national salute, music, dinner, levee, and illumination, making the day a memorable one.<sup>1</sup>

1826. At the annual town-meeting, March 14, it was voted to raise a sum of money equal to one day's work on a poll for repairing the highways; and that the selectmen cause the fences around the graveyards of the town be put in repair.

One hundred and eighty-four votes were polled for governor this year, the Democrats leading by a large majority.

Heavy rains in August caused a great freshet in the Merrimack. It was the same storm that occasioned the landslide in the Notch of the White Mountains, by which the Willey family perished.

1827. The annual town-meeting occurred March 13, when the town voted to raise such sum on a single poll for the repair of the highways as is equivalent to one and a half days' work; and \$350 for current expenses.

The treasurer was authorized to dispose of the uncurrent money in the treasury, which consisted, according to the article in the warrant, of "several depreciated & counterfeit bank bills," and charge the loss to the town.

Chauncey Cochran, Samuel Robinson, John Knox, David Kimball, and Samuel Whitehouse, were chosen to assist the selectmen in regulating the invoice of taxable property.

As compensation for collecting the taxes of the year \$23.50 were voted.

The new school law of the state, enacted this year, provided for a superintending committee, whose duty it was to examine and license teachers, select text-books, inspect schools, and present a written report of their condition to the town at its annual meeting. They were also given authority to withdraw certificates, and dismiss teachers and scholars, on occasion, and receive pay for service rendered.

Prudential committees were to hire and procure board for teachers, furnish fuel, care for and repair school-houses. School districts were given authority to assess taxes for building and repairing school-houses.

November was unusually cold, from 9 to 11, the coldest within "the memory of the oldest inhabitant," for the season, freezing over the rivers. Fifteen successive days of unpleasant weather, and north-west winds.

1828. At the annual meeting March 11, the town voted to raise \$350 for current expenses; and such sum as is equivalent to one day's work on a poll, for the highways.

In accordance with the new school law, the town empowered the several school districts to choose their respective prudential committees.

<sup>1</sup> In substance condensed from Colonel Parker's account, with additions.

James Mann, John Mann, and John C. Kimball, were set off from district No. 5, and annexed to No. 8.

Two hundred and seventy-three votes were cast for governor, and at the presidential election, November 3, 264. At the latter meeting John Vose was chosen representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Boswell Stevens to become judge of probate.

1829. At the annual town-meeting, March 10, it was voted to raise for the highways one dollar on a poll, "to be expended in labour at 1 dollar per day;" and for current expenses \$200.

The selectmen were made a committee "to determine what provision the town will make for the accommodation and support of the poor" of Pembroke, and report at some future meeting.

The selectmen were directed to appropriate \$70 of the "Literary Fund" for the benefit of the schools, in addition to other school money.

Four constables were chosen this year.

A special meeting was held March 20, to see if the town would purchase a "poor-farm." Instead it was voted "to put up the maintenance of the poor at auction to the lowest bidder, on the following condition, viz; To support all who now are or hereafter may be chargeable to the town for one year from this day; except Ann Mann and the widow Knowles, whose support is already contracted for; And to free the town from any cost or charge for the support of the poor, or for their funeral charges if any should arise. Their clothing to be left at the end of said term as good as it now is." Norris Cochran was the successful bidder at \$234.

The amount expended for schooling this year was \$557.05, distributed among the several districts as follows: No. 1, \$98.04; No. 2, \$63.06; No. 3, \$106.40; No. 4, \$65.80; No. 5, \$38.32; No. 6, \$65.39; No. 7, \$34.98; No. 8, \$85.06.

Mark Fisk, Joseph Emery, Jr., David Ambrose, John, Jr., and Bailey Parker paid \$2 each for "a tavern license," and Philip Jones & Co., and Jeremiah H. Wilkins \$20 each, for a retailer's license. Lewis B. Titus paid \$4 "for license to exhibit wild animals." The state tax was \$237.60.

As a matter of interest to some, we subjoin for the year 1829, the name of every tax-payer, with the amount of his tax, which includes state, county, town, school, and highway tax, simply remarking that the highway tax was more than half of the whole, and the school nearly one fifth of the whole.

#### LIST OF TAX-PAYERS.

Ebenezer Abbot,	\$10.21	David Ambrose,	\$22.69
William Abbot,	16.90	Nathaniel Ambrose,	5.20
William Abbot, Jr.,	9.32	Daniel Ameer,	5.39



Frederick Ames,	\$ .66	Samuel Dearborn,	\$10.21
Samuel Ames,	12.75	Benjamin Doe,	6.57
Robert Annan,	5.87	Dolly Doe,	3.65
Benjamin Austin,	3.38	George Doe,	8.06
Josiah Austin,	.83	Franklin Doyen,	2.02
Josiah Bailey,	6.70	Stephen Drew,	5.91
Josiah Bailey, Jr.,	1.69	Cogswell Dudley,	11.77
William Bailey,	4.40	Gilman Dudley,	23.79
Joseph Baker,	13.26	Rice Dudley,	12.29
Joseph Baker, Jr.,	8.57	Trueworthy Dudley, Jr.,	9.28
Joseph Baker, 3d,	1.69	Ebenezer Eastman,	8.96
Josiah Baker,	1.69	John Edes,	1.09
Levi Baker,	2.17	Samuel Edgerly,	7.10
Seth Baker,	1.96	Jacob Elliot,	16.18
Stephen Baker,	3.25	Pelatiah Elliot,	7.08
Stephen Bates,	15.63	Seth Emerson,	1.69
Newell Blake,	5.27	Jacob Emery,	9.87
Stephen Blake,	1.96	Jacob Emery, Jr.,	15.85
Nathaniel Blood,	4.15	Joseph Emery,	1.69
Benjamin G. Boardman,	26.39	Joseph Emery, Jr.,	8.51
Thomas Brickett,	23.85	Nicholas Emery's heirs,	7.03
Abraham Burnham,	8.32	Sarah Emery,	10.93
Amos Carlton,	11.11	Herinan Fife,	1.69
John Carlton,	3.65	Jeremiah Fife,	3.22
Rodney Carlton,	2.73	Joel Fife,	4.29
James Carr,	13.22	Nathan Fife,	1.69
Parker Cass,	1.69	Philip Fife,	8.60
Lucy Cate,	1.44	Robert Fife,	11.84
Moses Chamberlain,	12.30	Robert Fife, Jr.,	3.99
Relief Chase,	.98	Thomas Fife,	8.60
Stephen Chickering,	12.68	William Fife,	2.28
William D. Childs,	2.99	Hiram Fisk,	1.69
David Clark,	15.22	Mark Fisk,	18.07
James N. Clark,	1.69	Daniel Flagg,	6.89
Joseph Clifford,	16.08	Jeremiah Foss,	1.69
Chauncey Cochran,	13.85	Caleb Foster,	1.69
James Cochran,	8.13	Ira Foster,	5.59
James Cochran, Jr.,	4.98	Joseph F. Foster,	1.69
John Cochran,	3.23	Benjamin Fowler,	14.56
Moses Cochran,	18.13	G'n Bethinia Jenness,	2.01
Nehemiah Cochran,	16.83	G'n Jacob Jenness,	5.86
Norris Cochran,	12.36	Benjamin Fowler, Jr.,	5.92
Robert Cochran,	1.69	John L. Fowler,	11.77
Samuel Cochran, Jr.,	19.25	Samuel Fowler,	2.71
Thomas Cochran,	21.90	Samuel Fowler, <sup>1</sup>	.68
Noah M. Cofran,	2.99	Winthrop Fowler, <sup>1</sup>	2.25
Samuel Cofran,	18.83	Andrew French,	10.73
Sargent Colby,	6.57	George French,	4.88
Wid. Sarah Cotton,	14.14	Mark French,	6.51
Samuel Curtia,	1.69	Thomas French,	2.68
Benjamin Cushing,	4.96	William French,	8.65
Benjamin Cushing, Jr.,	1.69	Edward Fuller,	4.22
Samuel Damon,	10.73	Joseph Gale,	10.47
Samuel Darrah,	1.96	Hubbard Garvin,	3.05
Ebenezer Dearborn,	6.81	James Garvin, <sup>2</sup>	3.27
Edwin Dearborn,	1.69	Jeremiah Garvin, <sup>2</sup>	
John Dearborn,	1.69	Samuel Garvin,	3.06
Reuben L. Dearborn,	8.45	Andrew Gault,	13.08

<sup>1</sup> Epsom.<sup>2</sup> Concord.

Mary Gault,	\$13.34	Thomas Kimball,	\$13.43
George R. Gilbert,	2.09	Thomas Kimball, Jr.,	9.79
Joshua B. Gilbert,	5.60	William Kimball,	19.27
Timothy Gile,	14.08	Josiah Kittredge,	6.72
John Glover, <sup>1</sup>	3.27	Samuel L. Knowles,	1.80
Benjamin Griffin,	2.07	Hillary Knox,	6.88
James Griffin,	1.69	Hiram Knox,	12.15
Benjamin Haggett,	1.09	James Knox,	1.96
John Haggett,	1.69	John Knox,	.91
Nathan Haggett,	1.69	Joseph Knox,	8.38
Stephen Haggett,	13.20	Nehemiah Knox,	19.11
Benjamin Hall,	1.96	Thomas Knox,	11.35
George Hall,	1.69	William Knox,	19.95
Timothy Hall,	7.78	Daniel Knox,	17.87
James Haseltine,	29.50	Nathaniel Lakeman,	14.05
Moses Haseltine,	22.24	Richard Lakeman,	13.67
William Haseltine,	28.17	Ebenezer Lane, Jr., <sup>2</sup>	1.57
Alvan Head,	1.69	George Lewis,	1.69
Elizabeth Head,	2.29	John Lewis,	23.96
Joseph Head,	2.03	Bennet Libbey,	1.96
Moses Head,	9.16	David Lovejoy,	7.67
Head & Otterson,	2.77	Daniel Mann,	15.21
Betsey Holt,	1.37	Daniel Mann, Jr.,	1.69
Chauncey Holt,	1.89	Hall B. Mann,	1.95
Daniel Holt,	8.51	James Mann,	23.85
Edmund Holt,	1.96	John Mann,	24.84
Enoch Holt,	1.96	Nathaniel Mann,	15.47
Frye Holt,	1.96	Samuel Mann,	1.96
Jesse Holt,	1.69	James Martin, <sup>3</sup>	1.96
John Holt,	15.73	Samuel Martin,	5.27
Moses Holt,	6.97	Thomas Martin, <sup>3</sup>	3.05
Nathan Holt,	2.93	Samuel McConnell,	18.85
Nathaniel Holt,	3.17	James McCutchen,	7.41
Richard Holt,	13.26	John McDaniel,	1.69
Stephen Holt,	7.50	Elizabeth Merrill,	4.62
Stephen Holt, Jr.,	13.21	Daniel Moore,	14.83
William Holt,	15.26	Daniel M. Moore,	22.30
Jonathan Hutchinson, Jr.,	1.69	Herbert Moore,	1.69
Nathaniel P. Hutchinson,	4.87	Hubbard Moore,	1.69
John Jenness,	2.99	James Moore,	8.38
Peter Jenness,	19.22	John K. Moore,	1.69
Solomon Jenness,	4.56	Mary Moore,	2.93
Philip Jones & Co.,	3.91	Jeremiah Morgan,	18.45
Alvah Kelley,	2.38	Nathaniel Morgan,	4.29
David Kelley,	1.16	Nathaniel Morrill, <sup>4</sup>	1.62
Horatio Kelley,	1.69	Isaac Morrison,	9.63
Jason Kelley,	1.55	James Morrison,	4.29
John Kelley,	10.65	John W. Morrison,	8.43
Samuel Kelley,	1.96	Jacob Morse,	1.69
Prescott V. Kendall,	6.43	John Nickson,	1.96
David Kimball,	19.27	Thomas Nickson,	1.69
Edwin Kimball,	1.69	Abigail Noyes,	1.75
Elizabeth Kimball,	8.19	Eunice Noyes,	8.06
Hazen Kimball, <sup>1</sup>	.67	George Noyes,	9.47
John Kimball,	3.18	Joseph Noyes,	8.47
John Kimball, Jr.,	1.96	Micajah Noyes,	5.31
John C. Kimball,	5.53	Christopher Osgood,	32.51
Mehitable Kimball,	2.36	Herman A. Osgood,	1.69

<sup>1</sup> Concord.<sup>2</sup> Chichester.<sup>3</sup> Epcom.<sup>4</sup> Epping.

Ira B. Osgood,	\$1.69	John Stanyan, <sup>4</sup>	\$2.21
John H. Osgood,	1.69	Jonathan Stanyan,	11.77
Nathan B. Osgood,	7.07	Caleb Stark,	5.65
John B. Paine,	2.35	Caleb Stark, Jr.,	9.49
Asa Parker,	13.39	Harriet Stark,	13.00
Asa Parker, Jr.,	6.95	Boswell Stevens,	32.21
Bailey Parker,	11.76	Theophilus Stevens,	6.57
John Parker, Jr.,	19.43	Ruth Stickney,	1.96
Edwin Payson,	3.64	Elizabeth Story,	.66
John Pillsbury,	5.59	Samuel B. Straw,	2.85
Leonard Pratt,	1.96	Suncook Cotton Mills,	36.93
George Proctor,	1.69	James Taylor,	1.69
John Rand,	7.06	John Thompson, <sup>5</sup>	1.75
Caleb Reynolds,	21.50	Henry Todd,	5.07
David Richardson,	8.96	Samuel Trickey,	1.69
John T. Richardson,	1.69	Ephraim Upham,	1.69
Josiah Richardson,	9.38	John Vose,	3.64
Mark Richardson,	8.90	Charles Walker, <sup>6</sup>	5.07
Moses Richardson,	23.40	Daniel Watson,	} 9.20
Moses Richardson, Jr.,	1.69	Francis H. Watson,	
Parker Richardson,	1.69	David Webster,	9.65
Richard B. Richardson,	15.99	John Whitehouse,	21.98
Benjamin Robinson, <sup>1</sup>	.72	Mary Whitehouse,	9.76
Ephraim C. Robinson, <sup>2</sup>	2.01	Samuel Whitehouse,	33.87
Harriet Robinson,	3.91	Aaron Whittemore,	23.01
Nathaniel C. Robinson,	20.87	James Whittemore,	3.67
Samuel Robinson,	13.36	Peggy Whittemore,	4.63
Amos F. Rowell,	2.87	Richard Whittemore,	13.33
Joseph Seavey,	1.69	Thomas Whittemore,	2.60
Calvin Simpson,	1.69	Jeremiah H. Wilkins,	16.61
Charles Simpson,	1.97	Moses T. Willard,	1.69
Cotton K. Simpson,	2.27	Charles K. Williams,	12.80
David Simpson,	11.31	William Williams,	5.02
David Simpson, Jr.,	2.02	Benjamin Willis, <sup>6</sup>	1.31
John Stanyan, <sup>3</sup>	5.07	James Wilson,	9.11

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## ANNALS, 1830-1849.

1830. At the annual town-meeting, March 11, it was voted to raise one dollar on a poll for the highways, with labor at one dollar per day; \$450 for current expenses; and appropriate \$100 of the literary fund for the support of schools.

Aaron Whittemore was appointed agent to act for the town to recover moneys expended for the support<sup>1</sup> of Scott C. Trickey, and the relief of the Grant family.

By vote cattle were prohibited from running at large in the highways

<sup>1</sup> Epsom.

<sup>2</sup> Allenstown.

<sup>3</sup> Andover, Mass.

<sup>4</sup> Chichestcr.

<sup>5</sup> Concord.

<sup>6</sup> Boston, Mass.

<sup>1</sup> This was the occasion of a long and expensive law suit between Pembroke and Allenstown, ending in Pembroke's favor.

between May 10 and October 20. Swine still had their liberty as long as no complaint was entered against them.

1831. The annual town-meeting occurred March 8. Five hundred dollars were raised for current expenses; and one day's work, at the price of one dollar, for repairing the highways.

The selectmen were authorized to pay out of the treasury, if found to be lawful, to Nathan Holt and Nathaniel Holt,<sup>1</sup> their proportion of the school money, to be laid out where it shall be most convenient for them.

This year the town voted that "no horses or neat cattle," from May 1 to October 31, shall be allowed to run at large "in any street or highway within the jurisdiction of the town," under a penalty of one dollar to the owner for each offence.

1832. At the annual meeting, March 13, it was voted to assess such sum for repair of the highways "as shall be equal to one dollar on one dollar & thirty cents the ratable per day;" and \$500 for other expenses.

Seventy-five dollars were appropriated from the literary fund for the different schools.

The petition of James Martin and others for the annexation of a part of Epsom to Pembroke, was granted. "By polling the house," Thomas Cochran was set off from school district No. 3, and annexed to No. 8.

The presidential election occurred November 5, and resulted in a tie vote of the two parties.

1833. At the annual town-meeting, March 12, \$1,200 were voted for repairing the highways, with price of labor at one dollar per day; \$400 for current expenses; and \$78 of the literary fund for schools, to be divided equally among the eight districts.

The selectmen were instructed to investigate the claim of Christopher Osgood for damage to a horse on the public highway, and pay him such sum, if any, as may justly be due him.

By invitation of the legislature, Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, visited Concord, June 28. The occasion drew together a large concourse of people from all the region around, many of the citizens of Pembroke availing themselves of the rare privilege. The festivities of the occasion made the day a memorable one.

On Sunday, June 23, Pembroke was the scene of a shocking murder. Abraham Prescott, who lived in the family of Chauncey Cochran, with the assurance of an abundance of ripe strawberries in a certain field, enticed the wife, Mrs. Sally Cochran, to accompany him there to pick them. On reaching the field, in a secluded spot, without motive, as far as known, he struck her a fatal blow with a fence stake, dragged

<sup>1</sup> They lived in the extreme north of the town.

her several rods, and left her to die. Soon after, Prescott returned to the house and informed Mr. Cochran of what he had done.

He was eighteen years old, not very strong-minded, and by some not believed morally responsible. His indifference after the deed was done gave plausibility to the idea. However, he was arrested, lodged in the jail at Hopkinton, allowed able counsel, accorded two trials, by both found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. The sentence was carried out, January 6, 1836, witnessed by a vast crowd.

As was natural, the murder created intense feeling in Pembroke and vicinity. Mrs. Cochran was an estimable woman, of attractive person, and the mother of children. Her death was a great affliction to her family, and neighborhood.

The spot of the murder is marked by a granite block about a foot square and three feet high, inscribed "1833."

She was buried in the cemetery at North Pembroke, and a marble slab standing at the head, gives name, age, manner and date of her death.

The following year Mr. Cochran sold his farm and went to Maine.

1834. At the annual town-meeting, March 11, \$1,200 were voted for repairing the highways "at one dollar per day;" and \$1,000 for other expenses.

Seventy-five dollars of the literary fund were appropriated for the benefit of the schools of the town.

A special meeting was appointed for March 15, to be held at the house of Joseph Fisk, to auction off the poor of the town to the lowest bidder.

At a special meeting held May 29, the town voted to accept the portion of Epsom, for which James Martin and others had petitioned,<sup>1</sup> but refused to grant the petition of others to be constituted into a new school district.

At this date there were in town 18 highway districts.

1835. At the annual town-meeting, March 10, the town voted to raise \$1,200 for the highways, with labor at one dollar per day; and \$800 for other current expenses. The care of the poor was left discretionary with the selectmen.

1836. At the annual meeting, March 8, the usual \$1,200 were voted for repair of the highways; and \$600 for current expenses; also \$150 of the literary fund for the support of schools. The care of the town's poor was again left to the selectmen.

The town balloted for presidential electors November 7.

1837. At the annual meeting, March 14, \$800 were voted for current expenses; and \$1,200 for the highways, with the usual proviso. One

<sup>1</sup> As a matter of fact no part of Epsom was ever annexed to Pembroke.

hundred dollars of the literary fund were appropriated to the several school districts in equal divisions.

The town voted to receive the moneys directed to be deposited with the town, by virtue of an act of the State of New Hampshire, entitled "an act to provide for the disposition of the public money of the United States, which shall be deposited with the state" approved January 13, 1837; and to pledge the faith of the town for the safe-keeping and re-payment of the same. Jeremiah H. Wilkins was chosen as agent to carry out the provisions of this vote, and "receive the money in specie." The amount received was \$3,285.75, of which \$2,500 were loaned to the town to purchase a town farm for the poor.

1838. The annual town-meeting was held March 13, and \$1,200 were voted for the repair of the highways; and \$700 for other current expenses; also \$100 were appropriated from the literary fund for equal distribution among the several school districts.

The selectmen were instructed to repair the fences around the several "grave-yards" of the town, according to their discretion; also to hire a farm for the support of the poor, if they think best; and likewise, to see how they can purchase one, and report at some future meeting, calling a special one for that purpose, if they so choose.

The town also voted to divide school district No. 3 into two, "the dividing line to be the brook near where the present school-house now stands. The part of said district westward of said bound & northward of Buckstreet road except Capt. Fuller, to be formed into a separate district to be numbered 9;" and that "each district shall have their proportion of the present school-house, and the money now assessed upon the inhabitants of the original district."

At a special meeting held September 10, the town voted to purchase a "poor-farm" at a price not exceeding \$2,500, and appropriate the "deposite money" of the United States for this purpose. Aaron Whittemore, John L. Fowler, and Jeremiah H. Wilkins, were chosen a committee to make the purchase. The farm was to be situated in Pembroke, and purchased before February 15, 1839.

1839. At the annual town-meeting, March 12, it was voted to raise \$1,200 for "building and repairing" highways, with the price of labor at one dollar per day; and \$1,000 for current expenses of the town; also to appropriate \$100 of the literary fund, in equal proportions, for the benefit of the schools.

The town also voted to purchase William Abbot's farm for the benefit of the poor; and appropriated \$500 more of the "surplus money" to pay for the same. The selectmen were authorized to take a deed, and secure an agent to carry on the farm. The remainder of the surplus money was ordered to be paid into the treasury for the purchase of stock and utensils for said farm.

The town voted to raise \$4,000 "to be well and truly paid" by the selectmen to the agent, trustees, or directors of the "Insane Hospital" when \$1,000 shall be subscribed in addition by "good and responsible names;" provided that the hospital be located in Pembroke, but not otherwise. If the conditions were met, the selectmen were authorized to borrow the \$4,000, and pay in yearly installments of \$500 with accruing interest, till all was paid. A committee of nine was chosen to communicate with said officers of the hospital, and secure the subscription of \$1,000.

As said "Hospital" was located in Concord, this vote was never carried out.

The town also voted a fine of \$2 "for letting horses, or horse kind, mules, jacks, neat cattle, sheep and swine run in any street, highway, or common, or in any public place within the jurisdiction of the town for the ensuing year." Heretofore from the beginning, swine, if "properly ringed," were allowed to run at large, till "complaint" was made.

1840. At the annual town-meeting, March 10, the usual \$1,200 for the highways were voted; and \$1,300 for other current expenses. One hundred dollars of the literary fund were appropriated for equal distribution among the districts for the benefit of the schools.

The selectmen were instructed to use their discretion in securing "a new & complete set of scales, beams, weights & measures, and of what materials, as standards for the use of said town."

It was also made the duty of the selectmen to furnish 200 printed copies of their report by the first of March each year. The records fail to show any printing of reports earlier.

The town voted that the "Poor-House in said Pembroke, be made and considered a House of Correction, and that two dungeons be prepared, one for the males and one for the females as places for punishment in case that punishment be necessary to preserve good order among the inmates."

It was also voted "that all persons that may be found drunk in the streets or Highways in said town, may be carried to the House of Correction, by any person on his own expense, and at his own risk and responsibility." It will be seen that the town was not yet ready to assume expense for any such police duty.

The amount expended for schooling in each district, this year, including the \$100 of the literary fund, was as follows: District No. 1, \$107.34; No. 2, \$64.12; No. 3, \$53.35; No. 4, \$59.76; No. 5, \$40.03; No. 6, \$63.94; No. 7, \$40.41; No. 8, \$97.24; No. 9, \$47.97.

Two hundred and eighty-five votes were polled for presidential electors, November 2. The vote relative to the "Insane Hospital"

was renewed, and \$5.57 voted to Benjamin Jenness for services in 1829 and 1830.

1841. At the annual meeting, March 9, the town voted to raise \$1,200 for the highways, with labor at 12½ cents per hour; and \$1,200 for other current expenses; and to appropriate the usual \$100 of the literary fund for schools, to be divided equally among the several districts.

The town authorized the selectmen to deed to William Abbot about three fourths of an acre of the town farm, at \$25 per acre.

John C. Kimball was set off from school district No. 5, and annexed to No. 3; and Timothy D. Robinson, Jonathan Stanyan, John Richardson, John B. Cutler, Nathaniel Holt, and Richard Worth, of school district No. 7, were constituted a new district, to be known as No. 10.

Benjamin Fowler, William Knox, and William French, were chosen a committee to appraise the property at the town farm during the present March, and again before the next annual meeting, and report at said meeting.

At a special meeting held August 30, the town voted to unite school districts Nos. 10 and 7.

1842. The annual town-meeting occurred March 8, and resulted in the passage of the following votes:

To raise \$1,200 for highway repairs; \$1,400 for current expenses; and \$100 of the literary fund, in equal divisions to the several districts, for the support of schools.

The selectmen were authorized to borrow, if needed, \$200 in addition to the \$1,400 for current expenses.

Joshua B. Gilbert was set off from school district No. 1, and annexed to No. 8.

The Concord railroad was opened this year, diverting travel from Pembroke street, eventually closing taverns, and, for a time at least, seeming to injure the town by lessening her importance.

1843. The annual town-meeting was held March 14, and the usual routine of business transacted. Twelve hundred dollars were voted for the highways; \$400 for other current expenses; and \$100 of the literary fund, as usual, for schools.

The hearse, and house for its safe keeping on Main street, were accepted by the town, and the selectmen instructed to put the same in proper repair.

The state tax this year was \$292.80; county, \$118.45. The amount of the literary fund at the end of the year was \$300.69.

1844. At the annual town-meeting, March 12, it was voted to raise \$450 for current expenses; and \$1,600 for repair of the highways, three



fourths to be laid out in summer, and the remainder in winter. The customary \$100 of the literary fund were appropriated, to be distributed equally among the several school districts.

The selectmen were instructed to re-district the town for school purposes, distinguishing the districts by "suitable bounds, and so as to include all the territory of the town."

The town refused to consider an article to instruct the selectmen "not to grant any license to sell ardent spirit in said town."

On November 4, 201 votes were polled for presidential electors.

Forty dollars and fifty cents were paid for rations for 81 soldiers. Asa McFarland of Concord was paid \$8.75 for 275 copies of the town's accounts.

1845. The annual town meeting was held March 11, and \$900 were voted for the highways, with the price of labor at 75 cents per day; and \$500 to defray town charges. Seventy-five dollars were appropriated from the literary fund, to be divided equally among the districts for the benefit of the schools.

The division of the town into school districts as made by the selectmen, was accepted, and a vote passed to divide the money among the districts according to property in them.

A meeting was held September 23, to bring in ballots for a representative to Congress; also November 29.

The town voted by a large majority, "polling the house," to receive, agreeable to a late act of Congress, the state's proportion of the sales of the public lands.

1846. At the annual town-meeting held March 10, 246 votes were polled for representative to Congress. The town voted to raise \$900 for repair of highways; and \$250 for other charges; also to appropriate \$75 of the literary fund to be divided equally among the several school districts.

By vote, the appointment of the superintending school committee was left with the selectmen.

A severe shock of earthquake occurred August 25.

1847. At the annual town-meeting, March 9, 283 were present and voted for state and county officers. Three "fire wards" were chosen this year, instead of the usual two of several years previous. The town voted to raise \$1,200 for highways, with labor at one dollar per day; \$250 for other current expenses; and \$75 of the literary fund for the schools.

The town unanimously voted it inexpedient to purchase a farm for county paupers.

1848. The annual town-meeting was held March 14, when \$250 were voted for current expenses; \$1,200 for repair of highways, with

labor at one dollar per day; and \$75 of the literary fund for the benefit of the schools.

It was voted to include in the printed reports of the town hereafter, the report of the superintending school committee; also to sever certain territory between the sixth and seventh range roads from school district No. 9, and annex to No. 8.

A poll of the house was taken on the question, "Is it expedient that a law be enacted by the general court, prohibiting the sale of wines and spirituous liquors except for chemical, medicinal and mechanical purposes?" resulting in 34 for, and 8 against.

At the presidential election, November 7, only 192 votes were polled.

The Portsmouth, Manchester and Concord railroad, chartered July 1, 1845, and given the right to connect with the Concord railroad at Hooksett, July 10, 1846, was this year granted the right to connect at Candia with Manchester.

1849. At the annual meeting, March 13, the town voted to raise \$500 for current expenses; \$1,200, with the price of labor one dollar per day, for the repair of the highways; and to appropriate \$75 of the literary fund and \$50 of the proceeds of the sale of public lands, for the benefit of the schools, to be divided equally among the several districts.

The selectmen were authorized to use their discretion relative to the suit against Allenstown for the support of Timothy Ayer; and the settling of the claim of Nathaniel Lakeman for damages; also as to the propriety of enlarging the "graveyard" on Pembroke street, ascertain the probable expense, and report at the next town-meeting.

John Richardson and others living north of Chichester line, were set off for school purposes from district No. 7, and annexed to Concord, and their proportion of school money assessed on the property of non-residents allowed them.

State tax this year was \$306, and county, 321.87. Forty-six soldiers received \$46 for the performance of military duty.

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## CHAPTER XIX.

ANNALS, 1850-1869.

1850. At the annual town-meeting, March 12, \$500 were voted to defray town charges; \$1,200 for repairing the highways; and \$125 of the literary fund for the benefit of the schools, to be divided as usual.

The claim of Epsom, and that of Pembroke against Allenstown, for the support of the "Sargent family," was left to the discretion of the selectmen.

For the benefit of those who may wish to know who were the legal voters at this date, we append a copy of the check-list for 1850.

## LEGAL VOTERS OF PEMBROKE.

Benjamin Abbot,	Norris Cochran,	Andrew French,
Christopher C. Abbot,	Robert Cochran,	Andrew J. French,
Ebenezer Abbot,	Samuel Cochran,	George French,
Nathaniel B. Adams,	Thomas Cochran,	Irvin French,
Zenas Adams,	Samuel Connor,	John S. French,
Asa Ames,	Ruel L. Cram,	Nathaniel B. French,
Frederick Ames,	Amos K. Davis,	Thomas French,
John W. Ames,	Retyre M. Davis,	Thomas M. French,
Rollins B. Annis,	Edwin Dearborn,	Edward Fuller,
David Austin,	Henry C. Dearborn,	John C. Fuller,
John Bachelder,	John Dearborn,	Phineas Fuller,
Benjamin C. Badger,	John Dearborn, Jr.,	Andrew Gault,
Charles Bailey,	Robert Deering,	Andrew Gault, Jr.,
David Baker,	Isaac Dimon,	Samuel Gault,
John I. Baker,	Benjamin Doe,	Samuel E. Gault,
Joseph Baker,	George W. Doe,	Trueworthy D. Gault,
Joseph Baker, Jr.,	Benjamin R. Dow,	Ephraim George,
Joseph Baker, 3rd,	Franklin Doyen,	Hiram George,
Josiah Baker,	Chase F. Drew,	John George,
Stephen Baker,	Cogswell Drew,	George W. Gilbert,
Stephen Bates,	Samuel Drew, Jr.,	John F. Gilbert,
George Beard,	Simon F. Drew,	Joshua B. Gilbert,
Newell Blake,	Stephen Drew,	Richard Gilbert,
Benjamin Bowers,	Timothy Drew,	Brainerd Gile,
Reuben C. Bowers,	Cogswell Dudley,	Timothy Gile,
Joseph R. Bowles,	Rice Dudley,	Smith Glidden,
David Boynton,	David G. Dustin,	Charles Glover,
Abbot Brickett,	David Dyer,	Joseph Q. Gordon,
Barnard Brickett,	Charles C. Eastman,	Samuel Gould,
Charles Brickett,	Ebenezer Eastman,	James Griffin,
Josiah K. Brickett,	Caleb Edmunds,	Benjamin Haggett,
Thomas Brickett,	William Edmunds,	Daniel H. Haggett,
Thomas W. Brickett,	Aaron Elliot,	John Haggett,
Jonathan Brown,	Samuel Elliot,	Stephen Haggett,
Joseph Brown,	Benjamin N. Emery,	Timothy Hall,
Stephen Brown,	Hall B. Emery,	Andrew Hartford,
Abraham Burnham,	Jacob Emery,	John Hartford,
John Carlton,	Jacob Emery, Jr.,	Nicholas Hartford,
Rodney Carlton,	Jacob Emery, 3rd,	Daniel Haseltine,
James W. Carr,	Joseph Emery,	Sewell Haseltine,
Francis R. Cass,	Isaac Fife,	William Haseltine,
James Chandler,	Joel Fife,	William Haseltine, Jr.,
George E. Chase,	Philip Fife,	Charles P. Hayward,
Stephen Chickering,	Robert Fife,	Harrison Head,
Joseph Clifford,	Robert Fife, Jr.,	Moses Head,
William K. Clifford,	William Fife,	Moses K. Head,
Thomas S. Clogstan,	Abraham Folsom,	Nathaniel A. Heath,
Joseph S. Clough,	Benjamin Fowler,	Reuben Heath,
Charles L. Cochran,	David Fowler,	Stephen Heath,
James Cochran,	John L. Fowler,	Nathaniel Hills,
John Cochran,	Samuel Fowler,	Albert Holt,
John Cochran, Jr.,	Trueworthy L. Fowler,	Albion Holt,
Martin H. Cochran,	Winthrop Fowler,	Alfred Holt,
Noan M. Cochran,	Winthrop Fowler, Jr.,	Daniel Holt,

Daniel Holt 2d,  
 David L. Holt,  
 Enoch Holt,  
 John Holt,  
 Nathaniel Holt,  
 Philip F. Holt,  
 Thomas R. Holt,  
 Stephen Holt,  
 Wilson Holt,  
 Alba Hurd,  
 David Hurd,  
 Hiram Hutchinson,  
 Nathaniel P. Hutchinson,  
 Aaron Jackson,  
 Greenleaf Jenness,  
 Jacob Jenness,  
 Charles H. Kelley,  
 Jason Kelley,  
 John Kelley,  
 Moody Kent,  
 Edward Kimball,  
 Edwin Kimball,  
 Gustavus Kimball,  
 Jesse K. Kimball,  
 John C. Kimball,  
 John E. Kimball,  
 John M. Kimball,  
 Jonathan Kimball,  
 Thomas Kimball,  
 Crosby Knox,  
 Daniel Knox,  
 Hiram Knox,  
 Joseph Knox,  
 John C. Knox,  
 Oliver P. Knox,  
 Scott C. Knox,  
 William Knox,  
 William Knox, Jr.,  
 Albert Ladd,  
 Andrew Ladd,  
 George W. Ladd,  
 Josiah K. Lakeman,  
 Nathaniel Lakeman,  
 Nathaniel Lakeman, Jr.,  
 Richard Lakeman,  
 Hiram Lancey,  
 Joseph Lane,  
 Bickford Lang,  
 John Langley,  
 Abraham R. Libbey,  
 Walter Libbey,  
 Silas W. Little,  
 Josiah K. Locke,  
 Asa Mallard,  
 Daniel Mann,  
 Hall B. Mann,  
 John Mann,  
 David Marden,  
 Moses Martin,  
 Moses Martin, Jr.,

John K. McConnell,  
 Samuel McConnell,  
 James McCutcheon,  
 Asa Moore,  
 Hubbard Moore,  
 James Moore,  
 Joseph H. Moore,  
 McConnell Moore,  
 Samuel E. Moore,  
 Nathaniel Morgan,  
 Asa Morrill,  
 James Morrison,  
 John W. Morrison,  
 William L. Morse,  
 Thomas Much,  
 George Noyes,  
 Matthias Nutter,  
 John H. Osgood,  
 Herman A. Osgood,  
 Jeremiah F. Page,  
 John B. Paine,  
 Alpha O. Parker,  
 Bailey Parker,  
 John Parker,  
 John F. Parker,  
 Oliver Parker,  
 Thomas Parker,  
 Thomas O. Parker,  
 William Parker,  
 William Parker, Jr.,  
 Jonathan Payson,  
 Albert G. Pearson,  
 Levi Pettengill,  
 Jonathan Philbrick,  
 Butler H. Phillips,  
 John Pillsbury,  
 Gordon K. Piper,  
 Frederick Potter,  
 Benjamin Prescott, Jr.,  
 Enos Prescott,  
 Ira N. Prescott,  
 James C. Prescott,  
 Otis J. Prescott,  
 John G. Price,  
 John S. Purington,  
 Charles W. Richardson,  
 Jonathan B. Richardson,  
 John Richardson,  
 Josiah Richardson,  
 Mark Richardson,  
 Moses Richardson,  
 Moses Richardson, Jr.,  
 Moses Richardson, 3rd,  
 Oliver Richardson,  
 Osborn T. Richardson,  
 Parker Richardson,  
 Richard B. Richardson,  
 John K. Robinson,  
 Jonathan Robinson,  
 Levi Robinson,

Thomas Robinson,  
 Timothy D. Robinson,  
 Henry Roby,  
 Franklin B. Rowell,  
 Jesse Rowell,  
 Henry B. Sanborn,  
 John Sanborn,  
 Lyford Sanborn,  
 William Sanborn,  
 Isaac C. Sargent,  
 Thomas L. Sargent,  
 Jacob Sawyer,  
 Joshua F. Sawyer,  
 Frederick Seavey,  
 Mortimer D. Senter,  
 Nathan Severance,  
 John Shackford,  
 Charles Simpson,  
 Cotton K. Simpson,  
 Earl S. Smith,  
 Jonathan Stanyan,  
 Jonathan Stanyan, 2nd,  
 Henry Stevens,  
 James Stevens,  
 John W. Stevens,  
 Philip Stevens,  
 King D. Stewart,  
 Ebenezer Swan,  
 Charles M. Swan,  
 Henry Swan,  
 Hugh Tallant,  
 George W. Tennant,  
 William Tennant,  
 Samuel Thompson,  
 William Thompson,  
 Horace H. Towns,  
 Thomas Tuttle,  
 Francis Vose,  
 Charles Webster,  
 David Webster,  
 John H. Webster,  
 Stephen Webster,  
 Stephen Webster 2nd,  
 Rodney Wells,  
 Benjamin White,  
 Samuel Whitehouse,  
 Solomon Whitehouse,  
 Aaron Whittemore,  
 Aaron Whittemore, Jr.,  
 James Whittemore,  
 Francis Wilkins,  
 Jeremiah H. Wilkins,  
 Charles Williams,  
 Charles K. Williams,  
 Eleazer M. Wilson,  
 James Wilson,  
 Benjamin Woods,  
 Richard T. Worth,  
 Uriah Wright,  
 William Zanes.

At a special meeting held October 8, Aaron Whittemore was elected a delegate to the convention for the revision of the constitution of the state.

1851. At the annual town-meeting, March 11, the town voted to raise \$1,000 to pay current expenses; and \$1,200 for repair of highways, fixing the price at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour; also to appropriate "all the literary fund now on hand and all that may be received this year" to be equally divided among the several districts for the use of the schools.

A vote was passed to make necessary repairs on the town-house, giving the contract to the lowest bidder; also instructing the selectmen to find out, if possible, "who has broken the glass in the town-house," and, if found, to compel him "to put in four squares for every one broken;" and "to contract with some suitable person to carry on the town farm one year in advance of the expiration of their term of office."

By vote, all the land lying north and east of the academy road was severed from school district No. 8, and annexed to No. 9.

By a very large majority, the town rejected the fifteen alterations and amendments proposed by the Constitutional Convention.

August 12, hail stones as large as hen's eggs fell in Suncook village, breaking many panes of glass.

1852. The annual town-meeting occurred March 9, and the following votes were passed:—

To raise \$700 for current expenses; \$1,200 for highway repairs, with labor at ten cents per hour; \$130 in addition to what the law requires, together with the literary fund, for the support of schools, to be divided equally among the districts; and \$400 for the repair of the buildings on the town farm, to be expended under the supervision of the selectmen.

Two hundred and forty-one votes were polled November 2, for presidential electors.

At this meeting the selectmen were authorized to borrow on the credit of the town, a sum not exceeding \$600, at not more than six per cent. interest, to defray town charges and highway repairs.

The easterly and northerly lines of land of Alva Hurd were made the bounds dividing school districts Nos. 2 and 4.

The selectmen were instructed to ascertain the cost of land for enlarging "the burying ground on the street." and report at the next March meeting.

A vote on the question, Is it expedient that the bill entitled "An act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops" be enacted into a law, resulted 95 yeas, and 107 nays.

Nathaniel Lakeman won his suit against the town for damages, receiving \$250, with a total cost to the town of \$415.

The greatest rise in Suncook river known for years occurred April 21. The Factory bridge, the bridge at Osgood's mills, and Bombay bridge, were swept away.

August was very warm and dry. Fields and pastures dried up, and stock had to be fed from the barn, and driven, in some cases three miles, to the river for water.

1853. At the annual town-meeting, March 8, it was voted to raise \$1,300 to defray town charges; \$1,200 for repair of the highways, with labor at ten cents per hour; and only what the law allows for schools, in addition to the literary fund.

It was also voted to raise three per cent. on the amount required to be raised for the support of schools, and pay the same to the commissioner of common schools, for a Teachers' Institute, "if the law requires it."

The selectmen were instructed to ascertain the cost of land for enlarging "the graveyard on the street," expense of fencing the same, and how many lots can be sold, and report at the next annual meeting.

They were also authorized to accept the offer of Norris Cochran to give land for enlarging the Buckstreet "burying ground," take a deed of the same, and fence it.

The town voted to adopt "an act providing for the establishment of justice courts, and the appointment of police justices in certain cases," passed January 8, 1853; that "the dwelling-house on the town farm be established as the house of correction for this town; that the overseer, for the time being, be the keeper of the house of correction, and have all powers of such office until otherwise ordered; that the following by-laws and regulations be adopted for the government of the inmates; and that the keeper see that they are enforced:"

I. Every inmate of the house of correction, when able to labor, shall be kept diligently employed under the direction of the keeper.

II. If any inmate shall refuse to obey, he shall be punished by the keeper, but in no case shall the punishment inflicted exceed hard labor, and such reasonable correction as the parent may lawfully inflict on a refractory child, or solitary imprisonment not exceeding forty-eight hours at one time.

The town also passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved, that the public good requires the removal of Hon. Jacob A. Potter from the office of county Justice of the county of Merrimack.

Resolved, that our Representative be instructed to oppose all endeavors to tear down the present court building, and build a new court room either separately, or in connection with the town of Concord.

The state tax this year was \$316.40; county, \$372.08; and town's indebtedness, \$735.78.

1854. At the annual town-meeting, March 14, \$700 were voted for current expenses; \$1,300 for repairing the highways, with labor at ten cents per hour; and \$150 to purchase land of Mrs. Francis Vose for "enlarging the burying ground."

The literary fund was appropriated for the use of the several schools as usual.

The selectmen were instructed to lay out in suitable family lots a portion, not exceeding one half, of the land purchased for the enlargement of a burying ground, fix a price at the first cost per square foot, and sell the choice of lots at public auction: and to require the highway surveyors to settle their lists by the first of May in each year, and pay the balance not worked out, if any, in money to the selectmen.

At a special meeting September 27, the town refused, by a large majority, to purchase a fire engine.

The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the balance of the cost of the "Turnpike" or "Osgood" bridge, with interest not exceeding six per cent.

1855. At the annual meeting, March 13, \$1,400 were voted for current expenses; and \$1,300 for repairing the highways, with labor at ten cents per hour, and "one sixth less in money." The literary fund was appropriated as usual, to be distributed equally among the school districts.

The selectmen were authorized, if "the report of the Road Commissioners shall be accepted at the next term of Court," to borrow money to pay damages "for the new highway leading from Buckstreet to Suncook village."

It was voted that hereafter "the three selectmen be voted for on one ticket" using the check-list, and an article to this effect be inserted in the warrant: that truant children and absentees from school shall be dealt with according to the law of the state, and "any justice shall have the authority to put the law in force by the complaint of the school committee." That the selectmen shall sell at public auction lots in the Buckstreet "burying ground," not exceeding one half of the new addition thereto, and that all the unsold lots in this half may be sold by the selectmen at private sale "at an average price of said auction sales;" and that any provision made by the selectmen relative to burying-grounds shall be binding on the town.

The statute law relative to cattle, horses, etc., running in the highways, was accepted by the town.

John F. Vose was paid \$234.88 for land to enlarge the burying-ground on Pembroke street.

1856. The annual town-meeting was held March 11, and adjourned to March 15. At the latter date the town voted to raise \$600 for cur-

rent expenses; and \$1,300 for the repair of the highways, the amount to be reserved for winter to be left to the discretion of the selectmen. One dollar was allowed on a dollar either in money or labor.

It was voted to divide the literary fund equally among the several school districts.

In accordance with the provision of an "act for the suppression of intemperance," passed by the legislature, and approved July 14, 1855, Amos C. Dow was appointed agent of the town for the purchase and sale of spirituous liquors November 1.

On November 4, votes were brought in for presidential electors.

1857. At the annual town-meeting, March 10, it was voted to raise \$1,500 to defray town charges; and \$1,400 for repairing the highways, the price of labor and team to be ten cents per hour, and a shilling on the dollar discount to be allowed those who pay in money.

The literary fund was devoted as usual, to the use of the schools.

The selectmen were authorized to sell one or more lots in the burying ground on Pembroke Street, "for a sum not less than the average of those sold." They were instructed also to repair windows and door of the town-house "before another meeting."

The state tax this year was \$371, and county \$740.18.

1858. The annual town-meeting was held March 9, at which \$800 were voted "to defray town charges and pay existing debts," in addition to the money then in the treasury. The usual appropriation was made for the support of schools.

The town also voted to instruct the selectmen, if able counsel so advise in view of all the facts, to commence suit against the town of Allentown, for the support of Mrs. Holt and family, if pay for the same is refused.

It was also voted that "no horse, mule, ass, neat cattle, sheep, or swine, be allowed to go at large, in any street, highway, or common, or in any public place in this town, from the first day of April to the first day of December in each year hereafter, with the knowledge of the owner thereof, under penalty of three dollars for every such animal thus trespassing," and such animals were liable to be impounded. The penalty was to be forfeited to the use of any legal voter, and no other, who should lawfully "take up and impound such animal."

Edwin Kimball, David L. Holt, and John C. Campbell were granted permission to remove the stone wall on the south side of the burying ground on Pembroke Street, so as to inclose the land purchased by them of John F. Vose, on condition that they build and maintain a fence on the southerly and westerly side of said land.

At a meeting held April 6, the town voted to raise \$1,300 to repair the highways, fixing the price of labor at ten cents per hour per man,



and for a yoke of oxen, and accepting five shillings on a dollar for payment in money.

1859. At the annual town-meeting, March 8, the town voted to raise \$1,000 to pay town charges and existing debts; and \$1,400 to repair highways, with price of labor, and discount for money payments, the same as the year previous. The literary fund was to be divided as usual.

The selectmen were instructed to compromise with the city of Concord in the settlement of the award of the county commissioners in favor of the city of Concord, provided they could settle the same by paying one eleventh part, "and to take such other measures as they may deem expedient for the interest of the town." Also to borrow \$1,500 at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. to pay current expenses and existing liabilities.

By vote the selectmen were forbidden to appoint an agent for the purchase and sale of spirituous liquors, as had been the custom for several previous years. The report of the town agent was referred to the selectmen with instructions to settle with said agent, and turn the money received into the treasury.

1860. At the annual town-meeting, March 13, it was voted to raise \$1,000 for current expenses; and \$1,400 for highways, with the usual conditions.

Land of John F. Drew and Scott C. Knox was severed from School district No. 2, and annexed to No. 5.

The regular quadrennial meeting for the choice of presidential electors, occurred November 6, at which 260 votes were polled.

1861. At the annual town-meeting March 12, an ineffectual attempt was made to buy the Gymnasium for a town-house. A vote as to the expediency of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State, stood 8 in favor, and 175 against.

\$1,000 was voted to pay current expenses. The selectmen were instructed to procure "a good, new hearse" for the use of the town, "locate at the burying-ground on Pembroke Street, and dispose of the old one as they think best."

The town voted \$1,400 for highway repairs, a part to be reserved for winter, with conditions of expenditure as heretofore.<sup>1</sup>

1862. At the annual town-meeting, March 11, the town voted to raise \$1,200 to defray town charges; \$1,400 for repairing highways, "to be paid in labor at ten cents per hour;" and to divide the literary fund equally among the several school districts.

At a special meeting held July 23, it was voted to exempt the Web-

<sup>1</sup> The action of the town having reference to the Rebellion will be found in the chapter on Pembroke in the Rebellion.

ster Manufacturing Company from taxation for ten years, from July 3, 1860, "on all manufacturing buildings and machinery for the same, and all capital employed in operating the same," provided that if there be any additional state or county tax, or United States tax, in consequence of such increased capital, said company shall pay such additional tax.

1863. The annual town-meeting was held March 10, and \$1,800 were voted for current expenses; and \$1,200 for the highways, with price of labor at 10 cents per hour, and 80 cents on the dollar for money payments.

The representative to the General Court was instructed to oppose the purchase of a county farm; and the selectmen, "to put up a Lobby in Suncook Village."

1864. The annual town-meeting occurred, March 8, when the town voted to raise \$3,000 for town charges; \$1,200 for repairing highways, with labor at 12 1-2 cents per hour, and 90 cents on a dollar in money.

The selectmen were instructed to fit up a building, if a suitable one could be procured, "to be used for a Bridewell in Suncook;" also to investigate the claim of John L. Fowler against the town, for injuries alleged to have been received, and adjust the same, "if they think proper."

On November 8, votes were brought in for presidential electors, and other business transacted as follows:—

On the question, "Is it expedient that a convention be called to amend the constitution?" the vote stood 40 in favor and 55 against.

The selectmen were authorized to bid off certain woodland of Mrs. McCutcheon, if sold at auction at a satisfactory price, and borrow money on the credit of the town to pay for the same. This was for the accommodation of the town farm.

1865. At the annual town-meeting, March 14, it was voted that \$6,000 "be raised by assessment upon the polls and ratable estates, and appropriated to defray town charges and pay existing liabilities of the town, and that the selectmen be authorized and empowered to raise by borrowing upon the credit of the town, and give the notes of the town therefor, such additional sum, or sums, as may be necessary, to pay such outstanding notes of the town as may be called for." \$1,500 were also voted for the repair of the highways, with price of labor 15 cents per hour, and no discount for money payments.

The selectmen "were authorized and instructed to purchase the Gymnasium and the land connected with it; provided they can obtain the same for a sum not exceeding twelve hundred dollars."

The town, by a unanimous vote, opposed the purchase of a "county poor-house," and instructed the town's representative to vote against it.

The town voted to dismiss an article in relation to the appropriation of money for the support of a teachers' institute.

1866. At the annual town-meeting, March 13, it was voted to raise \$3,000 "to defray town charges, and pay existing liabilities;" "and \$1,400 to support highways, with labor at 12 1-2 cents per hour; and to borrow on the credit of the town \$35,000 "in such sums as may be necessary to pay outstanding notes against the town," at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum.

This year again the town refused to license an agent to sell liquors; and fixed the salary of the police judge at \$100 per annum.

The selectmen were instructed to remove all the town paupers to the town farm to be supported in the future.

The town voted "to establish the building built by the selectmen the past year, as a Bridewell."

The Gymnasium having been purchased in accordance with a vote passed the previous year, the town voted to authorize the selectmen "to paint the town hall on the outside, and to make such repairs on, or in, the Town house as they may deem necessary, and also to fit up a room in the south corner of the basement of said building for a Selectmen's Office, where town business may be transacted, and where the town records may be kept; and that hereafter said building shall be known as the Town Hall; and also that they be instructed to repair the fence around the lot."

Also that the selectmen "make such rules and regulations as they may deem expedient in regard to the occupancy of the Town Hall in the future; and also that they appoint an agent to keep the keys, and take care of the same."

They were also authorized, after three weeks' notice, to sell the old town house at public auction.

At a special meeting held April 17, the town dismissed an article with reference to the appointment of one or more night watchmen for Suncook village; but voted to adopt chapter 120 of the Compiled Statutes, with the exceptions of sections 9 and 10;—"provided that the police officers shall not make any charge against the town for their services during the ensuing year."

The town voted to divide the literary fund equally among the school districts receiving less than \$100 in school money, "giving to Union district its proportion;" but refused to purchase a safe for the selectmen's office.

The claim of Katie Cook for damage for injury received through defect in the highway, was left with the selectmen to investigate and adjust, as deemed proper. Total indebtedness of the town, \$34,982.

1867. The annual town-meeting occurred March 12, and March 14,

at which \$4,000 were voted for current expenses, \$1,000 to be expended on the highways, and the selectmen were instructed to borrow \$20,000 on the credit of the town to pay outstanding notes against the town.

It was voted that the literary fund, and \$200 of the savings-bank and railroad tax be divided equally among the several school districts having less than \$200 of school money; and that \$125 of the savings-bank and railroad tax be appropriated towards purchasing maps and charts for all the school districts not now having them, except the Union district, and those having them can have their portion for the purchase of other articles needed. Also that a large globe be purchased for the use of the several schools, and it be made the duty of the superintending school committee "to demonstrate geographical problems therefrom to the several schools in town, and when not in use to be loaned to the academy."

The town voted to accept the land to enlarge the Buckstreet graveyard, and instruct the selectmen to put in a suitable split stone fence in front, and on the remaining sides, "stone posts and braids," also to divide said land into lots, appraise, and sell the same as wanted.

A committee of three was appointed to take into consideration the matter of constructing a reservoir in, or near the village, and report at the next annual meeting. By unanimous vote, John M. Kimball, Aaron Whittemore, and Trueworthy L. Fowler, were appointed a committee to use their influence towards securing the establishment of a Normal school, or a branch thereof, in the town, provided the legislature should create such an institution.

A large majority voted against throwing the entire support of paupers upon counties.

1868. At the annual town-meeting, March 10, it was voted to raise by taxation \$4,000 for current expenses; \$1,000 to be used in repairing the highways; to borrow on the credit of the town \$20,000 to pay outstanding notes against the town; and to divide equally among the several school districts having "less than \$200," the literary fund and enough of the savings-bank and railroad tax, to make up the sum of \$100.

The selectmen were authorized to procure an estimate of the expense of connecting a pipe and hose with the force pump of the Pembroke Mills, and report at the next meeting. Daniel Holt's farm and taxable property were severed from school-district No. 5, and annexed to No. 9.

The town unanimously voted "to petition Congress to levy a tax on all the bonds of the United States not exceeding one per cent. semi-annually, and make the same a lien upon the coupons and interest of said bonds, and set the same apart as a sinking fund to be applied in the purchase of the debts of the United States in such manner as Congress may direct."

At the presidential election November 3, the town voted, 3 to 1, against calling a convention to revise the state constitution.

The selectmen were instructed to see if they can procure land for a reservoir in Suncook village, at what cost, and the estimate of some suitable engineer, as to the cost of building, of furnishing pipes and hydrants, and of connecting with the company's force pump, and report the same at the next meeting.

Policemen were voted the same fees as constables in all cases where costs do not come out of the county, and there is no conviction in the police court.

William Swain's claim for damages to himself and horse was left for settlement to the discretion of the selectmen.

The selectmen were empowered to hire such sums of money as they deem necessary for the aforesaid purposes; and \$30,000 to pay outstanding notes against the town, in either case not paying over six per cent. interest.

1869. At the annual town-meeting, March 9, it was voted to raise \$4,000 to defray current town charges and existing liabilities; \$1,700 for highway repairs, with labor at fifteen cents per hour; and to appropriate \$300 of the literary fund, savings-bank and railroad tax, for equal distribution among the school districts, giving Union district its share.

The selectmen were authorized to raise a sum not exceeding \$30,000 to pay outstanding notes and claims against the town. An attempt to pass a vote to fund the debt of the town was unsuccessful.

Charles Williams, Natt B. Emery, and John G. Bartlett, were appointed a committee to see upon what terms land could be procured for a reservoir in or near Suncook village, and secure an estimate from some suitable engineer of the cost of building, furnishing pipes and hydrants, and connecting with the company's force pumps, and report to the selectmen, to be laid before the town at such time as the committee shall request the calling of a meeting for this purpose.

Such meeting was called, and held April 6, when the report was made.

The town voted to accept the motion of Aaron Whittemore in relation to the formation of a fire district in the village of Suncook, which was as follows:

That the town recommend to the inhabitants of said town residing in Suncook Village to organize and establish under the laws of this State a Village fire precinct district, that when such fire district shall have been established and measures adopted by such fire district for the extinguishment of fires and to defray the necessary charges and expenses of the same, the selectmen on application shall call a meeting of the town to see if the town will aid and assist such Village fire district to procure cisterns, sources of water, and apparatus for the extinguishment of fires, and raise or borrow and appropriate money therefor.

At a special meeting held November 9, the town by vote opposed the establishment in certain cases of a state police, as also selling the stock, produce, and farming tools of the town farm at auction.

The selectmen were authorized to borrow, giving notes of the town therefor, \$750 to purchase hose and fixtures to connect with the pipe laid in Suncook village for the extinguishment of fires, to be kept and used under the direction of the selectmen, or fire wardens of the town, or some one by them appointed.

It was also voted that the settees in the town hall be collected, repaired, and "not lent except under the direction of the town."

This year the Suncook Valley railroad was completed.

The state tax this year was \$3,493.75, and county, \$1,431.35.

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## CHAPTER XX.

### PEMBROKE AND SUNCOOK IN THE REBELLION.

The first gun fired on Fort Sumter fired the Northern heart as nothing else had ever done. Every one who had the least spark of manly patriotism in his soul, was deeply stirred to resent this outrage on the flag of his country. There was a thorough arousing, and arising for this. The Granite Hills heard the call to arms, and many offered themselves for this gap of need to save their homes and native land from the menacing supremacy of the slave oligarchy, at whose instigation the cloud of civil war had gathered and was breaking in its fury upon this inheritance of the fathers. Pembroke heard, and responded nobly in her offering of brave and stalwart young men, if such were the need, to be laid in sacrifice on the altars of her country. At the outset rose-colored prophecies of the speedy crushing of the rebellion were many, and may have had something to do with the readiness with which they left the pursuits of peace and loved ones in their homes to go to the front. All eyes seemed to be blinded to the full and far-reaching significance of this uplifting of the red hands of treason, and that in the face of the preparation that was going on so actively during the previous winter. The deep-seated and intense venom of rebel hatred and design was little understood. Only the brave Anderson, the hero of Sumter, and his little garrison had felt the menacing power of their conspiracy against free government. The loyal North had not yet measured swords with them on any fair field, to become acquainted with their stubborn and uncompromising spirit, which was greatly emboldened by their success in the surrender of Fort Sumter, and a little later in the victory at Bull Run.

But rebel successes, while they opened the eyes to the magnitude of the work in hand, and became prophetic of a prolonged struggle, only intensified the loyal feeling, and united the people for any endurance and sacrifice necessary, to meet gun with gun, and sword with sword, till the armed rebellion was utterly crushed out forever, and the flag of the free once more waved in unsullied glory over a united and free republic. The few who were in sympathy with "state rights" and "secession," who "would like to wade knee-deep in Yankee blood," thereby showing that it was the great misfortune of their life to be born on Northern soil, soon learned it was not best to be too outspoken, nor to go too far in demonstrations of joy over rebel victories. The logic of public sentiment was a stern rebuke. In some instances it required a hardihood little short of desperation to face it. But confronted with the greatest discouragements in the field, and opposition at home, Pembroke, in common with almost every town and city in the North, endeavored to show herself equal to the occasion, and do her duty. Public meetings for keeping alive and strengthening a healthy public sentiment, and town meetings, from time to time, to provide ways and means for the pushing forward of the common cause to final and overwhelming victory, were held as the exigency seemed to demand. The officers of the town, whose duty it was, were faithful and strenuous in their endeavors to promote enlistments, and promptly respond to the call for men to the measure of her quota.

Nor were the patriotic women of the town less untiring in doing what they could to minister to the comfort and courage of the brave men who had gone forth to fight their battles for them. Lint and bandages for the wounded in the hospitals, cordials for the sick, and many an other token of their thoughtfulness, found a way to tent and field, as a witness to continued home remembrance and home desire for their courage and good cheer.

But the whole history of that memorable civil war, the like of which we trust will never come again, is still well known, though nearly thirty years have passed away since the fall of Richmond, the unconditional surrender of Lee's army to General Grant, and the winding up of the great rebellion. It is too well known to need, if it were pertinent, enlargement here. The causes of it, also, are well understood. The growing feeling at the North of the wrong of human slavery, and the consequent stain and stigma upon the fair name of a *free* government, resulting largely from the agitation occasioned by the outspoken and ringing words of such men as Garrison and Wendell Phillips, aroused, as was inevitable, the resentment of the South. They looked upon it as a menace to the cherished institution "by which they had their wealth;" and the arrogant and intolerant spirit which it had long

fostered, was at last so wrought up as to lead them to appeal to the arbitrament of war and run the risk of its overthrow, in an endeavor to perpetuate it indefinitely by founding a Confederacy with slavery for its chief corner stone. The election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency furnished them with the opportunity, for which they were waiting, to throw off their allegiance to the Union, and make the venture. They signally failed, as we have seen, to cross the Rubicon of their hope; and we are still a united, stronger, freer, greater, and more glorious nation for the emancipation thereby accomplished. With such an outcome, the dark shadows of those four long, weary, dreary years seemed illumined with the smile of God.

The details of Pembroke's relation to the Rebellion are a proper matter of record, and we hasten to give them.

It will be remembered that the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, began on April 12, 1861, and that Lincoln's proclamation for 75,000 volunteers, for three months, was issued on April 15. The response was immediate. On April 19, the Massachusetts Sixth, on its way to Washington, was met, in its passage through Baltimore, by an armed mob, and two of its number killed—the first bloody sacrifice of the war. In due time the New Hampshire Second followed. In this regiment were fourteen Pembroke soldiers, as will presently be seen. They naturally became the centre of interest, and awakened in the minds of the people a desire for their own and their families' welfare. Accordingly we find that a town-meeting was held June 8, to take the matter into consideration. At this meeting Aaron Whittemore, Norris Cochran, Moses Martin, Cogswell Dudley, and Solomon Whitehouse, were chosen a committee to draw up a bill and submit to the meeting. The following was presented and passed:

That there shall be furnished to each person, resident of the town, who has, or shall enlist, or be drafted into the service of the United States in the present war for the preservation of the government thereof, and shall actually serve therein, in clothing, or articles necessary for such service not exceeding in amount to each three dollars, and there shall also be paid for the benefit of the wife and children, if any, of said persons during said service, a sum not exceeding in amount twenty dollars to each family,—Provided that the foregoing payments and provisions shall not be in force or extend beyond the next annual meeting of said town, and provided further, that if the Legislature of this state shall at its present session make provisions for the same or similar purposes the foregoing shall be void and of no effect thereafter.

That a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and paid by the Selectmen in such sums and at such times as the Selectmen may judge best for the interests of the town, and the benefit of the persons and families aforesaid, if required as aforesaid.

The selectmen were appointed a committee to take charge of the funds, or articles furnished, make distribution of the same as seemed proper, and report at the next annual meeting.



The legislature, July 4, having passed an act empowering towns to furnish aid to the families of soldiers, a legal meeting was held September 14, and the following report submitted by Aaron Whittemore, Martin H. Cochran, and John H. Osgood, committee, was accepted:—

First, That the Selectmen are authorized to render aid and assistance to indigent families of those that have enlisted, or may enlist, and be mustered into the service of the United States, that are inhabitants of the town, a sum, at the discretion of the Selectmen, not exceeding one dollar per week for wife, and one dollar per week for each child, or parent of such inhabitant, who, at the time he was called into the service of the United States, was dependent on him for support, provided the whole sum expended shall not exceed twelve dollars per month for all the persons dependent on any one of such inhabitants enlisted and in service as aforesaid.

Second, That the Selectmen shall make full report, certified and sworn to by a majority of them, containing a statement of the names and services of the inhabitants of the town whose families are dependent, have been enlisted, and the relation of such person to such inhabitants respectively, and the sums paid to or for the support of each person shall be made to the state Treasurer on or before the first Wednesday of June annually of the full amount due the town for aid furnished in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July 4, 1861, entitled an act authorizing cities and towns to aid the families of volunteers, and for other purposes; and the Selectmen shall at the annual meetings of the town in March make a similar report and statement to said town.

Third, The selectmen are authorized to draw an order for the payment of the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and all money received by them from the State Treasurer, as aforesaid, shall be paid into the town Treasury. The foregoing may be reconsidered or rescinded by said town at any meeting of the town called for that purpose, and the same shall be thereafter void.

On August 4, 1862, President Lincoln called for 300,000 men to serve for nine months. To meet this call, a town-meeting was held August 22, and the selectmen were "authorized and directed to pay to each person residing in this town who has or shall voluntarily enlist, be accepted, and mustered into the service of the United States as a part of the quota required from this town, pursuant to the recent requisition from the President of the United States, and Governor of this State, the sum of two hundred dollars, to each of said volunteers for three years, or during the war, and one hundred and fifty dollars to each of said volunteers for nine months, to be paid to each of said volunteers, or order, on demand after being mustered into said service as aforesaid."

The selectmen, to meet the demand, were authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding \$13,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, for the payment of enlisting volunteers.

At another meeting held September 17, the selectmen were instructed to pay a bounty of \$200 to each of the full quota of volunteers including the nine months' men, provided that each of them "shall enlist for three years, or during the war," and also, to pay "any surplus men

more than the town's quota that have enlisted, the same bounty heretofore voted by the town, to be paid after being mustered into the service."

At a special meeting held September 10, 1863, the town voted

That a bounty of \$300 be paid by the town to each man being an inhabitant of this town, and a member of the enrolled militia from said town, who has been drafted or conscripted, or may be drafted or conscripted, from said town before the next annual meeting of said town under the laws of the United States to send in the army of the United States, or to each substitute for such drafted or conscripted man, to be paid to such drafted or conscripted man, or substitute, or his order, ten days after he shall have been duly mustered into the service of the United States.

The selectmen were authorized to borrow such sum as might be necessary to pay such bounties, and any outstanding notes or claims against the town, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

At another special meeting held November 12, 1863, the town indefinitely postponed an article in the warrant to see about equalizing the bounties of all the soldiers, wherever enlisted, for three years, who had seen service, died, or been honorably discharged.

But it was voted,—

That the Selectmen of this town be authorized to borrow on the credit and for the use of the town, and give notes therefor in the name and credit of the town, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, from time to time as the same may be needed, such sums of money not exceeding in the whole \$10,000, as may be necessary to secure the enlistment of the number of volunteer soldiers for three years required to fill the quota of said town under the recent call of the President of the United States, dated October 17, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers, and that the sums thus borrowed be appropriated and expended under the direction of said Selectmen to encourage and secure the voluntary enlistment of a sufficient number of men to fill up the said quota of said town, and that the Selectmen of this town be further authorized and empowered as a means of encouraging said enlistment in behalf of said town, if they shall deem it expedient so to do, to purchase and take an assignment to said town of the claims of the several men, or any number thereof, who may voluntarily enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States for three years to fill the quota of said town under the President's call of October 17, 1863, to the bounties to which they are, or to which they may become entitled by virtue of their enlistment and service from the government of the United States and the State of New Hampshire, and to advance to said several men thus entitled and mustered, the amount of such claims in cash, and to take such other measures that said Selectmen may deem expedient and necessary to secure said enlistment to fill said quota.

At the annual town-meeting, March 8, after a new call February 1, 1864, for 500,000 three years' men, the town voted to dismiss the article in the warrant "To see what bounty the town will pay to persons who may enlist, or have enlisted, or be drafted and conscripted, or the substitute of any drafted or conscripted person, into the military service of the United States to fill any quota assigned this town—"

the late call of the President of the United States, February 1, 1864, and raise money therefor and make appropriation of the same."

The reason of such action at this time is not apparent.

The call for 200,000 more men, March 14, 1864, led to the holding of a special meeting, April 14, at which the following votes were passed:

That the town pay a bounty of \$100 to such persons as have enlisted, or re-enlisted, into the military service of the United States for three years, or during the war, since the first day of June, 1863, and have been allowed, or may be allowed, on the quota of Pembroke under the call of the President March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for the army, navy, and marine corps of the United States, and have received no bounty from said town therefor; to be paid to such person by the Selectmen in ten days after having received certificates that such persons have been mustered into the service of the United States, and allowed on said quota.

That the Selectmen be authorized to secure the enlistment of a sufficient number of men for three years to fill the quota of Pembroke under the call of the President of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men, and pay a bounty therefor, provided however that said quota is not now filled.

That the Selectmen borrow a sufficient sum of money on the credit of the town, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent., for the purpose of paying the bounties to the enlisted or re-enlisted persons according to the votes passed on previous page.

The town dismissed an article of the warrant to see if the selectmen shall be authorized to raise money to pay bounties under future calls, if any, of the President.

On June 23, a meeting was held to see what action the town would take with reference to drafted men, or their substitutes, and adjourned to July 2. Then, no special business being brought before it, the meeting was dissolved.

In view of a call of the president, issued July 18, 1864, for 500,000 additional men, a meeting was called for August 9, at which the following votes were passed:—

That the selectmen be authorized to borrow on the credit, and for the use of the town, such sums of money not exceeding \$20,000, and that the sum be appropriated to pay bounties to volunteers, substitutes, and drafted men, under the law of the state, to fill the quota of the town under any call of the president for troops, or in anticipation of any call, previous to the next annual town meeting.

That the selectmen be authorized to pay to each volunteer and drafted man, who may be mustered into the military service of the United States, the bounties authorized by the laws of the state.

That the selectmen be instructed to procure volunteers and substitutes to fill the quota of this town under the recent call of the president, and to take such other measures as they may deem expedient and necessary to fill the quota.

Such action was taken under the law of the legislature approved July 16, 1864, which authorized towns to pay, in addition to the state bounty, \$100 for every man enlisting for one year, \$200 for two years, and \$300 for three years, and to every drafted man a sum not exceeding \$200.

In consequence of another act of the legislature approved August 19, 1864, offering state bounties to volunteers, or their substitutes, to fill the state's quota, another town-meeting was held August 27, when it was voted,—

To raise the sum of \$18,000 and appropriate the same to pay bounties according to the act of the legislature of August 19, 1864, to facilitate the raising of troops, as follows:

To each person, except those enlisted in, or from, the insurgent states, and such as have heretofore received bounties from this town, who shall be mustered into the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, or since the call of the president of March 14, 1864, and prior to August 19, 1864, have been mustered into said service to fill the quota of this town, under the call of the president of July 18, 1864, whether volunteer enlisted man, or volunteer substitute for a drafted, or enrolled man, a bounty according to the term of his enlistment, of \$100 for one year, of \$200 for two years, and of \$300 for three years' enlistment, and of the same proportionate amount for any other term of enlistment.

To each person who may be drafted for one year from this town, and be mustered into the service of the United States as part of the quota of this town under the aforesaid call of the president, a bounty of \$200.

To each inhabitant of this town for three months preceding enlisting on the quota of this town, and actually mustered into the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, under the call of the president aforesaid, a bounty according to the term of his enlistment, of \$500 for one year, of \$600 for two years, and of \$700 for three years.

The passage of an act by Congress providing for agents to recruit soldiers for the Union army in the insurgent states, led to the acts of the legislature of July 16, and of August 19. In view of it, the town voted not to send an agent, or agents, to the insurgent states, to recruit soldiers for the town, but afterwards this vote was reconsidered, and the whole matter left in the hands of the selectmen.

It was then voted, that the selectmen be authorized to borrow such portions of the aforesaid sum of \$18,000 as they may, from time to time, think proper, on the credit of the town, and give the notes of the town therefor, and that they be authorized and directed to pay the bounties according to the preceding vote, and take any other measure to fill their quota.

At another meeting November 15, the town voted,—

That the selectmen be authorized to put in men in anticipation of any call for troops, to fill the Eighteenth regiment and heavy artillery, if needed, under the proclamation of the governor, and pay the bounties, according to the law of the state, to wit: \$100 for one year, \$200 for two years, and \$300 for three years' service, and also that they pay the same bounties to any substitute for any enrolled man in said town, provided such men may be allowed on the quota of the town, and that the sum of \$5,000 be raised and appropriated for that purpose.

That the selectmen be authorized to borrow money on the credit of the town, not exceeding \$5,000, and give the notes of the town therefor.

The last call of the president for soldiers to put down the rebellion was issued December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, and at the annual

town-meeting, March 14, 1865, the town took final action in reference to soldiers in the following vote:

That the selectmen be authorized to put into the service of the United States such number of men as they may deem expedient in anticipation of any call, as to fill any call that may be made on this town for troops, and pay the bounties according to the law of the state, to wit: \$100 for one year's service, \$200 for two years' service, and \$300 for three years' service, and also that they pay the same bounties to any substitute for any enrolled man in said town, and be authorized to raise money on the credit of the town for that purpose a sum not exceeding \$5,000.

It will be noticed in reference to the foregoing transactions of the town concerning soldiers, that the "draft" and "drafted" men are mentioned. While the frequency of "calls" and the number of men called for from time to time, seemed prophetic of the probable need of "drafting" to fill the required quotas, it is a note-worthy fact that very few were actually drafted, as will be seen from the following record of the men sent by the town into the army. The fear of being drafted may possibly have led some voluntarily to send substitutes. We give below, first the Pembroke men who belonged to the different regiments of the state, and served for longer or shorter periods during the progress of the war, and afterwards the different men, with details of their service.

Roll of the second company of infantry in the Eleventh regiment, Fourth brigade, and Second division of the New Hampshire Militia, as corrected in April, 1860, and in April, 1861. Names on the roll of 1860 not found on that of 1861 are marked with a star. Those on the roll of 1861 not found on that of 1860, with a dagger.

Christopher C. Abbott,  
James Abbott,  
Nathaniel B. Adams,  
• Evans Anderson, Jr.,  
George P. Appleton,  
Horace C. Ayers,  
• Benjamin Baker,  
Hazen O. Baker,  
• John T. Baker,  
Joseph Baker, Jr.,  
• Leone Bamford,  
Stephen A. Bates,  
John G. Bartlett,  
• Simon A. Beard,  
† Thomas J. Bond,  
• Josiah K. Brickett,  
• Thomas W. Brickett,  
Benjamin F. Brown,  
Jonathan Brown,  
† Samuel Brown, Jr.,  
† Thomas G. Burney,  
† Samuel O. Burnham,  
Gain Burpee,  
Bliss Charles,  
Edwin Chickering,

• Jacob E. Chickering,  
† George Clarke,  
William K. Clifford,  
† James D. Coates,  
• Norris Cochran, Jr.,  
Charles N. Cofran,  
George P. Cofran,  
Robert Cofran, Jr.,  
Weston Cofran,  
• John Colby,  
Joseph B. Connor,  
Ruel L. Cram,  
Daniel Crowley,  
James Crowley,  
• Enoch Currier,  
• Israel P. Cutler,  
† William Y. Davis,  
George H. Doe,  
Albert T. Dolby,  
Peter O. Donahue,  
Amos C. Dow,  
John Q. Dow,  
Benjamin Drew,  
• Chase F. Drew,  
John F. Drew,

Ransom S. Drew,  
Timothy Drew,  
William F. Drew,  
Henry Drewker,  
† Charles E. Eaton,  
Andrew J. Edgerly,  
Calvin E. Edgerly,  
James E. Edgerly,  
• Edmund Elliot,  
Samuel Elliot,  
† Charles R. Emerson,  
† Charles Emery,  
Hall B. Emery,  
Joseph M. Emery,  
Natt B. Emery,  
† Thomas Emery,  
George C. Farnham,  
David A. Farrington,  
Henry C. Fife,  
Isaac Fife,  
John Fife,  
• Noah Fife,  
Reuben S. Fife,  
Thomas H. Fife,  
† Patrick Flanagan,

† William Ford,  
 Joseph C. Fowle,  
 Robert Fowle,  
 Albert P. Fowler,  
 † David Fowler,  
 \* James Fowler,  
 \* John Fowler,  
 Winthrop Fowler, Jr.,  
 Benjamin French,  
 Chauncey C. French,  
 David B. French,  
 Phineas H. Fuller,  
 Salmon G. Gale,  
 Freeman R. Gardner,  
 Andrew Gault, Jr.,  
 Trueworthy D. Gault,  
 † William Gay,  
 Brainerd Gile,  
 † Ivor R. Gilbert,  
 Richard K. Gilbert,  
 \* Smith Glidden,  
 \* Joel S. Goddard,  
 George W. Gordon,  
 Joseph Q. Gordon,  
 † George W. Green,  
 Nathaniel W. Green,  
 Benjamin B. Haggett,  
 Daniel H. Haggett,  
 Jeremiah F. Haggett,  
 John Hartford,  
 John E. Hartford,  
 Charles P. Hayward,  
 \* James R. Harvey,  
 Harrison Head,  
 John Heath,  
 † Lucian Heath,  
 Clifton B. Hildreth,  
 \* Asa R. Holt,  
 Cyrus Holt,  
 David L. Holt,  
 † Daniel S. Holt,  
 Jesse Holt,  
 \* Nathaniel Holt,  
 Philip F. Holt,  
 Thomas R. Holt,  
 \* William A. Holt,  
 Thomas Hook,  
 Alva Hurd,  
 Augustus P. Hutchinson,  
 \* Hiram Hutchinson,  
 Lyman C. Hutchinson,  
 \* George M. Johnson,  
 † Harry Kasson,  
 Trueworthy F. Kelley,  
 Duncan Kennedy,  
 \* Edward Kimball,

John E. Kimball,  
 Crosby Knox,  
 \* George Knox,  
 Scott C. Knox,  
 Solomon W. Knox,  
 William Knox, Jr.,  
 Isaac Lakeman,  
 Nathaniel Lakeman, Jr.,  
 Moses W. Laucey,  
 † Herbert Lee,  
 † Daniel M. Leighton,  
 † William D. Leighton,  
 † James Leonard,  
 Joseph Lewis,  
 Daniel Linch,  
 James Linch,  
 George O. Locke,  
 \* Theodore Lougee,  
 Daniel W. Mann,  
 Henry A. Mann,  
 \* George W. Marden,  
 Warren Martin,  
 \* George W. McConnell,  
 \* John K. McConnell,  
 \* Daniel L. McCurdy,  
 Daniel T. Merrill,  
 William H. Merrill,  
 \* Benjamin F. Messer,  
 James H. Mills,  
 Joseph H. Moore,  
 George P. Morgan,  
 John H. Morgan,  
 Henry W. Morrison,  
 Charles P. Morse,  
 John W. Nelson,  
 George W. Nickson,  
 Henry Nickson,  
 Joseph Nickson,  
 Jacob Noyes,  
 Abbot M. Osgood,  
 Alonzo Osgood,  
 James H. Osgood,  
 Rufus H. Paine,  
 Henry E. Payson,  
 Isaac Philbrick,  
 † Butler H. Phillips,  
 † Kimball Pollard,  
 \* Frederick Potter,  
 † John M. Prentiss,  
 Benjamin Prescott, Jr.,  
 Ira N. Prescott,  
 John M. Prescott,  
 † Ephraim Price,  
 Samuel P. Putnam,  
 Henry Quimby,

\* Joseph W. Rand,  
 † George Raymond,  
 † Frank P. Reed,  
 Daniel Richardson,  
 David B. Richardson,  
 George W. Richardson,  
 Henry L. Richardson,  
 James Richardson,  
 † Jonathan B. Richardson,  
 Moses Richardson, 3d.,  
 Oliver Richardson,  
 Silas P. Richardson,  
 † John K. Robinson,  
 † William Ruggles,  
 Isaac G. Russ,  
 Jeremy W. Salter,  
 \* Josiah Sargent,  
 † Philip Sargent,  
 Henry T. Simpson,  
 John Simpson,  
 William Simpson,  
 George Smith,  
 Jeremiah Smith,  
 Thomas Solon,  
 \* Charles H. Stanley,  
 Henry Stevens,  
 James Stockdale,  
 George W. Stone,  
 Sylvester Sullivan,  
 Daniel L. Sweetser,  
 William Thompson,  
 \* Alfred Towns,  
 Joseph S. True,  
 † Albert Truesdell,  
 George T. Vose,  
 Hugh T. Warren,  
 \* John S. Wattlea,  
 \* Charles Webster,  
 John H. Webster,  
 † John M. Weeks,  
 † Simon A. Weeks,  
 † Samuel Weston,  
 † John Whitehouse,  
 Solomon Whitehouse,  
 † John Whitney,  
 † Milo Whitney,  
 Daniel A. Wiggin,  
 Alanson Wilkins,  
 Charles Williams,  
 Moody K. Wilson,  
 Charles R. Woods,  
 Hiram Worth,  
 William Worth,  
 † John G. Yeaton,  
 † William Yeaton.

Hall B. Emery, } Selectmen,  
 Crosby Knox, } 1860.

Solomon Whitehouse, } Selectmen,  
 John M. Kimball, } 1861.

We give below an enrolment of every free white male citizen resident in the town of Pembroke, in the county of Merrimack, and state of New Hampshire, of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, not by law exempt from doing military duty, as made by the selectmen of said town, April, 1863.

Andrew J. Abbott,  
James M. Abbott,  
Nathaniel B. Adama,  
† George Anderson,  
George P. Appleton,  
George A. Austin,  
Horace C. Ayer,  
John T. Baker,  
John G. Bartlett,  
Philip E. Bartlett,  
Stephen A. Bates,  
Simeon A. Beard,  
† Abraham Bickford,  
Gilford Brickett,  
Addison P. Brooks,  
• Jonathan Brown,  
Samuel Brown, Jr.,  
Sidney Brown,  
Gain Burpee,  
Samuel Burpee,  
Augustus W. Burt,  
Nathan Call,  
Francis E. Carter,  
Patrick Castles,  
Bliss Charles,  
George E. Chase,  
Edwin Chickering,  
† Jabez Chickering,  
Charles H. Clifford,  
William K. Clifford,  
Martin H. Cochran,  
Norris Cochran, Jr.,  
Charles L. Cofran,  
Lauriston Cofran,  
Robert Cofran,  
Weston Cofran,  
† John Colby,  
Edwin Crosby,  
Alfred R. Dearborn,  
George H. Doe,  
• John L. Dow,  
Andrew J. Drew,  
Benjamin Drew,  
John F. Drew,  
Simon F. Drew,  
Timothy Drew,  
• William F. Drew,  
Andrew J. Edgerly,  
• Calvin E. Edgerly,  
George Edmunds,

Daniel M. Elliot,  
Charles R. Emerson,  
• Charles Emery,  
Hall B. Emery,  
Joseph M. Emery,  
Lewis F. Emery,  
Thomas Emery,  
George C. Farnham,  
Lucius Fife,  
Noah Fife,  
Reuben S. Fife,  
William D. Foss,  
Albert P. Fowler,  
David Fowler,  
William H. Fowler,  
Winthrop Fowler,  
Chauncey C. French,  
David B. French,  
Thomas J. French,  
Freeman B. Gardner,  
Thomas R. Gardner,  
Timothy D. Gault,  
Richard K. Gilbert,  
Brainerd Gile,  
† Thomas Gorman,  
Edwin B. Gould,  
George W. Greer,  
William H. Hadfield,  
Jeremiah F. Haggett,  
Jeremiah Haines,  
George A. Hall,  
Joseph Hall,  
David Hayes,  
Jeremiah L. Hayes,  
John H. Hayes,  
Charles P. Hayward,  
Harrison Head,  
John Heath,  
Francis Henshaw,  
David L. Holt,  
Jesse Holt,  
Philip F. Holt,  
Thomas R. Holt,  
Thomas Hook,  
Samuel O. Huggins,  
Charles H. Hutchins,  
Augustus P. Hutchinson,  
Lyman C. Hutchinson,  
Benjamin Jenness,  
Nathaniel Johnson,

Mark Keely,  
Carpenter S. Kelley,  
Ellery C. Kelley,  
• Trueworthy F. Kelley,  
John Kennedy,  
Amory N. Kimball,  
Edward P. Kimball,  
William F. Kimball,  
Crosby Knox,  
George Knox,  
Solomon W. Knox,  
William Knox, Jr.,  
Henry Lake,  
Isaac N. Lakeman,  
Nathaniel Lakeman,  
Moses W. Lancey,  
John A. Lang,  
Donald Linehan,  
George O. Locke,  
Daniel W. Mann,  
John R. Mann,  
Warren Martin,  
Frank Mason,  
Charles McCauley,  
James McCauley,  
George W. McConnell,  
David T. Merrill,  
William H. Merrill,  
James H. Mills,  
Joseph H. Moore,  
George P. Morgan,  
John H. Morgan,  
Henry C. Morrison,  
Joseph Nickson,  
Jacob Noves,  
† James H. Osgood,  
Randall Page,  
† Rufus H. Paine,  
Henry E. Payson,  
John R. Perkins,  
Isaac Philbrick,  
George G. Prescott,  
Frank P. Reed,  
Daniel Richardson,  
• David B. Richardson,  
David D. Richardson,  
Henry Richardson,  
Henry L. Richardson,  
James M. Richardson,  
Jonathan B. Richardson,

• Drafted and sent substitute.

† Enlisted after May 10, 1863.

Moses Richardson,  
Nathaniel P. Richardson,  
Silas P. Richardson,  
John K. Robinson,  
Samuel D. Robinson,  
Isaac G. Russ,  
Jeremy W. Salter,  
Alonzo E. Seavey,  
John Severance,  
Charles H. Shackford,

Henry T. Simpson,  
John Simpson,  
Henry Stewart,  
• John H. Sullivan,  
• Daniel L. Sweetser,  
Calvin S. Sykes,  
Robert L. Tilton,  
Albert Truesdell,  
George T. Vose,  
Robert Wainwright,

Isaac Walker,  
• Hugh T. Warren,  
Simon A. H. Weeks,  
John Whitehouse,  
Hall Wilkins,  
Alfred Willey,  
Charles Williams,  
Moody K. Wilson,  
John G. Yeaton.

Trueworthy L. Fowler, } Selectmen of  
Martin H. Cochran, } Pembroke.

### PEMBROKE SOLDIERS, 1861-1865.

The following, as far as known, is a complete list of Pembroke soldiers serving in the rebellion, with name of regiment or other branch of the service to which they belonged, and also three months' men serving in the state :

#### *Second Regiment.*

Woodbury Brooks,  
Samuel O. Burnham,  
Edwin Chickering,  
Edward Clark,  
Frank Daniela,  
Martin V. B. Davis,  
Lewis H. Dearborn,  
James E. Edgerly,  
John Fife,  
Henry C. Fife,  
Pierre Francois,

John Fredericks,  
Charles L. French,  
Thomas Gardiner,  
John J. Jackson,  
Edward C. Locke,  
Charles A. Moore,  
George W. Nickson,  
Frank Oscar Robinson,  
Alvin H. Stevens,  
John Sweeney,  
Carl Weisman.

—22

#### *Third Regiment.*

George Barney,  
John Batchelder,  
William Benson,  
Henry Brown,  
James Campbell,  
John Donovan,  
John G. Gillis,

Michael Hall,  
John Harrington,  
Daniel W. Knox,  
Edward Levy,  
William Lynch,  
John D. Wolfe.

—13

#### *Fourth Regiment.*

William M. Edmunds,  
Daniel W. Knox,

Henry A. Mann.

— 3

#### *Fifth Regiment.*

John Gibbons,  
Thomas A. Gorman,  
Albion Holt,

Duncan Kennedy,  
Charles Mansfield,  
James Toben.

— 6

#### *Sixth Regiment.*

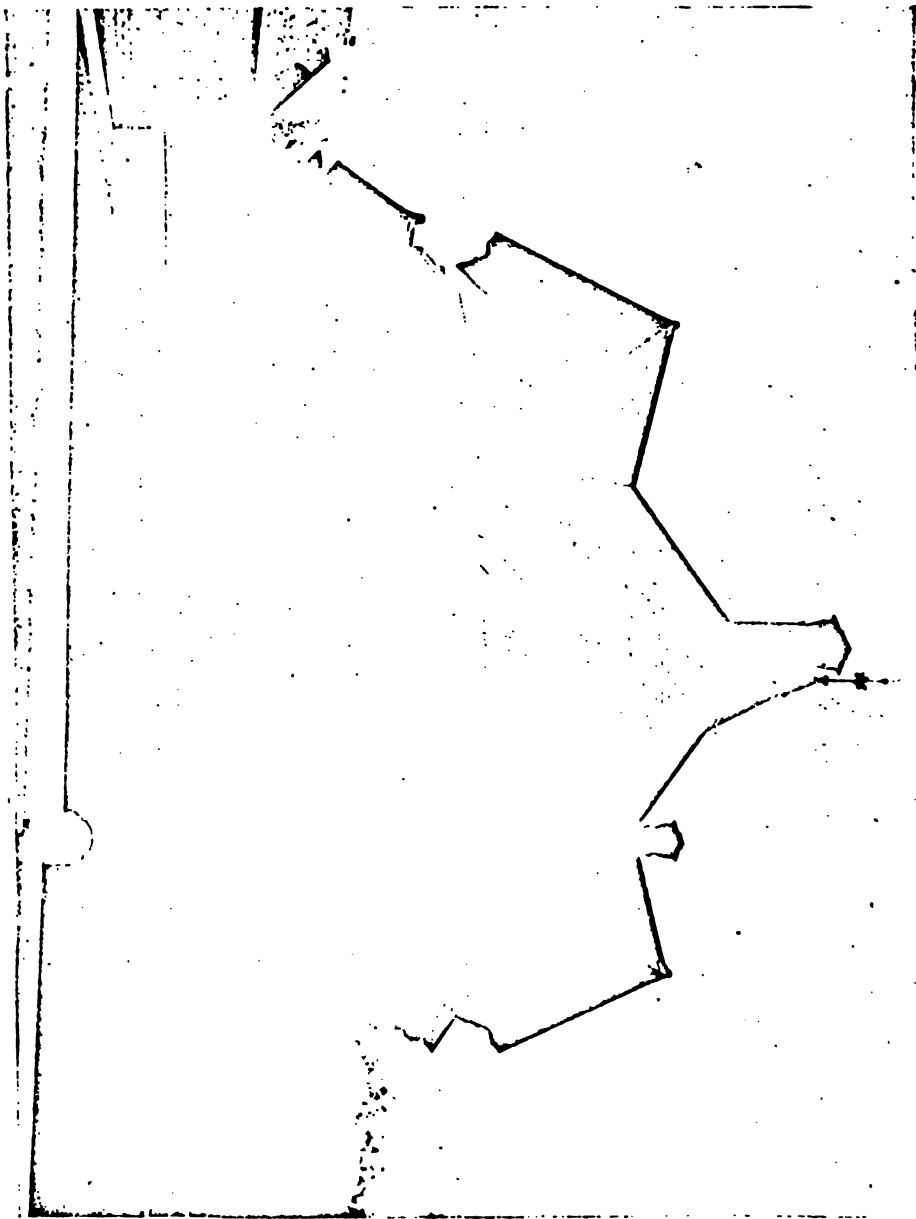
Robert Latimer,

George W. Smith.

— 2



RESIDENCE OF ELIAZER FRANK JAKELI.





*Eighth Regiment.*

William Bachar,	Samuel P. Putnam,	
Louis Colbert,	Samuel Weston.	
Joseph Howland,		— 5

*Ninth Regiment.*

John Hart,	John Sullivan.	
George W. Smith,		— 3

*Tenth Regiment.*

Benjamin F. Brown,	Henry Miller,	
George H. Cilley,	Henry Quimby,	
Joseph B. Connor,	George F. Smith,	
James Crowley,	Thomas Solen,	
William Gay,	Alfred Towns,	
Thomas Haslin,	Hanson Zanes,	
Benjamin F. Messer,	William Zanes.	—14

*Eleventh Regiment.*

Daniel M. Leighton,	Madison C. Richardson,	
Frank P. Lewis,	Lucius B. Smith.	
Joseph Lewis,		— 5

*Twelfth Regiment.*

John Fredericks,	Charles Kohlman.	
Henry Hashoff,		— 3

*Fourteenth Regiment.*

Benjamin Baker,	George M. Glidden,	
Hazen O. Baker,	Warren A. Glidden,	
Henry F. Blake,	Benjamin B. Haggett,	
Heman Blood,	Lorenzo D. Haggett,	
James Boyd,	Stephen N. Haggett,	
James Brady,	Ellery C. Kelley,	
Charles N. Cofran,	John W. Nelson,	
George B. Cofran,	John M. Prentiss,	
Albert T. Dolby,	Frank P. Robinson,	
Simon Drew,	Samuel D. Robinson,	
Henry Drewker,	William Shehan,	
Marshall Field,	William Simpson,	
Thomas H. Fife,	Jason D. Snell,	
Trueworthy Fowler,	George W. Stone,	
Augustus L. Gale,	Timothy Sullivan,	
Salmon G. Gale,	Benjamin White.	—32

*Eighteenth Regiment.*

Gain Burpee,	William F. Moses,	
Edward P. Kimball,	Henry H. Sargent,	
William F. Mann,	Peter C. Seavey.	— 6

*First Cavalry.*

Abraham Bickford,	Richard Shannon,	
Henry Johns,	Barney Spelman.	
Charles H. Kelley,		— 5

*First Heavy Artillery.*

Andrew J. Abbott,	Charles P. Morse,
James M. Abbott,	Heman Prescott,
Jabez Chickering,	Daniel K. Richardson,
John Colby,	William L. Robinson.
George E. Gay,	— 9

*First U. S. Sharpshooters.*

John G. Yeaton,	— 1
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*Second U. S. Sharpshooters.*

Leone Bamford,	Thomas A. Gorman,
Andrew J. Drew,	Albion Holt,
Calvin E. Edgerly,	Daniel Vanvalin.
William Edmunds,	— 7

*Veteran Reserve Corps.*

Charles A. Brickett,	Francis Henshaw.
	— 2

*U. S. Colored Infantry.*

Alex Shandon.	— 1
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*U. S. Marine Service.*

James Collins,	Rumi LaBlanc,
Richard Condon,	Charles Lewis,
James Coyle,	William Morrissey,
Bernard Dolan,	James Ogle,
George C. Edmunds,	George W. Oliver,
Frank Gilt,	David Shillard.
Daniel LaBelle,	—13

*Organization Unknown.*

John Wallson.	— 1
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*Serving in Other States.*

Levi L. Aldrich,	Moses M. Quimby,
Edward Clark,	Augustus T. Robinson,
John Lamprey,	Isaac Walker,
George H. Larabee,	Joseph Wilkins,
James H. Osgood,	Francis N. Woods.
	—10

*Three Months' Men in State Service.*

James K. Barber,	Robert Hume,
Henry S. Batchelder,	George F. McCabe,
William A. Clifford,	Charles A. Moore,
Charles E. Danforth,	Thomas J. Morrison,
Lewis Emery,	Charles O. Moulton,
Harley Goodrich,	David H. Newton,
Charles H. Gorman,	William Vogel,
Eben Gove,	William G. Wetherill,
George W. Hackett,	William S. Wheeler.
	—18

Total 181

## DETAILS OF THE SERVICE OF PEMBROKE SOLDIERS.

*The Second Regiment.*

This regiment was in twenty-three pitched battles, including the first Bull Run, Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Richmond, besides numerous skirmishes.

Woodbury Brooks, private, Co. E; enlisted April 22, 1861, for three months, but not mustered in; re-enlisted May 21, 1861; mustered in June 3, 1861; deserted, Fredericksburg, Va., December 16, 1862.

Samuel O. Burnham, enlisted May 9, 1861; commissioned 2d Lt. Co. B, and mustered in June 4, 1861; severely wounded, Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; app. Capt., Co. K, Aug. 25, 1862; discharge to date June 17, 1863; transferred to the Veterans' Reserve Corps, Sept., 1863.

Edwin Chickering, private, Co. B; enlisted Aug. 8, and mustered in Aug. 12, 1862; discharged for disability May 16, 1863.

Edward Clark, private, Co. C; enlisted May 10, and mustered in June 1, 1861; app. Corporal, Jan. 1, 1863, Sergt. July 2, 1863, Sergt. Maj., July 1, 1864, 1st Lt. Co. H, Nov. 3, 1864, and Capt. Co. A, July 11, 1865; mustered out Dec. 19, 1865; credited to Hooksett; died at Centralia, Ill., Feb. 2, 1887.

Frank Daniels, private, Co. D; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 16, 1863; mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

Martin V. B. Davis, private, Co. C; enlisted May 9, and mustered in June 1, 1861; discharged for disability at Washington, Aug. 28, 1861; re-enlisted 1st Regt. Cavalry, troop L; mustered in Sept. 16, 1862; mustered out April 28, 1865.

Lewis H. Dearborn, private, Co. C; enlisted May 9, and mustered in June 1, 1861; wounded at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; discharged on this account Sept. 25, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.

James E. Edgerly, private, Co. B; enlisted Aug. 8, and mustered in Aug. 12, 1862; killed at 2d Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.

Henry C. Fife, private Co. C; enlisted May 13, and mustered in June 1, 1861; discharged for disability July 29, 1861.

John Fife, private, Co. C; enlisted Aug. 8, and mustered in Aug. 9, 1862; severely wounded, 2d Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; died in hospital, Ft. Lyon, Va., Dec. 24, 1862.

Pierre Francois, private, Co. A; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 23, 1863; mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

John Fredericks, private, Co. E; mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; transferred to Co. C, 12th N. H. Vols., June 21, 1865; mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

Charles L. French, private, Co. C; enlisted May 10, and mustered in June 1, 1861; taken prisoner, White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862; paroled, Aug. 5, 1862; re-enlisted and mustered in Feb. 19, 1864; discharged for disability Aug. 23, 1865; credited to Portsmouth.

Thomas Gardiner, private, Co. E; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 17, 1863; sick and absent after May 20, 1864; no discharge furnished.

John J. Jackson, private, Co. H; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 14, 1863; app. Sergt., Oct. 1, 1865; mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

Charles A. Moore, private, Co. C; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 9, 1862; killed, Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; grave No. 2, section A, N. H. Lot, Gettysburg Cemetery.

George W. Nickson, private, Co. C; enlisted May 10, and mustered in June 1, 1861; app. Corporal, Jan. 1, 1863, and Sergt., May 1, 1863; re-enlisted Feb. 19, 1864; app. 1st Lt. Co. D, June 24, 1864; dismissed Jan. 7, 1865.

Frank Oscar Robinson, Sergt., Co. E; enlisted May 9, and mustered in June 1, 1861; app. Sergt. Oct. 9, 1861; killed, 2d Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.

Alvin H. Stevens, private, Co. A; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 23, 1863; mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

John Sweeney, recruit, private, Co. K; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 16, 1863; transferred to navy April 30, 1864; served on U. S. ships *Calypso* and *Ft. Jackson*; discharged Aug. 7, 1865.

Carl Weisman, private, Co. H; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 18, 1863; mustered out at Ft. Monroe, Va., June 25, 1865.

#### *The Third Regiment.*

This regiment was in twenty-four engagements, including Port Royal, Fort Wagner, two assaults, Siege of Fort Sumter, Drewry's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Siege of Petersburg, and Fort Fisher.

John Batchelder, Suncook, private, Co. H; enlisted Aug. 5, and mustered in Aug. 22, 1861; discharged for disability at Edisto Island, S. C., May 9, 1862.

George Barney, private, Co. C; enlisted and mustered in Dec. 27, 1864; mustered out July 20, 1865; died Jan. 28, 1875, at Malden, Mass.

Henry Brown, *alias* Henry Baxter, private, Co. A; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 21, 1863; taken prisoner at Laurel Hill, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 20, 1864.

William Benson, private, Co. A; substitute; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 24, 1863; sent to Department of the South Dec. 4, and is supposed to have deserted on the route.

James Campbell, private; substitute; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 20, 1863; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; died of wounds at Point of Rocks, Va., Oct. 24, 1864.

John Donovan, private, Co. I; substitute; enlisted and mustered in Dec. 12, 1864; deserted at Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1865.

John G. Gillis, private, Co. B; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 21, 1863; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; died of wounds Sept. 24, 1864.

Michael Hall, private, Co. I; enlisted and mustered in Dec. 12, 1864; discharge to date July 20, 1865.

John Harrington, private, Co. A; recruit; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 17, 1863; deserted Sept. 3, 1864; apprehended March 15, 1865; sentenced to three years of hard labor, with loss of pay and allowances.

Edward Levy, private, Co. F; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 21, 1863; taken prisoner at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 13, 1864; confined as "Yankee deserter," June 15, 1864; as prisoner of war, June 17, 1864; furloughed at Camp Parole, Md., Dec. 15, 1864.

William Lynch, private, Co. A; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 24, 1863; wounded slightly at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 13, 1864; discharged for disability at David's Island, N. Y. harbor, June 16, 1865.

John D. Wolfe, private, Co. F; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 21, 1863; taken prisoner at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died of disease at Andersonville, Ga.

Daniel W. Knox, private, Co. C; enlisted Sept. 17, and mustered in Sept. 18, 1861; re-enlisted, 4th Regt., Feb. 28, 1864; appointed corporal; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

#### *The Fourth Regiment.*

This regiment had part in sixteen engagements, including Port Royal, Siege of Fort Wagner, Siege of Fort Sumter, Drewry's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Mine Explosion, Petersburg, and Fort Fisher.

William M. Edmunds, private, Co. H; enlisted and mustered in Sept. 18, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; wounded July 5, 1864; died of wounds, Petersburg, Va., July 6, 1864.

Henry A. Mann, private, Co. I; enlisted Sept. 2, and mustered in Sept. 18, 1861; appointed Sergt.; re-enlisted Feb. 15, and mustered in Feb. 29, 1864;

wounded at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864, and at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; appointed 2d Lt., Co. D, March 1, 1865; 1st Lt., June 2, 1865; mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

*The Fifth Regiment.*

This regiment participated in twenty-three engagements, among which were Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, and Cold Harbor.

John Gibbons, private, Co. K; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 20, 1863; missing at Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864; no further record.

Thomas A. Gorman, private, Co. B; enlisted Feb. 2, and mustered in Feb. 20, 1864; transferred from Second U. S. Sharpshooters Jan. 30, 1865; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Albion Holt, private, Co. G, Second U. S. Sharpshooters; mustered in Dec. 12, 1861; re-enlisted Feb. 25, 1864, private, Co. F; mustered in March 26, 1864; transferred from Second U. S. Sharpshooters, Jan. 30, 1865; mustered out June 26, 1865.

Duncan Kennedy, private, Co. A; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; appointed corporal; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Charles Mansfield, private, Co. K; substitute; enlisted and mustered in Sept. 2, 1863; deserted at Point Lookout, Md., Dec. 12, 1863.

James Toben, private, Co. H; enlisted and mustered in Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 28, 1865.

*The Sixth Regiment.*

This regiment was in twenty-one engagements, including second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Mine Explosion, and Petersburg.

Robert Latimer, musician, Co. B; enlisted and mustered in Feb. 10, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865.

George W. Smith, private, Co. I; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 14, 1863; deserted and apprehended; transferred from Co. I, 9th N. H. Vols., to 6th N. H. Vols., June 1, 1865; absent in confinement July 17, 1865; no discharge furnished.

*The Eighth Regiment.*

This regiment was in twenty-one engagements, among which were Port Hudson, Siege of Port Hudson, Sabine Pass, Sabine Cross Roads, Alexandria, and Bayou de Glaize—all in Louisiana.

William Bachar, private, Co. G; recruit; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 20, 1863; deserted at New Orleans, La., March 2, 1864.

Louis Colbert, private, Co. K; substitute; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 20, 1863; deserted at Franklin, La., Dec. 19, 1863.

Joseph Howland, private, Co. A; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 17, 1863; deserted at Concord, Nov. 21, 1863.

Samuel P. Putnam, private, Co. H; enlisted Dec. 2, and mustered in Dec. 20, 1861; deserted at Manchester. Dec. 24, 1861.

Samuel Weston, private, Co. K; enlisted April 27, and mustered in May 7, 1861; mustered out Aug. 9, 1861; re-enlisted, Oct. 21, and mustered in Dec. 20, 1861; re-enlisted and mustered in Jan. 4, 1864; appointed corporal; transferred to 8th Regt. Veterans' Battalion, Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out Oct. 23, 1865; credited to Manchester.

*The Ninth Regiment.*

This regiment had nineteen engagements, including Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Mine Explosion, Weldon Railroad, and Petersburg.

John Hart, private, Co. C; substitute; enlisted Aug. 20, and mustered in Aug. 25, 1864; deserted at City Point, Va., on his way to his regiment, Sept., 1864.

John Sullivan, private, Co. F; substitute; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 26, 1864; deserted on his way to his regiment.

*The Tenth Regiment.*

This regiment was in eighteen engagements, among which were Fredericksburg, Drewry's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Mine Explosion, Fair Oaks, and Richmond.

Benjamin F. Brown, private, Co. D; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 1, 1862; discharged July 5, 1865; died at Allentown, Aug. 14, 1868.

George H. Cilley, private, Co. C; enlisted and mustered in Sept. 1, 1862; died of disease at Suffolk, Va., April 2, 1863.

Joseph B. Conner, private, Co. D; enlisted Aug. 16, and mustered in Sept. 1, 1862; wounded slightly near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 28, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865.

James Crowley, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 4, and mustered in Sept. 5, 1862; killed, Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

William Gay, private, Co. F; enlisted Aug. 8, and mustered in Sept. 1, 1862; deserted at Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1862.

Thomas Haslin, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 5, 1862; deserted at Manchester, Sept. 20, 1862.

Benjamin F. Messer, private, Co. D; enlisted Aug. 19, and mustered in Sept. 1, 1862; died of disease at Suffolk, Va., March 20, 1863.

Henry Miller, private, Co. D; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 23, 1863; transferred to the 14th N. H. Vols.; deserted at Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1863.

Henry Quimby, private, Co. D; enlisted Aug. 12, and mustered in Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1865.

George F. Smith, private, Co. C; enlisted Aug. 26, and mustered in Sept. 1, 1862; appointed corporal, Feb. 18, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Thomas Solen, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 12, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864, and severely at the Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865; credited to Allentown.

Alfred Towns, private, Co. D; enlisted Aug. 15, and mustered in Sept. 1, 1862; wounded severely at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; discharged for disability, Jan. 25, 1865.

Hanson Zanes, private, Co. D; enlisted Aug. 18, and mustered in Sept. 1, 1862; died of disease at Alexandria, Va., April 28, 1863.

William Zanes, private, Co. D; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 1, 1862; discharged for disability Jan. 18, 1863; died at Pembroke, July 15, 1869.

*The Eleventh Regiment.*

This regiment was in nineteen engagements, including Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Mine Explosion, and Richmond.

Daniel M. Leighton, private, Co. C; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Aug. 29, 1862; wounded slightly near Petersburg, Va., June 27, 1864; taken prisoner



at Poplar Springs Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; paroled; discharged May 19, 1865.

Frank P. Lewis, private, Co. E; enlisted and mustered in Jan. 28, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864, and Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; died of wounds Aug. 19, 1864; credited to Gilford.

Joseph Lewis, private, Co. E; enlisted Sept. 5, and mustered in Sept. 10, 1862; mustered out June 4, 1865; died at Suncook, Feb. 22, 1875.

Madison C. Richardson, private, Co. E; enlisted Aug. 26, and mustered in Aug. 29, 1862; killed, Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Lucius B. Smith, private, Co. E; enlisted Aug. 21, and mustered in Aug. 29, 1862; died of disease, Hampton, Va., March 17, 1863.

#### *The Twelfth Regiment.*

This regiment participated in thirteen engagements, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Drewry's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Mine Explosion, and Richmond.

John Frederick, private, Co. C; enlisted and mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; transferred to Co. E, 2d N. H. Vols., June 21, 1865; mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

Henry Hashoff, private, Co. C; enlisted and mustered in Dec. 9, 1863; deserted at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Charles Kohlman, private, Co. I; enlisted and mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

#### *The Fourteenth Regiment.*

This regiment had part in ten engagements, among which were Deep Bottom, Winchester, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.

Benjamin Baker, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; mustered out July 8, 1865; died in Pembroke, Oct. 1, 1886.

Hazen O. Baker, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Henry F. Blake, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; died of disease at Pembroke, March 9, 1864.

Heman Blood, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 22, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; mustered out July 8, 1865; credited to Bow.

James Boyd, private, Co. C; substitute; enlisted Aug. 20, and mustered in Aug. 30, 1863; deserted at Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

James Brady, private, Co. K; substitute; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 2, 1864; not officially accounted for.

Charles N. Cofran, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; appointed corporal Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out July 8, 1865; died at North Pembroke, July 6, 1868.

George B. Cofran, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, and died Sept. 27, 1864.

Albert T. Dolby, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865.

Simon Drew, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 14, and mustered in Oct. 3, 1862; died of disease at Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1863.

Henry Drucker, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 22, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; transferred to the U. S. Navy, July 1, 1864; served as a seaman on U. S. ship, *Virginia*; discharged from U. S. receiving ship, New York harbor, for disability, Oct. 22, 1864; died at Amherst, March 6, 1882.

Marshall Field, private, Co. F; substitute; enlisted and mustered in July 29, 1864; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Thomas H. Fife, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept.

26, 1862; appointed corporal; died of disease at Offutt's Cross Roads, Md., Dec. 26, 1862.

Trueworthy Fowler, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; appointed corporal Dec. 31, 1862; reduced to the ranks at his own request June 25, 1864; again appointed corporal Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Augustus L. Gale, private, Co. H; enlisted Aug. 15, and mustered in Sept. 24, 1862; appointed corporal Dec. 1, 1864; at his own request returned to the ranks Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Salmon G. Gale, private, Co. H; enlisted Aug. 15, and mustered in Sept. 24, 1862; appointed sergeant Jan. 20, 1864; died of disease at Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1864.

George M. Glidden, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 15, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; died of disease at Pembroke, Oct. 18, 1864.

Warren A. Glidden, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 15, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Benjamin B. Haggett, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 14, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; discharged for disability at Concord, May 20, 1865.

Lorenzo D. Haggett, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 14, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; died of disease at Offutt's Cross Roads, Md., Nov. 29, 1862.

Stephen N. Haggett, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 22, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; discharged for disability at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9, 1863; died at Newton, Jan. 19, 1862.

Ellery C. Kelley, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 14, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; discharged for disability at Concord Oct. 7, 1863; died at Epsom, Feb. 13, 1878.

Henry Miller, private, Co. F; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 23, 1863; deserted at Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1863.

John W. Nelson, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 22, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; discharged May 12, 1865; died at Concord July 20, 1879.

John M. Prentiss, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 24, 1862; app. Sergt., Sept. 24, 1862; reduced to the ranks Dec. 1, 1864; discharged May 16, 1865.

Frank P. Robinson, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; app. corporal May 1, 1865; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Samuel D. Robinson, private, Co. K; enlisted for one year and mustered in Aug. 10, 1864; wounded severely at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; discharged for disability at Manchester, Feb. 8, 1865.

William Shehan, private, Co. II; substitute; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 20, 1863; deserted in New York city, March 17, 1864.

Jason D. Snell, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 14, and mustered in to date Sept. 26, 1862, as 1st Lt.; commissioned Oct. 9, 1862; died of disease at Carrollton, La., April 26, 1864.

William Simpson, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 28, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; mustered out July 8, 1865.

George W. Stone, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 13, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; app. corporal, Co. I, Nov. 1, 1863; at his own request reduced to the ranks June 25, 1865; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Timothy Sullivan, private, Co. K; substitute; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 1, 1864; not officially accounted for.

Benjamin White, private, Co. K; enlisted Aug. 29, and mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; mustered out July 8, 1865; died at Dunbarton, May 18, 1892.

#### *The Eighteenth Regiment.*

This regiment participated in only two engagements, at Fort Steadman, and at Petersburg.

Gain Burpee, private, Co. D; enlisted and mustered in Sept. 19, 1864; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Edward P. Kimball, private, Co. D; enlisted and mustered in Sept. 19, 1864; mustered out June 10, 1865.

William F. Moses, private, Co. A; enlisted Sept. 12, and mustered in Sept. 13, 1864; transferred to Co. H, June 10, 1865; mustered out July 29, 1865.

Henry H. Sargent, private, Co. B; enlisted Aug. 31, and mustered in Sept. 13, 1864; transferred to Co. I, June 10, 1865; mustered out July 29, 1865.

#### *First Regiment of Cavalry.*

This regiment was in twenty-seven engagements, including Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, Stony Creek, Winchester, Opequan, Waynesborough, Cedar Creek, and Shenandoah.

Abraham Bickford, private, troop I; enlisted and mustered in Feb. 11, 1864; wounded slightly Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Henry Jones, private, troop II; enlisted July 26, and mustered in July 29, 1864; app. corporal June 30, 1865; mustered out July 10, 1865.

Charles H. Kelley, private, troop M; drafted and mustered in Aug. 20, 1863; app. 2d Lt. Aug. 11, 1864; resigned Jan. 19, 1865.

Richard Shannon, private, troop II; enlisted July 26, and mustered in July 29, 1864; appointed corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out July 15, 1865.

Barney Spelman, private; substitute; enlisted and mustered in Nov. 14, 1863; supposed to have deserted on his way to his regiment.

#### *First Regiment of Heavy Artillery.*

This regiment was attached to the first brigade, Hardin's Division, Department of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps.

Andrew J. Abbot, private, Co. C; enlisted Aug. 29, and mustered in Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out May 26, 1865.

James M. Abbot, private, Co. C; enlisted Aug. 22, and mustered in Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865.

Jabez Chickering, private, Co. A; enlisted July 21, and mustered in July 22, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

John Colby, private, Co. B; enlisted Aug. 14, and mustered in Aug. 18, 1863; discharged for disability at Concord, Feb. 24, 1865.

George E. Gay, private, Co. C; enlisted Aug. 29, and mustered in Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865.

Charles P. Morse, private, Co. A; enlisted July 26, and mustered in July 22, 1863; credited to Allenstown; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Rufus H. Paine, private, Co. A; enlisted July 17, and mustered in July 18, 1863; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Heman Prescott, private, Co. E; enlisted Sept. 2, and mustered in Sept. 5, 1864; died of disease at Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1865.

Daniel K. Richardson, private, Co. E; enlisted Aug. 29, and mustered in Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865.

William L. Robinson, private, Co. E; enlisted Aug. 31, and mustered in Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865.

#### *First Regiment of U. S. Sharpshooters.*

John G. Yeaton, private, Co. E; enlisted Sept. 4, and mustered in Sept. 9, 1861; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1862.

*Second Regiment of U. S. Sharpshooters.*

Leone Bamford, private, Co. F; enlisted Nov. 4, and mustered in Nov. 26, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 21, and mustered in Dec. 25, 1863; killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Andrew J. Drew, private, Co. G; enlisted Oct. 3, and mustered in Dec. 12, 1861; discharged for disability at Falls Church, Va., May 5, 1862; re-enlisted and mustered in the Veteran Reserve Corps July 25, 1864; died at Concord, Dec. 17, 1884.

Calvin E. Edgerly, private, Co. G; enlisted Oct. 10, and mustered in Dec. 12, 1861; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., July 26, 1862; died in Pembroke, Nov. 26, 1878.

William Edmunds, private, Co. G; enlisted Nov. 8, and mustered in Dec. 12, 1861; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., July 30, 1862; died July 6, 1864.

John F. Kennedy, private, Co. F; enlisted and mustered in Feb. 2, 1864; wounded at Potomac River, Va., May 11, 1864; died of wounds at Washington, D. C., May 16, 1864.

Daniel Vanvalin, private, Co. F; enlisted Nov. 2, and mustered in Nov. 26, 1861; transferred to the Invalid Corps July 1, 1863; discharged at Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1864.

*U. S. Colored Infantry.*

Alex Shannon, private, Co. K; substitute; enlisted and mustered in Sept. 7, 1863; mustered out Oct. 31, 1865.

*The Veteran Reserve Corps.*

Charles A. Brickett, private; enlisted and mustered in July 29, 1864; discharged at Concord Nov. 12, 1865.

Francis Henshaw, private; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 11, 1864; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1865.

*U. S. Marine Corps.*

The following soldiers in the marine corps were credited to Pembroke:

James Coile, private; enlisted Oct. 5, 1864; deserted at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1864.

James Collins, private; enlisted Sept. 28, 1874; served on ships *San Jacinto* and *Proteus*; deserted at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1865.

Bernard Dolan, private; substitute; enlisted Sept. 14, 1864; deserted at Portsmouth, Sept. 29, 1864.

Daniel LaBelle, private; substitute; enlisted Sept. 24, 1864; deserted at Portsmouth, Feb. 24, 1865.

William Morrissey, private; enlisted Sept. 19, 1864; deserted March 10, 1865.

Thomas Ogle, private; enlisted Sept. 24, 1864; served on ships *San Jacinto* and *Dale*; discharged at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 26, 1868.

George W. Oliver, private; enlisted Sept. 14, 1864; served on ships *St. Mary's* and *Jamestown*; discharged at Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 17, 1868.

David Spillard, private; enlisted Sept. 19, 1864; served on ships *San Jacinto* and *Powhattan*; discharged for disability at Boston, Mass., Aug. 16, 1865.

*United States Navy.*

Richard Condon, private; enlisted Dec. 8, 1864; served on the ship *Vandalia*; transferred to the receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1865; never reported on that vessel; no further record.

George C. Edmunds, private; drafted and mustered in Sept. 3, 1864; served on the ship *Vandalia*; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

Frank Gilt, private; substitute; enlisted Jan. 4, 1865; served on ships *Vandalia*, *Merrimac*, *Macedonia*, and *Marion*; deserted Dec. 7, 1866.

Rumi LaBlanc, private; substitute; enlisted Dec. 7, 1864; served on the ships *Vandalia*, *Ohio*, and *Guard*; deserted Sept. 30, 1865.

Charles Lewis, private; substitute; enlisted Sept. 14, 1864; served on the ships *Vandalia* and *Colorado*; discharged from the *Colorado* Sept. 7, 1867.

John Wallson, private; enlisted Sept. 28, 1863; organization unknown.

The following served in other states :

Levi L. Aldrich, app. 2d Lt. Co. D, 56th Mass. Infantry. Jan. 21, 1864; mustered in March 12, 1864; discharged for disability June 17, 1864; private, Co. A, 13th Veteran Reserve Corps; credited to Rochester; mustered in Jan. 5, 1864; discharged Feb. 27, 1864.

George H. Larrabee, assistant surgeon, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery; mustered in March 14, 1864; discharged for disability March 14, 1865; credited to Edgartown, Mass.

Augustus T. Robinson, private, Co. G, 21st Mass. Vols.; enlisted Aug. 21, 1861, at Worcester, Mass.; discharged Dec. 31, 1863, having re-enlisted in the Veterans' Battalion which was consolidated with the 56th Mass. Vols. Oct. 21, 1864; afterwards transferred to the 50th Mass. Vols.; mustered out July 12, 1865. In 19 out of 23 battles, and came out without a wound.

Isaac Walker, private, Co. B, 7th squadron R. I. Cavalry, also known as Dartmouth Cavalry; enrolled June 14, 1862; term expiring, mustered out Oct. 3, 1862.

Edward Clark, private, Co. E, 2d N. H.; enlisted May 10, and mustered in June 1, 1861; app. corporal Jan. 1, 1863, and Sergt. July 2, 1863; re-enlisted and mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; credited to Hocksett; app. Sergt. Maj. July 1, 1864, 1st Lt., Co. H, Nov. 3, 1864, and Capt., Co. A, July 11, 1865; mustered out Dec. 19, 1865; died, Centralia, Ill., Feb. 2, 1887.

James H. Osgood enlisted at Portsmouth as landsman, U. S. Navy, Aug. 3, 1863; served on the *Ohio* and *Circassian*; his term having expired, discharged from the receiving ship, Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1864.

Moses M. Quimby, private, Co. F, U. S. Sharpshooters; enlisted Nov. 7, and mustered in Nov. 26, 1861; discharged for disability June 17, 1862, at Washington, D. C.; re-enlisted Sept. 12, 1862; mustered in as private, Co. F, U. S. Vols.; mustered out June 21, 1865; credited to Concord.

John Lamprey, private, Co. E, 2d N. H.; enlisted at Concord, April 25, 1861, for three months; not mustered in; re-enlisted May 21, and mustered in June 3, 1861; promoted corporal, June 1, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1864.

Francis N. Woods, private, Co. E, 3d N. H.; enlisted at Nashua, July 27, and mustered in Aug. 23, 1861; wounded May 13, 1864, at Drewry's Bluff, Va.; discharged Nov. 7, 1864; died at Suncook, 1893.

Joseph Wilkins, private, Co. F, 132d Ill. Vols.; mustered in at Chicago, Ill., May 11, 1864; discharged there Oct. 17, 1864, term of service having expired; credited to Suncook.

We append a list of men from Pembroke and Suncook who were never mustered into the service of the United States, but enlisted for three months for service in New Hampshire, and were paid by the state. A few of them, after their term expired, re-enlisted, and served in different regiments, as will be seen below :

James K. Barber, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; served in Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution; discharged July 12, 1861.

Henry S. Batchelder, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics'

Phalanx, April 24, 1861; served in Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution; discharged July 12, 1861.

William A. Clifford, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; by order of the governor, discharged at Portsmouth, June 10, 1861.

Charles E. Danforth, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; re-enlisted for two years May 23, 1861; no further record. Went from Suncook.

Lewis Emery, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; discharged by order of the governor at Portsmouth, June 10, 1861.

Harley Goodrich, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; served in Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution; discharged July 12, 1861.

Charles H. Gorman, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; re-enlisted for three years, May 23, 1861; discharged for disability at Portsmouth, June 8, 1861. Probably identical with Charles H. Gorman, of Co. K, 8th N. H. Vols. Went from Suncook.

Eben Gove, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; served in Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution; discharged July 12, 1861. See 1st N. H. Vols.

George W. Hackett, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; served in Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution; discharged July 12, 1861. Probably identical with George W. Hackett, of Co. K, 4th N. H. Vols.

Robert Hume, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; served in Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution; discharged July 12, 1861. Probably identical with Robert Hume of Co. E, 4th N. H. Vols.

George F. McCabe, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; served in Capt. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution; discharged July 12, 1861. Probably identical with George F. McCabe, of Co. A, 7th N. H. Vols.

Charles A. Moore, private; enlisted in the Concord Volunteers, April 19, 1861; discharged for disability May 31, 1861. See 2d N. H. Vols.

Thomas J. Morrison, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; served in Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution; discharged July 12, 1861.

Charles O. Moulton, private; enlisted in the Abbott Guards, April 22, 1861; served in Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution; discharged July 12, 1861.

David H. Newton, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; discharged by order of the governor, June 10, 1861. See 3d N. H. Vols.

William Vogel, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; served in Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., at Fort Constitution; discharged July 12, 1861.

William G. Wetherill, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; discharged by order of the governor, at Portsmouth, June 10, 1861.

William S. Wheeler, private; enlisted in the Manchester and Mechanics' Phalanx, April 24, 1861; discharged by order of the governor, at Portsmouth, June 10, 1861.

#### LIST OF DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

Hazen O. Baker, Sept. 19, 1864.

Leone Bamford, May 6, 1864.

Henry F. Blake, March 9, 1864.

Henry Brown, Dec. 20, 1864.

James Campbell, Oct. 24, 1864.

George H. Cilley, April 2, 1864.

George B. Cofran, Sept. 27, 1864.

James Crowley, June 3, 1864.

Simon Drew, Oct. 2, 1863.

James E. Edgerly, Aug. 29, 1862.

William M. Edmunds, July 6, 1864.	Charles Kohlman, June 3, 1864.
John Fife, Dec. 24, 1862.	Frank P. Lewis, Aug. 19, 1864.
Thomas H. Fife, Dec. 26, 1862.	Benjamin F. Messer, March 20, 1863.
Salmon G. Gale, Sept. 28, 1864.	Charles A. Moore, July 2, 1863.
John G. Gillis, Sept. 24, 1864.	Herman Prescott, Feb. 1, 1865.
George M. Glidden, Oct. 18, 1864.	Madison C. Richardson, May 6, 1864.
Capt. Geo. W. Gordon, June 3, 1864.	Frank O. Robinson, Aug. 29, 1863.
Lorenzo D. Haggett, Nov. 29, 1862.	Lucius B. Smith, March 17, 1863.
Duncan Kennedy, June 3, 1864.	Jason D. Snell, April 26, 1864.
John F. Kennedy, May 16, 1864.	John D. Wolfe, Andersonville, Ga.
Daniel W. Knox, Aug. 16, 1864.	Hanson Zanes, April 28, 1863.

In accordance with a prevailing custom, the George W. Gordon post, No. 39, Department of New Hampshire, of the Grand Army, was organized out of the veteran soldiers in town and vicinity. In 1883 it had a membership of thirty-six, Joseph Wilkins, quartermaster. After a few years it disbanded.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that a few men making up the quota of Pembroke, deserted; but to the credit of the town, nearly all were substitutes, "hirelings" in the truest sense, who, without doubt, purposed so to do when enlisting, as some did it on their way to the assigned regiment. Coming as they did in the fall of the year previous to the close of the war, there was not the urgent need of the poor service they would probably have rendered had they accepted the opportunity.

The adjutant-general's report for 1865, gives 119 men as Pembroke's enrollment. The United States credits the town with 100, as shown by statement, April 30, 1865. Her quota, under calls from July, 1863, to the end of the war, was 78. There were furnished by enlistments and draft, 84, leaving a surplus of 6, thus going far to offset deserters.

From the narrative of the action of the town during those "times that tried men's souls," as related above, it is manifest that Pembroke was fully alive to the imperilled interests of the nation, and was ready to stand in her lot and place and do her whole duty, till there was no longer occasion. She is certainly entitled to high honor for promptness, perseverance, and efficiency in furnishing soldiers to go to the front for the saving of the nation and winning a great victory for freedom, and as well, in her care for the dependent families left at home.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### ANNALS, 1870-1894.

1870. At the annual town meeting, March 8 and 9, \$4,000 were voted to pay current expenses and existing liabilities; \$1,700 for repair of the highways, with labor fifteen cents per hour; \$300 were

appropriated from the railroad and savings-bank tax, to be equally divided among the several school districts, Union district, as always, having its share.

Only two voted in favor of calling a convention to revise the Constitution, and 80 against it.

The town voted to dismiss an article relative to the removal of the town-house to Suncook village; also to instruct the selectmen to build an addition to the Bridewell suitable for a police station and court room, or if the present Bridewell is not suitable to receive such addition, that they build a building suitable for a police station, court room, and Bridewell, and appropriate for such purpose such sum as they may deem necessary; also "to establish the Dwelling House on the Town Farm as a house of correction for the Town."

The selectmen were empowered to borrow on the credit of the town, money not exceeding \$30,000 to pay outstanding accounts and notes against the town.

Measures were also taken to provide a suitable public cemetery within the limits of the town, at or near Suncook. C. B. Hildreth and B. N. Emery were appointed a committee to act with the selectmen in ascertaining the best location and cost.

1871. At the annual meeting, March 14, the town voted to raise \$4,000 to pay current expenses, interest on notes, and so much of the town debt as practicable; and \$1,500 for repair of the highways; also to divide the literary fund, and \$100 of the railroad and savings-bank tax, equally among the school districts having less than \$500 appropriated, Union district sharing according to valuation.

Aaron Whittemore, Moses Martin, and John G. Bartlett, were chosen a committee to act with the selectmen in carrying out the vote of the town to provide for a suitable public cemetery near Suncook village, before the first day of April following.

The selectmen were authorized to borrow, if necessary, money not exceeding \$30,000, at not over six per cent. interest, to pay existing liabilities against the town; also to purchase a hand fire-engine, at a cost, in addition to the old one, not exceeding \$500.

At a special meeting, May 6, the selectmen were instructed to purchase a fire-engine for the use of Suncook village, and appropriate a sum therefor not exceeding \$500, provided that the people of Suncook village will operate said engine without further expense to the town; also to provide a watering trough near the house of Charles P. Morse, at an expense not exceeding \$100, and also obtain a lease of the spring of S. A. H. Weeks; also to sell at auction within their official year, the town farm, and property on the farm, in lots, or altogether, as they deem best, and use the proceeds to pay outstanding notes against the town.



1872. At the annual meeting, March 12, 395 votes were polled for state and county officers.

Four thousand dollars were voted for current expenses, interest, and reduction of debt; \$1,500 in money for repair of the highways; and \$300 of the school money, in addition to the literary fund, to be divided equally among school districts receiving less than \$400, and the balance according to valuation.

The town authorized the selectmen to borrow on the credit of the town, not paying over six per cent. interest, \$20,000 or less, to pay existing liabilities; also voted to exempt from taxation for ten years, any mill that may be erected or put in operation, for the manufacture of cotton or woolen goods on the privilege owned by Sarah E. Carbin in Pembroke at Backstreet.

The presidential election occurred November 5, at which the town voted to accept such donations of money as may be made by any person, or persons, for the purpose of keeping cemeteries, or lots in cemeteries, in repair, and that the interest of the same shall be expended for that purpose in such manner as the donor shall direct, and that it shall be the duty of the selectmen annually to inspect the several cemeteries of the town, and direct the necessary repairs, or appoint an agent, or agents, for that purpose.

1873. At the annual town-meeting, March 11 and 13, it was voted to raise \$4,000 to cover expenses of the town; \$1,500 for repair of the highways; and to devote \$300 of the railroad and savings-bank tax, in addition to the literary fund, for the benefit of the schools receiving less than \$300, and to turn the rest of said tax into the treasury to be used as other moneys.

The selectmen were instructed to borrow on the credit of the town a sum not to exceed \$15,000 to pay outstanding notes and claims of the town.

The town voted to exempt from taxation the buildings and machinery of any company that may locate in town, doing business to the amount of \$10,000 per annum, not including dwelling houses.

The selectmen were instructed to make certain repairs on the chimney flues of the town-house to prevent smoking. Winthrop Fowler, the moderator, was honored with a vote of thanks for his "fair and impartial" action.

Suncook village was visited with a serious fire December 5.

State tax, \$1,668, and county, \$1,946.52.

1874. At the annual town-meeting, March 10, \$3,000 were voted to defray current expenses; \$1,500 for repair of the highways; and \$300 from the literary fund and savings-bank tax to be divided equally among schools in districts having less than \$300.

The selectmen were instructed to borrow such sum of money not ex-

ceeding \$5,000 as might be necessary to pay outstanding notes of the town; also to confer with the "agent or owners of the factory companies" and fix terms upon which apparatus to extinguish fires can be used, if they can do so legally, otherwise to call a town-meeting forthwith, to take such action as may be deemed necessary; also to furnish coats and caps, not to exceed twenty, for the firemen, to be left at the counting room in care of the agent of the mills, provided the needful arrangements can be made for the use of the apparatus.

1875. At the annual meeting, March 9, \$2,000 were voted for town expenses; \$1,500 for repair of highways; and \$300 from the savings-bank and railroad tax, and literary fund, to be divided equally among school districts receiving less than \$300.

The selectmen were authorized to "hire a sum of money not exceeding \$10,000," to pay notes and claims against the town.

On Monday morning, October 4, Buckstreet was the scene of one of the most atrocious murders of the times. Miss Josie A. Langmaid, daughter of James F. Langmaid living on Buckstreet about a mile and a half from the academy, on her way to school, when within a quarter of a mile of the academy, was waylaid by an assassin, dragged into the woods about ten rods, outraged, and her head severed from her body. As her brother, who went earlier to school, supposed she had decided to stay at home, and her parents, that she was at school, she was not missed till her brother returned home. Then naturally there was anxiety, neighbors were notified, and search made with lanterns, resulting about 8:30 in the discovery of the headless trunk. The agony of the father and brother, as they caught sight of the mutilated form, can only be imagined.

On a renewal of the search the next morning, the missing head was found under some small trees, about 70 rods away in a north-westerly direction. Her school books were found by the roadside, only a few feet from the place where she was dragged into the bushes. Also a red oak club,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches square and 3 feet, 8 inches long, with which the fatal blow was struck. One end had been freshly cut off, and the other had the corners whittled off to enable the assassin to hold it more firmly. It was broken in three pieces, witnessing to the strength of the blow.

The post mortem examination, among other bruises, disclosed the print of a heel on her right cheek, and a cast of it was taken as a means of identifying the assassin.

The murder caused great excitement in Pembroke and neighboring towns, and hundreds of people for days, visited the scene of the tragic deed, and the home of the victim. Meanwhile the selectmen, officer Hildreth, and a couple of detectives from Boston, were untiring in their endeavors to find and bring to justice the murderer.

The funeral, which took place at 11 a. m., Wednesday, October 8, drew together a large assemblage, the students of the academy attending in a body, wearing crape on the left arm. The services were conducted by Rev. H. Dorr, and Rev. T. H. Goodwin, clergymen of Suncook. The burial was at Chichester.

On the following Saturday evening, a largely attended citizens' meeting was held at Suncook, at which the following resolution, offered by Geo. P. Little, was adopted :

*Resolved*, That as citizens of the town of Pembroke, we heartily approve the action of the selectmen thus far in the investigation of the Josie A. Langmaid murder case, and we would instruct and support such selectmen in the continuance of their efforts, calling to their aid such counsel as in their judgment they may need, offering such reward for the capture of the murderer as they may deem liberal; also recommending that they call at an early day, a meeting of the voters of said town for the purpose of legalizing such action as they may have taken, and for raising money to pay the expenses of the reward and investigation.

Efforts to capture the murderer were successful. October 13, Joseph LePage, a French wood-chopper, was arrested and lodged in jail at Concord. On searching his house, evidences tending to criminate him were found, and facts of his history learned furnishing additional confirmation of his probable guilt. After two trials, he was convicted and sentenced to be hung. Accordingly on March 15, 1878, he thus suffered the just penalty of his awful crime.

His victim was nearly eighteen years of age, ladylike, a good scholar and beloved by everybody.

The scene of the murder was the most secluded of the entire road, and without doubt, purposely chosen. A fluted granite shaft surmounted by an Egyptian capital, on its base, fifteen feet in height, marks the spot, which by legislative enactment was cleared of underbrush to prevent, as far as possible, a like recurrence. The plinth bears the name "LANGMAID," and the south face the following inscription :

#### ERECTED

BY THE CITIZENS OF PEMBROKE  
AND VICINITY, TO COMMEMORATE  
THE PLACE OF THE TRAGIC DEATH,  
AND MEMORY OF

JOSIE A. LANGMAID,

A STUDENT OF PEMBROKE ACADEMY,  
WHO WAS MURDERED ON HER WAY  
TO SCHOOL, ON THE 4TH DAY OF  
OCTOBER, 1875, AGED 17 YEARS,  
10 MONTHS, AND 27 DAYS.

1876. At the annual meeting, March 14, the town voted to raise \$1,000 for current expenses; \$2,500 for highway repairs; and to appropriate \$300 from the literary fund, railroad and savings-bank tax, to be divided equally among the several school districts, "giving Union district its proportion."

At the presidential election, November 7, 409 votes were polled, Aaron Whittemore and Trueworthy L. Fowler were elected delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

1877. At a special meeting held January 30, the selectmen were instructed to prosecute at the expense of the town, all persons guilty of any violations in said town, of any of the provisions of the law, of which they can obtain reasonable proof, relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, or appoint an agent for this purpose.

At the annual town-meeting, March 13, \$1,500 were voted for town expenses; \$2,000 for repair of the highways; and \$300 from the literary fund and savings-bank tax for equal distribution among the schools.

In April the following petition was sent in to the selectmen :

To the Selectmen of the town of Pembroke:

The subscribers, legal voters in said Pembroke, and inhabitants of Suncook, a village in said town, request you to fix by suitable boundaries a village fire district which shall embrace such portions of said town as they may deem expedient and to make a record thereof, and to do all things which may be requisite to be done by said Selectmen in order to establish said fire district.

G. H. Larabee,  
R. H. Paine,  
A. B. Sanborn,  
Jacob Noyes,  
John Welch,  
A. Colby,  
J. R. Kimball,

Stephen Hook,  
S. A. H. Weeks,  
William H. McCoy,  
Edwin K. Stanley,  
Geo. O. Locke,  
Geo. H. Moore,  
Charles P. Morse,

M. H. Knox,  
James Holmes,  
B. I. Poor,  
J. E. Chickering,  
Frank S. Enos.

We give the response of the selectmen.

Pursuant to the foregoing application, ten or more legal voters of the village of Suncook, in the town of Pembroke, we hereby fix by suitable boundaries a village fire district including said village, to be known as the Suncook Village Fire District, and to be bounded as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Main St. in Pembroke at the south easterly corner of land of Nathaniel Morgan; thence westerly by the southerly line of said Morgan's land to Merrimack river; thence down by said river to the boundary line between said Pembroke & Allenstown; thence by said boundary line and Suncook river to a point on the boundary line opposite the line between the lands of Martin H. Cochran & John E. Lyon; thence by said line between said Cochran & Lyon's land to the highway, and across the same to land of James Welch; thence by the northerly side of said highway to land of said Cochran; thence by the line between the lands of said Welch & Cochran to land of M. & N. B. Emery; thence by the line between the lands of said Cochran & Emery to land of Betsey Whitehouse; thence by said Whitehouse land the width of said Emery's land; thence by the land between said Whitehouse and Emery's

land to Main Street and across the same; thence by the north easterly side of said street to the bound first mentioned.

Witness our hands this 24th day of April, 1877.

Henry T. Simpson,	} Selectmen of Pembroke.
George P. Morgan,	
Moody K. Wilson,	

A meeting of the inhabitants of Suncook within the limits defined above, was called for May 9, to ratify the action of the selectmen, and adjourned to May 18. If held, and action taken, no record was made.

1878. At the annual meeting, March 12, the town voted to raise \$2,000 for current expenses and repairing highways; and to divide the literary fund and dog tax among the several districts according to the number of scholars, "giving to Union District according to its valuation."

Also to allow the First Congregational society to fit up and occupy the middle and eastern rooms on the north side of the town-house, for the purpose of holding social and religious meetings therein, the town reserving the right to terminate such occupancy at any time.

The selectmen were instructed to appoint some person to provide and care for suitable lights for the two bridges in Suncook village as the law requires; also to require the proprietors of the Concord & Portsmouth railroad to establish a proper stopping place for the public accommodation in Pembroke, opposite or near Robinson's ferry.

At a special meeting, April 8, on motion of Hon. Aaron Whittemore, the town voted in favor of a return to the support of paupers by towns and cities, instead of the present system by counties; and not in favor of re-building the county buildings lately burned; also to instruct the selectmen to investigate and ascertain what number of paupers the town can take care of, and what accommodations can be provided, "and report to the officers of the Convention."

Aaron Whittemore, James Dodge, and Isaac G. Russ, were chosen a committee to act with the selectmen in ascertaining what farm, or farms and buildings, can be purchased for the accommodation of the poor, and at what cost, and report at a meeting to be called for the purpose.

The representatives of the town were instructed to act in the county convention and legislature in accordance with the above votes.

At a special meeting, August 22, the town voted not to adopt the law passed by the legislature in regard to the sale of lager beer, on and after September 15; and to postpone till the next meeting the article to see if the town will prohibit the sale of cider.

At a meeting, September 17, the town voted to enforce the law regarding the sale of lager beer by a large majority.

The selectmen were instructed to appoint two night police.

Votes were brought in for congressmen, November 5, and a vote was passed appropriating \$6,000 to purchase a steam fire-pump and all other necessary apparatus, and set up the same ready for use, and authorizing the selectmen to borrow such sum as may be necessary on the credit of the town. Daniel S. Jones, William Wainwright, and James G. Fellows, were chosen a committee to act with the selectmen in carrying out the above vote. A condition was imposed forbidding the payment of any money till satisfactory arrangement had been made with the manufacturing company to run and operate the engine and pump free of expense to the town, except coal used for the same during fires. At a special meeting, December 24, the town voted to rescind all votes relating to a steam fire-pump, and to dismiss an article relating to the purchase of fire apparatus.

1879. At the annual meeting, March 11, \$2,250 were voted for current expenses, and repair of the highways; and \$300 from the literary fund, dog tax, and railroad tax to make up the balance, appropriated for schools, to be divided equally among districts having less than \$200.

On motion of William Wainwright, a vote was passed giving the selectmen authority to purchase a steam fire-pump, with all necessary appurtenances, put the same in working order, contract with the Webster Manufacturing Company for steam power for operating the same, and borrow on the credit of the town such sum as may be needed for the purpose, on condition that no money be paid out till arrangement should be made with said company for operating said fire apparatus. Martin H. Cochran, William Wainwright, and George P. Little, were chosen a committee to act with the selectmen in carrying out the above vote.

The matter of appointing a night watchman for Suncook village was left discretionary with the selectmen.

1880. At the annual town-meeting, March 9, an article to see if the town will hold its future meetings in Suncook village, was dismissed by a small majority.

Four thousand dollars were voted to defray town charges, pay existing liabilities and repair highways. The literary fund and dog tax were appropriated for equal distribution among the school districts. Eight hundred dollars were voted to be used by the selectmen in purchasing hydrants and laying water pipes in Suncook village; and \$50 to the G. A. R. Post of Suncook, to defray expenses of Decoration Day.

The meeting for bringing in votes for presidential electors, state and county officers, occurred November 2, and 463 votes were polled.

To show the tax-payers of 1880 we give the following list as made by the selectmen :

Abbott, Andrew J.,	\$2.68	Boucher, Mason,	\$1.07
Abbott, Christopher C.,	1.07	Boucher, Peter,	1.07
Abbott, Daniel C.,	1.07	Brickett, Abbot, heirs of,	64.21
Abbott, Edward E.,	1.07	Bridgman, Charles,	1.07
Abbott, Frank P.,	1.07	Brimmer, Jefferson L.,	1.07
Abbott, James M.,	1.07	Brissiere, Frank,	1.07
Abbott, Vesta M.,	5.67	Brow, Benjamin F.,	1.07
Abbott, Warren S.,	1.07	Brow, Calista,	1.07
Adams, Charles S.,	2.14	Brow, Peter,	1.07
Adams, Nathaniel B.,	14.32	Brow, Mrs. Zoe,	dog
Adams, Sylvanus,	1.07	Brown, Charles A.,	1.07
Ames, Frederick,	13.37	Brown, George A.,	18.19
Andrew, Samuel,	1.07	Brown, Jonathan,	35.52
Annel, Joseph,	1.07	Brown, Ruess & Co.,	.96
Appleton, Clifton R.,	1.07	Brown, William M.,	1.07
Appleton, Mrs. Clifton R.,	10.17	Bunton, George C.,	11.77
Appleton, George P.,	1.50	Burt, Frank M.,	} 2.46
Appleton, George P. & Co.,	17.12	Warren, Hugh T.,	
Appleton, Samuel,	dog	Byron, Lewis,	9.84
Appleton, Sarah E.,	18.19	Byron, Lewis,	1.39
Appleton, William H.,	1.07	Cadarett, Sylvester,	1.07
Armstrong, Joseph,	1.07	Call, Nathan, heirs of,	4.28
Austin, David,	109.14	Call, Norman,	19.26
Austin, George A.,	212.47	Callahan, Edward,	1.07
Austin, Jeremiah,	21.61	Callahan, John F.,	1.07
Austin, Sarah W.,	96.30	Campbell, Peter,	1.07
Austin, Seth H.,	1.07	Carbin, Joel M.,	2.53
Ayer, Horace C.,	121.30	Carbin, Sarah E.,	23.54
Badger, Edward F.,	1.07	Carey, John,	1.07
Baker, Benjamin,	1.33	Carney, Michael,	1.07
Baker, Eleazer,	20.18	Carpenter, Sarah,	10.70
Baker, Josiah,	1.32	Carroll, Edward S.,	9.63
Baker & Fellows,	77.58	Carter, Hiram,	.60
Barron, Ebenezer,	1.61	Cass, William W.,	1.07
Bartlett, Benjamin,	1.07	Caswell, Alden,	1.07
Bartlett, John G., Colby & Co.,	50.29	Caswell, Lewis A.,	1.07
Bartlett, John G.,	46.54	Charland, Octavo,	1.07
Bartlett, Joseph W.,	24.72	Charles, Bliss,	6.93
Bartlett & Hoyt,	14.66	Charron, Charles,	21.61
Bates, Hannah E.,	6.42	Cheney, Charles,	1.07
Bates, Stephen A.,	115.67	Chevenert, Joseph,	1.07
Bean, Charles,	1.07	Chickering, Jabez,	27.29
Bean, Henry,	1.07	Chickering, Jacob E.,	40.66
Beaudro, Dial,	1.07	Chickering, Sarah H.,	10.70
Belisle, George C.,	1.07	China Milla Co.,	211.40
Belisle, Joseph,	1.07	Christian, James A.,	1.07
Bennett, Edward,	1.07	Cilley, William P.,	20.44
Bennett, Joseph M.,	1.07	Clarke, Edward,	1.07
Bennett, Moses,	1.07	Clarke, Rebecca,	14.44
Berroit, George E.,	1.07	Clarke, William,	1.28
Bickford, John T.,	1.07	Cleveland, Charles L.,	1.07
Bishop, William,	1.07	Cleveland, Lucy N.,	1.07
Blake, Almira,	27.29	Clifford, Alfred S.,	1.07
Blake, Jedediah,	1.07	Clough, Gilman,	49.22
Blanchard, George S.,	18.19	Clukey, Moses,	1.07
Bodreau, Simon,	1.07	Cochran, Irad,	2.68

Cochran, Martin H.,	\$43.72	Dodge, James,	\$79.29
Cochran, Norria,	55.58	Dodge, James,	19.26
Cofran, Almanzo,	3.21	Doe, Benjamin,	8.67
Cofran, Asa,	1.07	Doe, George W.,	2.57
Cofran, Charles L.,	43.23	Doe, George H., }	11.56
Cofran, Clarence Q.,	1.07	Doe, James F., }	
Cofran, James S.,	1.07	Doe, John B.,	3.21
Cofran, John,	24.05	Dow, Charles L.,	18.98
Cofran, Lauriston,	1.07	Dow, William H.,	1.07
Cofran, Mary A.,	8.03	Dozois, Tillia,	1.07
Cofran, Phebe,	3.85	Drength, Catharine,	8.56
Cofran, Robert, heirs of,	32.31	Drew, Calvin E.,	8.56
Cogswell, Esther S.,	5.88	Drew, Chase F.,	26.71
Colby, Alonzo,	19.79	Drew, Fred,	1.07
Colby, George B.,	27.33	Drew, John A.,	1.07
Colby, John H.,	1.82	Drew, John F.,	7.22
Coleman, Jeremiah,	1.07	Drew, Mary A.,	4.28
Coleman, Timothy,	1.07	Drew, Ransom S.,	15.88
Collier, George G.,	1.07	Drew, Timothy,	20.30
Comings, Joseph,	1.07	Drew, William F.,	1.07
Comings, Lewis,	1.07	Duby, Lewis,	1.07
Concord R. R. Co.,	37.99	Duckworth, Leonard,	10.70
Connors, Edward O.,	1.07	Dudevoier, Edward N.,	1.07
Connors, John,	1.07	Dudley, Nancy, heirs of,	17.12
Cononoyer, Joseph,	1.07	Dugdale, James,	1.07
Conroy, Joseph,	1.07	Dunbar, Lewis,	1.07
Conway, Thomas C.,	1.07	Duperon, Antoin,	1.07
Cotee, John,	1.07	Duperon, Peter,	1.07
Countois, George,	1.07	Durgin, George N.,	1.07
Cox, Edward,	1.07	Duval, Joseph,	1.07
Cram, Ruel L.,	18.90	Eastman, Otis S.,	11.77
Crane, Solomon J.,	1.07	Eaton, George W.,	9.63
Crowley, Catherine,	2.53	Edes, John,	1.50
Cullen, James,	1.07	Edmunds, Jonathan,	1.07
Cullen, Sylvester,	1.07	Ela, George H.,	1.07
Culver, Benjamin L.,	11.77	Ela, William H.,	1.07
Curry, Jeremiah E.,	1.39	Elkins, Freeman F.,	1.07
Curtis, Timothy C.,	1.07	Elliott, Betsey F.,	12.84
Cushing, John B.,	4.28	Elliott, Edmund,	41.47
Cyr, John N.,	1.07	Elliott, Edwin D.,	2.14
Dam, Alva M.,	8.03	Emery, Ann,	9.63
Daniels, Joseph,	1.07	Emery, Mary B., }	
Davis, Frank P.,	1.07	Emery, Charles,	1.07
Davis, James M.,	2.14	Emery, Joseph, }	166.17
Davis, Retyre M.,	10.87	Emery, Natt B., }	
Dearborn, John,	16.56	Emery, Natt B.,	16.05
Dearborn, Lettice C.,	11.56	Emery, Thomas,	41.28
Demarass, Joseph,	1.07	Enos, Frank S.,	5.89
Demars, Henry,	1.07	Evans, Fred G.,	1.07
Demars, John,	1.07	Fagan, Patrick,	1.07
Demas, Autoine,	1.07	Farrier, Mitchel,	1.07
Demick, Asa,	1.28	Farnsworth, John,	1.07
Derrosier, George,	1.07	Farnum, Dewitt C.,	1.07
Dewche, Octavo,	1.07	Farrington, David A.,	21.18
Dewhurst, William,	1.07	Farrington, Edward T.,	3.74
Dickey, David,	1.07	Fellows, James G.,	21.93
Dickey, Moses,	1.07	Fellows, Sarah C.,	64.20
Dimond, Morris,	1.07	Finley, Michael,	1.07
Dixon, Samuel,	1.07	Finney, Frank,	1.07
Dodge, David D.,	24.55	Fife, Hannah,	8.56



Fife, Isaac,	\$1.36	Genonant, Clement,	\$1.07
Fife, James B.,	1.07	Genonant, Thomas,	1.07
Fife, Lucina,	11.18	Geoffrain, Theophilus,	1.07
Fife, Noah,	1.34	George, Ira L.,	1.07
Fife, Reuben S.,	21.68	George, Rufus K.,	1.07
Fife, William W.,	4.02	Gibbons, John,	1.07
First Cong. Society,	5.35	Gilbert, Alonzo,	1.07
Flanders, Samuel B.,	1.07	Gilbert, John F.,	1.07
Flanders, Stephen H.,	2.78	Gilbert, Leander,	1.07
Flemming, James W.,	1.07	Gilbert, Richard K.,	18.16
Fookes, Thomas G.,	1.07	Gilbert, Victor,	22.26
Ford, Horace,	34.80	Gile, Brainard,	28.50
Ford, Stephen S.,	16.93	Glazier, James,	1.07
Forrest, George S.,	19.60	Glidden, Arthur W.,	1.07
Foss, Warren D.,	47.96	Glidden, Charles W.,	1.07
Fountain, Ernest,	2.67	Glidden, Frank P.,	1.37
Fountain, Frank,	1.07	Glidden, Smith,	38.01
Fountain, Joseph,	1.07	Glines, Fred S.,	1.07
Fountain, Xavier,	1.07	Goddard, Mrs. Aurilia,	18.91
Fowle, Joseph C.,	8.84	Goodhue, Daniel,	29.42
Fowle, Joseph C.,	1.07	Goodness, John,	1.07
Fowler, Adin G.,	2.35	Goodness, William,	1.07
Fowler, Albert P.,	8.60	Gordon, Eugene Q.,	1.07
Fowler, Charles B.,	32.61	Gould, Jennie,	8.67
Fowler, David,	8.56	Gould, William A.,	1.07
Fowler, Henry T.,	2.67	Goward, Charles M.,	1.07
Fowler, John,	2.16	Grayham, William,	1.07
Fowler, Lavinia,	44.04	Green, Charles,	1.07
Fowler, Mehitable,	16.90	Green, Frank,	1.07
Fowler, Trueworthy L.,	97.59	Green, Mitchell,	1.07
Ex. <sup>1</sup> Celina M. Kimball,	2.14	Green, Patrick C.,	1.07
Ex. <sup>1</sup> John M. Kimball,	28.89	Green, Thomas,	1.07
Ex. <sup>1</sup> Hannah Fowler,	6.42	Greenwood, John,	1.07
G'n <sup>2</sup> Thomas N. Fife,	10.38	Greenwood, Oliver,	1.07
G'n <sup>2</sup> Metta Gault,	27.82	Greenwood, Victor,	1.07
G'n <sup>2</sup> Susie Gault,	27.82	Gugnon, Philip,	1.07
Fowler, Mrs. Trueworthy L.,	6.42	Hadley, Charles B.,	1.07
Fowler, William, heirs of,	14.44	Hadley, Henry M.,	1.07
Fowler, William H.,	17.46	Haggett, Benjamin B.,	32.08
Fowler, Winthrop,	110.14	Haines, Jeremiah P.,	4.28
French, Arthur C.,	1.07	Haley, James,	1.07
French, Chauncey C.,	29.08	Haley, Michael,	35.74
French, Chauncey C.,	3.21	Haley, Robert,	1.07
French, Irvin,	1.07	Hall, William H.,	4.28
French, Nathaniel R.,	12.37	Hammond, Daniel A.,	1.07
French, Sylvander,	20.39	Hammond, David G.,	1.07
French, Thomas,	19.58	Hammond, William J.,	1.07
French, Thomas J.,	11.94	Hardy, Joseph,	1.07
Frost, Frank R.,	1.07	Hargraves, Thomas,	1.07
Fuller, Edward N.,	1.07	Hartford, Nicholas,	1.65
Fuller, William,	1.07	Hartwell, Henry M.,	11.23
Fullington, Frank J.,	1.07	Hartwell, Henry M.,	38.52
Gage, Enoch F.,	1.07	Hartwell, Henry M.,	4.28
Gardon, Freeman L.,	1.07	Haseltine, William,	16.05
Gardon, Lunn D.,	1.07	Hayes, John M.,	1.07
Garvin, William,	14.47	Hayward, Charles P.,	17.27
Gault, Jesse,	3.21	Hayward, Charles P., Jr.,	37.75
Gault, Dr. Timothy,	43.87	Hayward, Mrs. Charles P.,	1.07

<sup>1</sup> Executor of estate of.<sup>2</sup> Guardian of.

Head, Harrison,	\$3.76	Jayall, Antoine,	\$1.07
Heath, Frank E.,	1.07	Jayall, Lewis,	1.07
Heath, John,	19.69	Jefferson, Charles G.,	1.07
Henault, Lewis,	1.07	Jenness, Benjamin,	19.26
Henry, John,	1.07	Jenness, Frank B.,	1.07
Herrin, Elery O.,	3.21	Jenness, Jacob,	23.00
Hickey, James,	1.07	Jenness, Mrs. Matilda P.,	91.40
Hildreth, Charles F.,	42.80	Jenness, Windsor A.,	1.07
Hildreth, Clifton B.,	13.91	Jodoin, Napoleon,	1.07
Hill, Frank,	1.07	Johnson, Augustus B.,	1.07
Hill, John,	1.07	Johnson, Augustus B., }	88.06
Hill, Patrick,	1.07	Johnson, John P., }	
Hirsch, William E.,	1.07	Johnson, John P.,	1.07
Hobbs, Ellen R.,	41.94	Johnson & Truesdell,	21.40
Hobbs, Isaac W.,	1.07	Jones, Daniel S.,	90.31
Hodkiss, Levi,	1.07	Joynt, Richard,	1.07
Hoffman, Charles E.,	1.07	Judd, James,	1.07
Hoffman, James W.,	1.07	Jutras, Eugene,	1.07
Hogan, John,	11.77	Jutras, George,	1.07
Hogan, Patrick,	1.39	Kimball, Edward P.,	8.56
Hogan, Peter,	1.07	Kimball, James A.,	1.07
Holitt, Joseph O.,	1.07	Kimball, John E.,	95.96
Holt, Mrs. Abbie,	3.21	G'n <sup>l</sup> Hall Wilkins,	115.56
Holt, Albert,	34.24	Kimball, John J.,	40.77
Holt, Mrs. Betsey,	2.14	Kimball, John R.,	2.14
Holt, Charles E.,	1.07	Kimball, Jonathan, heirs of,	2.89
Holt, David L.,	24.97	Kimball, Mrs. Jonathan,	3.21
Holt, Frank A.,	1.07	Knox, Charles W.,	
Holt, Jesse,	21.36	Knox, Crosby,	41.88
Holt, Thomas R.,	32.08	Knox, Elizabeth,	25.67
Hondon, Peter,	1.07	Knox, M. Henry,	1.07
Hook, James,	.75	Knox, M. Henry & Co.,	10.70
Hook, Stephen,	19.26	Knox, Sarah P.,	37.96
Hook, Stephen,	3.50	Knox, Scott C.,	1.07
Hook, Thomas,	10.01	Knox, Solomon,	35.09
Hope, Joseph,	1.07	Knox, William,	95.40
Hopkins, Isaac,	14.98	Labelle, Lewis,	1.07
Hopwood, James A.,	1.07	Labontee, Francis C.,	24.72
Hosiner, Joseph L.,	17.12	Labontee, John,	1.07
Howe, Charles,	1.07	Labontee, Lewis,	1.07
Hoyt, Eben,	.64	Labrador, Joseph,	1.07
Hoyt, Dr. John,	1.07	Lacasse, Charles J.,	1.07
Hoyt, Ruthvine S.,	11.77	Laclare, Joseph,	1.07
Huggins, David O.,	1.07	Ladd, George E.,	1.07
Huggins, Frank S.,	11.13	Laducer, Lewis,	1.07
Huggins, Matthew, Jr.,	22.47	Laducer, Napoleon,	1.07
Hughs, Frank,	1.07	Lafayette, Edward,	1.07
Hughs, John,	1.07	Lafayette, Joseph,	1.15
Hughs, John, 2d,	1.07	Lafayette, Lawrence,	1.07
Hughs, Thomas,	1.07	Lafayette, Mitchell,	1.07
Hurburt, Daniel,	1.07	Laffame, Peter,	1.07
Hurd, Alva,	1.28	Lafit, Joseph,	1.07
Hurd, John,	1.07	Lake, Moses R.,	42.01
Hurd, Ozem,	3.61	Lakeman, Isaac N.,	15.47
Hutchins, Charles H.,	8.56	Lakeman, Nathaniel,	22.15
Hutchins, Edgar C.,	1.07	Lamere, Thomas W.,	1.07
Hyatt, Lewis A.,	6.38	Lamprey, Isaac,	1.07
Jacobs, Timothy S.,	22.47	Lancey, Hiram,	1.07

\* Guardian of.

Lancey, Moses W.,	\$43.48	Maynard, Joseph,	\$1.07
Langeven, Edmiell,	dog	McConnell, George,	1.07
Langmaid, Albert,	77.38	McConnell, George W.,	4.45
Langmaid, James F.,	1.07	McConnell, John K.,	58.40
Langmaid, John P.,	143.81	McConnell, Thomas,	1.07
Laplant, William,	1.07	McGuire, James,	1.07
Larabee, George H.,	43.40	McGuire, John,	12.84
Laroon, John,	1.07	McGuire, John S.,	1.07
Laughlin, John,	1.71	McIvor, Hector,	1.07
Lavally, Anthony,	1.07	McLane, Robert,	1.07
Lear, Harriet M.,	4.28	McLaughlin, John,	1.07
Lear, Thomas M.,	1.45	Meally, Miss Lou,	5.35
Legendre, Charles N.,	1.07	Merriam, Edward,	1.07
Legendre, Edward H.,	1.07	Merrill, Charles O.,	1.07
Lemire, Adolphus,	1.07	Merrill, Daniel T.,	40.52
Lemlin, John,	1.07	Merrill, John T.,	1.07
Lemon, Joseph,	1.07	Meth. Epis. Society,	5.36
Lemon, Nelson,	1.07	Mettler, Peter,	1.07
Lemutte, Joseph,	22.25	Michaud, Lewis,	1.07
Letendre, Peter,	1.07	Millard, Charles S.,	1.07
Lewis, John H.,	1.07	Millard, Fred M.,	9.31
Lewis, Mary J.,	7.70	Millard, William A.,	1.07
Libbey, Reuben,	1.60	Miller, Johnson & Cyr,	45.47
Liberty, Abraham,	1.07	Mills, Dennis,	1.07
Lindsey, Sarah E.,	7.70	Mills, John, Jr.,	1.80
Lindsey, Thomas,	1.07	Miville, Charles S.,	1.07
Linehan, Patrick,	1.07	Mongeau, Christopher,	1.28
Little, Clarence P.,	1.07	Moody, Alphonzo,	1.07
Little, George P.,	110.10	Moore, Daniel McC.,	1.07
Livingston, Harrison H.,	1.07	Moore, George H.,	2.14
Locke, Edward P.,	34.90	Moore, Henry M.,	25.76
Locke, George O.,	53.58	Moore, McConnell, heirs of,	82.07
Lougee, Edward,	1.07	Moore, Samuel E.,	122.92
Lovejoy, Charles E.,	2.67	Morgan, George P.,	37.64
Lovejoy, Hurbert,	1.60	Morgan, Ira N.,	1.07
Lovely, Joseph,	1.07	Morgan, John H.,	21.93
Lowe, Daniel,	1.07	Morgan, Nathaniel,	40.93
Lowe, William,	1.07	Morrison, Henry C.,	41.28
Lull, Henry,	6.40	Morrison, Mary W.,	3.21
Lynch, James,	1.28	Morse, Charles P.,	21.93
Lynch, Timothy,	4.92	Morse, George,	1.07
Lyon, John E.,	53.50	Morse, Mary F.,	26.75
Mack, George W.,	1.07	Morse, William L.,	1.07
Mahair, Adolphus,	1.07	Morse, William L. & Co.,	9.09
Mahair, Charles J.,	1.07	Moses, Daniel F.,	1.07
Mann, Daniel W.,	30.77	Moulton, Charles O.,	1.07
Mann, Hall B.,	20.18	Moulton, Reuben C.,	1.82
Mann, John R.,	1.07	Mulligan, Barnard,	1.07
Marden, Abraham,	1.07	Mulligan, Edward,	1.07
Marden, Alonzo,	1.07	Nadeau, Calixt,	1.07
Marden, John,	17.44	Nickerson, James F.,	1.07
Marden, Rolfe,	1.88	Nixon, George N.,	4.49
Mead, Bertie,		Noland, John,	1.07
Marin, Ledger,	1.07	Norris, George S.,	7.28
Marsh, Louisa,	15.41	Norton, John,	1.07
Martin, John,	1.07	Now, Mary,	8.56
Martin, Samuel,	39.05	Now, Nelson,	1.07
Martin, Warren,	3.84	Noyes, Charles H.,	9.68
Martin, Warren,	2.93	Noyes, Elizabeth C.,	
Mathon, Morris,	1.43	Noyes, Jacob,	73.08

Oatley, Nathan D.,	\$1.07	Regan, John,	\$1.07
Ober, Everett Q.,	1.07	Reynolds, Timothy,	1.07
Oblair, Charles,	1.07	Richards, Adolphus,	1.07
Ordway, Samuel J.,	23.75	Richards, Joseph,	1.07
Osgood, Addison N.,	92.02	Richardson, David B.,	24.09
Osgood, Addison N.,	2.67	Richardson, David C.,	1.07
Osgood, Alonzo,	2.29	Richardson, David D.,	1.07
Osgood, A. L.,	2.67	Richardson, George,	1.07
Osgood, James H.,	1.07	Richardson, George H.,	8.03
Osgood, John H., heirs of,	57.78	Richardson, Henry L.,	23.07
Osgood, William A.,	1.07	Richardson, James H.,	24.40
Osgood & Sargent,	19.26	Richardson, John J.,	5.67
Paige, Edward F.,	2.03	Richardson, Jonathan B.,	1.07
Paine, Charles H.,	1.07	Richardson, Mark,	8.37
Paine, John B.,	25.25	Richardson, Martha J.,	9.89
Paine, John B.,	10.70	Richardson, Moses,	38.05
Paine, Rufus H.,	43.87	Richardson, Oliver,	8.03
Palmer, George S.,	1.07	Richardson, Parker,	61.93
Palmer, Madison A.,	1.07	Rivers, Nelson,	1.07
Palmer, William H.,	1.07	Rivers, William,	12.84
Palmer, William S. & Co.,	8.56	Roach, John J.,	1.07
Parker, Charles W.,	1.07	Robey, Lewis,	1.46
Parker, Mrs. Rebecca,	9.63	Robey, Luther A.,	4.28
Parker, Samuel T., heirs of,	4.60	Robider, Henry,	1.07
Payson, Henry E.,	1.07	Robinson, Alfred W.,	2.35
Payson, Jonathan,	8.00	Robinson, Augustus T.,	22.47
Pembroke Mills,	1,206.96	Robinson, Elihu B.,	8.62
Peppin, Joseph,	1.07	Robinson, Frank P.,	16.76
Perkins, John L.,	1.07	Robinson, Horace,	14.98
Perrier, Joseph,	1.07	Robinson, John K.,	58.10
Perry, Silas C.,	1.07	Robinson, John K., }	11.77
Pettengill, Irua M.,	4.60	James Dodge, }	
Parker, Joseph T.,	1.07	Robinson, Mary A.,	9.64
Paro, Abraham,	1.07	Robinson, Samuel D.,	22.68
Paro, James,	1.07	Robinson, William L.,	12.35
Paron, John,	1.07	Ross, Albion,	2.08
Parrant, Peter,	1.07	Ruggles, Charles H.,	1.07
Pickering, Lucien,	19.51	Russ, Isaac G.,	65.53
Pierre, Israel,	1.07	Russ, Isaac G., }	3.21
Pinco, Joseph,	1.07	James Dodge, }	
Pinco, Zoe,	1.07	Russ, Isaac G., }	11.77
Pingree, Nathan,	1.50	James Dodge, }	
Piper, Maria H.,	13.90	Russ, Isaac G., }	25.68
Piper, James W.,	1.07	John H. Sullivan, }	
Piper, William H.,	32.21	Russ, Isaac G., }	32.10
Phelps, Susan,	4.81	John H. Sullivan,	
Philips, Butler H.,	57.54	Samuel B. Cofran, }	
Potter, Mrs. Calista,	17.12	Russ, Isaac G., }	8.56
Potter, Fred E.,	27.82	John H. Sullivan,	
Potter, Grace A.,	10.70	Russ, Isaac G., }	7.49
Potter, Mary, heirs of,	3.74	John H. Sullivan,	
Prault, Charles,	1.07	Russ, Isaac G., }	3.74
Prentiss, John M.,	4.86	John H. Sullivan,	
Prescott, Ira,	18.68	Russ, Isaac G., }	3.21
Prescott, John M., heirs of,	15.83	John H. Sullivan,	
Putnam, Orrin,	1.07	Russ, Isaac G., }	2.67
Rafferty, Thomas,	1.07	John H. Sullivan,	
Rainville, Peter S.,	1.07	Salois, Moses,	1.07
Rainny, Thomas,	1.82	Salter, Harrison W.,	2.14
Reed, Frank P.,	22.32	Salter, Jeremy W.,	38.24

Sampson, Cassander C.,	\$1.07	Taffe, Laurence,	\$1.07
Sanborn, Mrs. Alvira,	3.21	Tate, Henry W.,	1.07
Sanborn, John W.,	1.07	Tebo, Frank,	1.07
Sanborn, Moses,	1.07	Thompson, Alfred D.,	1.07
Sargent, Philip,	54.57	Thompson, Charles B.,	1.07
Sargent, Solomon Y.,	1.07	Thompson, George P.,	6.42
Saunders, Oliver E.,	23.93	Thompson, Mary W.,	16.06
Sawyer, Daniel J.,	1.07	Thompson, Samuel,	3.86
Sawyer, Jacob,	25.57	Thompson, William H.,	17.12
Sawyer, John M.,	1.07	Thorn, William B.,	29.96
Sawyer, Martin R.,	1.07	Toben, Michael J.,	1.07
Scribner, Elbridge G.,	1.07	Towle, Hiram,	1.07
Scribner, Elbridge L.,	1.07	Truesdell, Edmund E.,	20.33
Seavey, Charles H.,	1.07	Tucker, Henry M.,	1.07
Severance, John,	6.85	Valgean, Duffy,	1.07
Sewell, William,	1.07	Valley, Joseph,	1.07
Sharon, Joseph,	1.07	Valley, Joseph,	1.07
Sharon, Justin,	1.07	Villers, Edward,	5.88
Sharp, Morris,	1.07	Vose, George W.,	12.52
Shortsleeve, Alphonzo,	1.07	Wade, Albert,	1.97
Shortsleeve, George,	1.07	Wainwright, William,	17.12
Shortsleeve, John,	1.07	Walker, Isaac,	10.16
Shortsleeve, Joseph,	1.07	Wall, Isaac,	1.07
Simpson, George N.,	31.03	Warren, Hugh M.,	23.20
Simpson, Henry T.,	109.01	Warren, Hugh T.,	36.29
Simpson, John,	6.59	Warren, Joseph,	4.10
Simpson, Mary J.,	6.08	Webster Manuf. Co.,	1,936.45
Simpson, Walter C.,	14.12	Webster, Orris,	3.21
Simpson, William,	2.14	Weeks, Simon A. H.,	21.93
Sleeper, Frank W.,	1.07	Welch, Rufus M.,	2.25
Sleeper, Lafayette,	1.07	Welch, James,	17.44
Smith, Earl S.,	35.52	Welch, John,	10.06
Smith, Frank L.,	1.07	Welch, John,	21.40
Smith, Jeremiah,	8.56	Welch, William,	
Smith, Owen,	2.14	Welch, Michael,	1.07
Snell, Darius,	3.02	Welch, Morris,	1.07
Spaulding, Leonard G.,	8.56	Welch, William,	1.07
Spaulding, Miles L.,	38.52	White, Peter,	1.07
Stanley, Edwin R.,	2.67	Whitehouse, Betsey, estate of,	53.50
Stearns, James L.,	1.07	Whitehouse, Frank S.,	1.07
Stevens, Frank W.,	1.07	Whitehouse, Solomon,	109.10
Stevens, Orelia J.,	8.56	Whittemore, Aaron,	42.05
Stevens, Sophronia,	10.70	G'n'l Nora G. Hartford,	3.21
Stewart, William H.,	24.61	Whittemore, Charles B.,	5.03
Stone, George W.,	28.21	Whittemore, Fred B.,	1.43
Stone, Horace,	1.07	Whitehead,	1.07
Stone, Octave,	1.07	Wiggin, David,	1.07
St. John, Cisco,	1.07	Wiggin, Silas S.,	9.74
St. John, Frank,	1.07	Wilkins, Joseph,	68.48
St. John, Joseph,	1.07	Wilkinson, Henry,	1.07
Straw, William H.,	1.07	Williams, Charles,	24.61
Sullivan Brothers,	29.17	Williams, Charles,	74.90
Sullivan, John,	1.07	Joseph L. Hosmer,	
Sullivan, John H.,	37.45	Wiley, Albert C.,	19.26
Sullivan, Sylvester,	51.25	Wiley, Albert S.,	1.07
Sweeney, John W.,	1.07	Wiley, Isaac,	14.98
Sweetzer, Daniel L.,	3.21	Wiley, Isaac, Jr.,	1.07
Sylvester, Albert,	1.50	Williston, Heber,	1.07

<sup>1</sup> Guardian of.

Williston, Henry,	\$8.02	Edmondson, Ann M.,	\$1.93
Wilson, Charles E.,	16.07	Ellis, Joseph, heirs of,	1.60
Wilson, Eleazer M.,	54.25	Ellis, Joseph, heirs of,	1.39
Wilson, Mrs. Frances O.,	3.21	Emery, Hall B.,	49.22
Wilson, John C.,	1.07	Fowler, Benjamin, }	10.70
Wilson, Moody K.,	48.94	Robert Brown, }	
Wood, Charles E.,	1.07	Fowler, William, }	
Wood, Frank,	1.07	Fowler, Charles M.,	1.60
Wood, Nehemiah,	16.05	Fowler, David, }	
Wood, Nelson,	1.07	Thomas Stewart, }	
Woodward, Galford A.,	6.74	Haines, Malachi, heirs of,	1.07
Worth, Richard T.,	1.60	Hall, Mrs. Sarah E.,	10.70
Yeaton, Albert H.,	51.05	Hartwell, James M., heirs of,	9.63
Yeaton, Edson L.,	1.07	Hook, Hiram,	.76
Zanes, Abby,	6.95	Hutchinson, Hiram,	25.15
Zanes, Charles H.,	1.07	Jeness, Samuel, & wife,	2.56
Zanes, James,	13.37	Kempton, Ira P.,	1.93
Zanes, Noah M.,	1.07	Little, Henry C.,	5.88
<i>Non-resident.</i>		Lund, Joseph S.,	2.57
Alexander, Enoch,	\$15.41	Lyons, Patrick W.,	1.60
Ambrose, Thomas A.,	9.63	Merrill, Calvin,	3.21
Ames, Asa, heirs of,	9.63	Morrill, Elisha, }	3.74
Amoskeag Manuf. Co.,	32.10	Morrill, Thiopolia, }	
Badger, Stephen C., heirs of,	2.67	Norton, Charles H.,	10.75
Boardman, Benjamin B.,	1.60	Richardson, Daniel K.,	2.14
Brown, Moses,	1.60	Richardson, Nathaniel,	11.77
Burnham, Frank W.,	1.07	Staniels, Charles H.,	5.35
Carter, William B.,	8.56	Stanyan, Hiram,	7.49
Clough, Charles C.,	1.07	Stanyan, Samuel,	7.49
Crowley, Lydia L.,	2.67	Stewart, Thomas, }	1.07
Dana, Sylvester, }	6.42	David Fowler, }	
Edson Hill, }		Thompson, Charles, }	4.28
S. Seavey, }		J. E. Pickney, }	
Davis, Abbie, }	2.14	Thompson, C. E., }	4.28
Davis, Benjamin G., }		Thompson, James, }	
Davis, Benjamin G.,	5.35	Thompson, James,	17.12
Davis, Benjamin G.,	4.07	Webster, Daniel S.,	.53
Davis, Benjamin G.,	2.14	White, David G., heirs of,	3.21
Doyen, Edward N.,	.81	White, Nathaniel,	7.49
Dudley, Nancy, heirs of,	4.28	White, Nathaniel,	3.74
		White, Nathaniel,	3.21

1881. The annual town-meeting occurred March 8, when it was voted to raise by taxation \$2,500 for town charges and repair of the highways, the selectmen apportioning to the several districts such sums as may seem necessary; also that all of the literary fund, and \$200 of the savings-bank tax, be distributed equally to the several school districts having less than \$200, giving Union district as usual, its share.

Five hundred dollars were voted to improve Pembroke Street and sidewalks from Moody K. Wilson's to the brook near Joseph C. Fowle's; also \$500 to lower the grade of Broadway St. in front of John H. Morgan's dwelling.

1882. At the annual meeting, March 14, the town voted to raise \$3,500 for current expenses and repair of highways; and appropriated the literary fund, and \$200 of the savings-bank tax for the benefit of

school districts having less than \$200 ; and \$300 additional were voted for highway repairs in districts Nos. 12 and 16 ; \$50 to dig a well and put in a pump in the town-hall yard ; and \$50 to the Geo. W. Gordon Post, for the suitable observance of Decoration Day.

Five hundred dollars were also appropriated for the repair of Glass street from Dr. G. H. Larabee's to the grist-mill ; and \$100 to grade the hill near Chase F. Drew's.

The attention of some having been called to the importance of a town history, an article was inserted in the warrant to bring the matter before the town, and see what action would be taken. It resulted in the passage of the following vote :

Voted that the early history of the town be prepared and published, that a committee of three be appointed by the selectmen to collect facts relating to such early history, and ascertain the expense of publishing said history when prepared, the number of volumes to be published, and fix upon the price of each volume when sold, and the manner of selling the same, and that the selectmen be authorized to contract with some person, or persons, to prepare and publish such early history as approved by said committee, and that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose, and that the proceeds of such sale be paid into the town treasury.

In accordance with this vote, Hon. Aaron Whittemore, Trueworthy L. Fowler, and Dr. John R. Kimball, were appointed such committee.

Balloting for congressman and state and county officers occurred November 7.

1883. At the annual meeting, March 13, \$1,000 were voted for town expenses, and repair of the highways ; and \$300 additional for the highways in districts Nos. 5, 7, and 13, one third in each.

The purchase of a piece of land for a cemetery in the vicinity of Suncook was left with the selectmen.

The town voted to accept \$100 left by the will of Mrs. E. W. Upham, for the perpetual care of her "beloved father's lot in the cemetery in said town."

The selectmen were instructed to purchase street lamps, not exceeding fifteen for Suncook village, and "hire a suitable person" to light and care for the same.

1884. At the annual meeting, March 11, the town voted to raise \$1,000 for current expenses ; \$300 to grade Buckstreet hill between land of A. B. Foss and of the late David Austin, and \$300 for grading hill between the house of Warren D. Foss and Windsor Jenness ; and appropriated \$50 to the Geo. W. Gordon Post for the observance of Memorial Day.

Voted to purchase a road machine at a price not exceeding \$250 ; also land for a burying ground.

The selectmen were instructed to provide for the accommodation of

the public as many suitable places for "good drinking water for man and beast," as they may think necessary, within the limits of the town.

At the presidential election, November 4, after votes were brought in for national and state officers, "the sense of the qualified voters" as to the expediency of calling a convention for revising the constitution was taken, resulting in a vote, 4 to 1, in favor.

1885. At the annual meeting, March 10, the town voted \$1,000 for defraying town charges; and appropriated \$300 of the literary fund, dog, railroad, and savings-bank tax for the benefit of schools having less than \$200 of school money; and \$50 to the G. A. R. Post for Memorial Day.

The selectmen were instructed to employ some suitable man to wind, regulate, and keep in order the town clock.

1886. At the annual town-meeting, March 9, \$1,500 were voted for current expenses; the amount required by law for schools; and \$50 for the Geo. W. Gordon Post towards the proper observance of Memorial Day.

On the article, "Is it expedient that a convention be called to revise the constitution?" the town voted yea by twenty majority.

The town voted to accept the report of the committee on town history, and instructed the selectmen and committee to make the best settlement possible with the historian McClintock, and in such manner as they, in their discretion, think proper.

The meeting for the election of members of congress, state, and county officers, occurred November 2.

1887. At the annual meeting, March 8, it was voted to raise \$1,500 for town charges, and repair of highways; and \$300 for a sewer in Suncook village, beginning on the corner of Main and Broadway streets near the Baptist church, running southerly, and connecting with the one on Front street, near the counting-room of the Pembroke mills; also a sum not exceeding \$600, for supplying scholars in the common schools with suitable text-books free of charge, and "establish suitable regulations in respect thereto, agreeable to the laws of 1883."

The selectmen were instructed to raise and appropriate \$500 for the purchase of "a chemical fire-engine, or such other apparatus as they may think best, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, and form an organization of six or more men, at their discretion, in Suncook village, to care for and operate the same in case of fire;" also to purchase hose to connect with the hydrants in Suncook village, making such changes in hydrants and pipes as may be necessary; also rubber coats for the firemen, and pay them for their services in times of fire, and raise and appropriate \$500, or any part of the same, for that purpose.

The following resolution, was passed: "Resolved, That the town ac-



cepts the \$500 offered by Miss Sarah P. Knox, 'in accordance with the wishes of the late Elizabeth A. Knox, deceased,' the income to be used to keep the William Knox burial lot and monument within, in the Buckstreet cemetery in suitable repair and condition, and any excess thereof, for the improvement of said cemetery."

1888. The annual meeting was held March 13, when the town voted to raise and appropriate such sum of money as might be necessary for the support of schools; \$2,500 for highways and bridges, and to defray town charges; and \$1,000 to pay outstanding liabilities.

It also voted to instruct the selectmen "to raise and appropriate \$700 to purchase or build a suitable place to keep the Chemical Fire Engine, and other fire apparatus belonging to the town;" also a sum sufficient "to purchase fifty feet of rubber hose for the Chemical Engine; also five hundred feet of hose, or any part of same, to connect with the hydrants in Suncook Village."

The selectmen were also instructed to hire \$1,000 "to be expended in erecting a suitable monument in memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, Said monument to be erected and located in the lot in front of the town hall," and to do it within twelve months.

On petition of Martin H. Cochran, Trueworthy L. Fowler, John R. Kimball, B. H. Phillips, C. B. Whittemore, A. Whittemore, George H. Larabee, R. M. Weeks, Eleazer Baker, Eleazer F. Baker, Chas. P. Morse, F. W. Morse, F. G. Evans, R. M. Davis, A. N. Osgood, Alonzo Osgood, Noah M. Cofran, a special meeting was held September 18, and after hearing the report of the committee on the town history, it was voted to instruct the committee to go on and see what can be done for its completion, and report at some future meeting. Two new members, George W. Fowler and Martin H. Cochran, were added to this committee of three, and they were instructed to proceed with the original authority given by the town.

After voting, November 6, for presidential electors, two representatives, and two delegates to the Constitutional Convention, an article relating to the town history was dismissed.

1889. The annual meeting was held March 12, and \$3,000 were voted for repairing highways and defraying current expenses; and \$25 for the proper observance of Memorial Day; also \$600 towards completing the sewer on Front and Main streets in Suncook village.

It was also voted that the committee on town history be instructed to proceed without delay to the performance of their duties; and the selectmen, in the name and behalf of the town, to contract with some person, or persons, who shall be recommended by the committee, to collect facts, prepare for the press, print and bind a history of the town of Pembroke, and to hire when needed, in addition to the money al-

ready appropriated for the same purpose, such sum on the credit of the town, giving the note of the town therefor, as shall be necessary to meet the expenses of preparing, issuing, and selling said history. All moneys received from the sale of said history shall be paid to the town treasurer to be applied towards liquidating the debts thus contracted.

The selectmen were instructed to place lamps on Pembroke Street as follows: One post and lamp near the residence of M. K. Wilson, one near Pembroke Academy, one near the post-office, one near the blacksmith shop of J. C. Fowle, and one at the corner of the meeting-house road, and to appoint some suitable person to care for them.

The town by a large vote approved of the several amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention.

On petition of twenty-nine legal voters, a special meeting was held August 31, when the committee on the town history handed in the following letter of resignation:

We, the undersigned, members of the Town History Committee of Pembroke, N. H., duly appointed by the selectmen of said town, do hereby tender our resignation at the request of a voter and tax-payer of said town.

A. Whittemore,  
George W. Fowler,

J. R. Kimball,  
Martin H. Cochran,

Trueworthy L. Fowler.

Their resignation was accepted, and the town voted to revoke and annul all votes heretofore passed in relation to the town history.

1890. At the annual meeting, March 11, \$2,500 were voted for the support of highways and bridges, and to defray all other town charges. The salary of the justice of the police court was fixed at \$100 per annum.

The selectmen were instructed to sell for \$50, or less, the paper and material bought for the town history, and turn over the manuscript for the same to the following committee: T. L. Fowler, M. H. Cochran, A. N. Osgood, Winthrop Fowler, I. G. Russ, Geo. P. Little, J. H. Dearborn, B. H. Phillips, C. P. Morse, Geo. P. Morgan, Eugene Lane, J. R. Kimball.

Ten lamp posts and lamps were voted for Pembroke Street between "the carriage shed of G. P. Morgan on Broadway, and as far north as the buildings of Isaac W. Hobbs;" and an equal number for Buckstreet to be left discretionary with the selectmen.

The selectmen were authorized to allow a caterer to occupy the lower town hall on election days.

The selectmen were instructed to extend the sewer on Front street to Main street, and raise and appropriate \$500 for the same.

The biennial meeting for the election of state and county officers occurred November 4.

1891. At the annual meeting, March 10, the town voted to raise

\$2,000 to defray town charges; and to appropriate \$20 for the observance of Memorial Day.

Also voted to extend the water pipes for hydrants in Suncook village from Main street to Church street, and from Main street up Broadway, and raise and appropriate money for the same, and "to exempt from taxation for ten years an establishment proposed to be erected and put in operation by F. E. Blodgett and others, and the capital used in operating the same for the manufacturing of shirts."

1892. At the annual meeting, March 8, it was voted to raise \$1,500 to defray town charges; and appropriate \$500 for extending or laying out new sewers in Suncook village; also \$25 for Decoration Day.

At the election for presidential electors, state and county officers, November 8, 505 votes were polled.

1893. At the annual meeting, March 14, the town voted to raise one dollar for current expenses; to appropriate \$1,500 for the completion and extension of sewers in Suncook village; \$300 for the purchase of fire apparatus; and \$25 for Decoration Day.

The selectmen were instructed to extend the hydrant pipe on Glass street to a point near the blacksmith shop now occupied by Tillis Dozois, and appropriate \$500 for the same.

The town voted to pass over the article relating to the repair of the police court room, at an estimated expenditure of \$200.

The pay of every worker on the highways was made the same throughout the town, and when furnishing his own tools, he was to be allowed compensation for the same.

The electric current for lighting the stores of Suncook village was first turned on, December 22, furnished by the Garvin's Falls Power Company.

1894. At the annual meeting, March 8, after voting to raise the sum of one dollar to defray current charges, \$25 were appropriated for Decoration Day; \$300 for building sewers; \$600 for lighting the streets with electricity; and \$100 to put in a public watering trough at some suitable place on the North Pembroke road, so called.

The selectmen were authorized to contract with such person or corporation as they may consider advisable, for a term of years not exceeding five, for supplying hydrants with water to be used in the extinguishment of fires, provided that said contract can, in the judgment of the selectmen, be made at a reasonable price, and that said person or corporation shall introduce water to Suncook village in sufficient quantities, and from a reservoir of sufficient elevation to insure a working hydrant pressure of not less than sixty pounds to the square inch, in the business portion of said village, and that the selectmen be authorized to appropriate from time to time, such sum of money as may be necessary to carry out the terms of such contract.

## CHAPTER XXII.

ECCLESIASTICAL—CONGREGATIONAL, PRESBYTERIAN, METHODIST,  
BAPTIST, INDEPENDENT.

The early proprietors of the plantation did not overlook the religious needs of the settlers. One of their first acts was to provide for the establishment of permanent religious services among them. In fact, the conditions of the charter necessitated the building of a house of worship and settling "a learned and orthodox minister" within five years. Within three years, or a little more, a house was built. The contract was dated April 10, 1733, and the building was to be completed by the first of the following June. It was to be made "of good hewn logs, thirty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and ten or eleven feet high. The roof to be covered with good, long shingles, well laid on and nailed. One door made and hung. The sides to be covered with good clapboards." When done the builder was to receive fifty-five pounds. It was situated near the northeast corner of the cemetery on Pembroke Street. The brook running across the street near it, for this reason, received the name of Meeting-house Brook. Two years later, this house was enlarged, raised in height, a desk built, and some seats and glass windows put in. A picture of the house as improved may be found on page 32. Here part of the time services were held for several years by such ministers as could be secured.

On February 8, 1738, as will be seen by referring to the record of the meeting for that year, the proprietors extended a call to Mr. Aaron Whittemore of Concord, Mass., to settle in the ministry. Provisions for his support were made as follows: It had been previously arranged by the proprietors, that the first settled minister of the plantation should have an equal share with them in the lands of the town. As the lots of the proprietors, including the parsonage lot, numbered sixty-three, he was entitled to one sixty fourth part. He was also to receive three hundred pounds for a settlement, in accordance with the customary usage of the times, and an annual salary of one hundred pounds for two years; afterward three additional pounds a year till the whole amount was one hundred and forty pounds a year; and, after the number of families in town numbered sixty-one, twenty shillings a year for every additional family till the number reached seventy.

At the same meeting, several presented a formal protest, duly signed, against the settlement of Mr. Whittemore, appending their reasons for so doing.

Notwithstanding this protest, Mr. Whittemore was ordained to the

ministry, March 1, 1738, but not without the following remonstrance from the Presbyterians who were of Scotch-Irish descent and strongly attached to their own denomination :

#### REMONSTRANCE.

*To Mr. Whittemore, preacher of the Gospel, and to those members of the church of the Congregational persuasion in Suncook: Brethren,—*

We the subscribers, being inhabitants of Suncook, and of the Presbyterian persuasion, understanding that you are about to settle Mr. Whittemore as your minister, judge it necessary to let you know that as we have been baptized and educated under Presbyterian church government, we feel ourselves conscientiously obliged to the utmost of our power to maintain the same, & being that constitution we experimentally find to tend much to our souls' edification.

If, therefore, Mr. Whittemore, and you brethren, will mutually agree to fall in with the Presbyterian scheme in the points of church government, discipline and administration of the word and sacrament, we will cheerfully go hand in hand with you in his ordination and settlement as our minister; nor do we think that this our proposal can be look'd upon as unreasonable, since we are the major number of church members in the town, who, agreeable to your own principles, are the only persons who have a right to be concerned in the calling and settlement of ministers. If this proposal is complied with, it is well; if not, we do unanimously dissent joining in this call and do hereby protest against his being settled as our minister, seeing we design as soon as God in his providence shall give us sufficient ability and opportunity to settle a minister of our own persuasion. We are your well-wishers and brethren in our common Lord.

Andrew McFarland,  
William Dinsmore,  
James Mann,  
Timothy Knox,

Robert White,  
William Laghane,  
Patrick Garvin,  
James Neil,

Hugh Young,  
James Moore,  
James White,  
Tho's Cunningham.

From the foregoing document it will be seen that there were twelve male Presbyterian church members, two thirds of whom were certainly legal voters.

It is supposed that the church was organized at the time of Mr. Whittemore's ordination, with the following male members, including the pastor:

Aaron Whittemore, pastor,  
Elias Whittemore, deacon,  
Noah Johnson, deacon,  
Abner Gordon,  
David Lovejoy,

Benjamin Chandler,  
David Chandler,  
Stephen Holt,  
Richard Eastman,  
Dudley Bradstreet.

The female members would probably increase the number to twenty or more.

We give herewith the covenant into which they entered :

We whose names are hereafter subscribed, being inhabitants of the plantation called Suncook, in New Hampshire, knowing that we are very prone to offend and provoke God, the Most High, both in heart and life (through the

prevalence of sin that dwelleth in us and manifest temptations from without us) do, in the name of our Lord Jesus, the glorious Mediator of the new covenant, with dependence on the gracious assistance of His Holy Spirit, Solemnly enter into covenant with God and one another as followeth :

I. That having taken the Lord Jehovah to be our God we will fear Him and cleave to Him in love, and serve Him in truth with all our hearts, giving up ourselves and our seed to be His people, in all things to be at His direction and sovereign disposal, that we may have and hold communion with Him as members of Christ's mystical body according to His revealed will.

II. We bind ourselves to bring up our children and servants in the knowledge and fear of God according to our best abilities and especially by the use of Orthodox catechisms; that the true religion may be maintained in our families while we live, yea, and among such as shall live when we are dead and gone.

III. We furthermore promise to keep close to the truth of Christ, and endeavor (with affection in our hearts) to defend it against all oppressors, as God shall call us at any time thereunto, which that we may do, we resolve to use the Holy Scriptures as our platform, whereby we may discern the mind of Christ, and not the new-formed inventions of men.

IV. We also engage that we will have a careful inspection over our own hearts so as to endeavor, by the value of the death of Christ, to mortify all our sinful passions, worldly frames, and disorderly affections whereby we may be withdrawn from the living God.

V. We moreover oblige ourselves, according to our best abilities and opportunities, to worship God according to all the institutions of Christ for His church under the gospel administration, to give reverend attention to the word of God, to pray to Him, to sing His praises, and hold communion with each other in the use of both the Seals, Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

VI. We likewise promise that we will peaceably submit to the holy discipline appointed by Christ in His church for offenders, obeying them that have the rule over us in the Lord.

VII. We also bind ourselves to walk in love toward one another, endeavoring by mutual edifying, visiting, exhorting, and comforting one another as there shall be occasion, and warning every brother and sister which shall offend, not divulging private offences, but cheerfully following the sacred precepts laid down by Christ for church-dealing in Matt. 18: 15, 16, 17, willingly forgiving all that manifest to the judgment of charity, true repentance for all misdemeanors.

And now the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make us perfect in every good work to do His will, working in us that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen.

The church thus formed under such obligations, began a career of usefulness which has continued with the usual varied experiences to the present time. It has embraced a large portion of the best people in town. With all its imperfections, it has been a nursery of piety, a school for the heavenly life. One after another in the long succession has passed away by the will of God, and left his place for others. Able and good men have died when seemingly they could not well be spared. But by the sparing mercy of God, the church still lives, and will live until "Zion shall arise and shine, the glory of God having risen upon her."

A new framed meeting-house on the ground of the old one, was built

probably between 1759 and 1762. Loss of records prevents verification.

At the settlement of Rev. Mr. Whittemore, with the exception of the one at Concord, there was no other minister in the vicinity. He had an extensive parish, and faced hardship and peril enough to test thoroughly his zeal and courage. But here was a wide field of usefulness, and he was equal to the emergency. He was strongly evangelical in his religious belief, and wholly devoted to his work. For thirty years he continued his faithful labors, though not always with the hearty cooperation of the people. The few last years of his work seem to have been fraught with bitter trials, in the way of unpaid salary and active and stormy opposition, as the following record shows:

Town meeting relating to Rev. A. Whittemore, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all the freholders and Inhabitation of the Parish of Pembroke to meet at the New Meeting house in s<sup>d</sup> parish on Monday the fifteenth Day of November next at ten of the Clock in the forenoon then and there when met,

firstly to Chuse a Moderator to Regelat s<sup>d</sup> meeting.

Secondly, to see if the Selectmen shall be Impowered by a Vote to ses and Rais the money according to Law that the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Aaron Whittemore Recovered by Judgment of Court of the parish of Pembroke if Not then

thirdly to see if they will vote to Rais any money to review the action and further withstand the Rev. Mr. Whittemore.

Fourthly to see if they will vote that the Rev. Aaron Whittemore shall be forbidden to Do any servise for the futter as a gospel minister for the Parish of Pembroke by a Committee Chosen for that Purpose.

fifthly to chose a Committee to forbid the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Aaron Whittemore to Do any service for the futter as a gospel minister for the parish of Pembroke and to make a Return of their Doings to the parish Clark to be Recorded.

Dated at Pembroke in the province of New hampshire October y<sup>e</sup> 30 Day 1762

A true copy per. me

John Coffrin Parish Clark.

Thom <sup>s</sup> McLucas	} Selectmen
Will <sup>m</sup> Knox	
David Conor	

At a Legual meeting held at Pembroke November y<sup>e</sup> 15, 1762.

firstly voted Thomas Lucas Moderators

the second Artickel in the warrent Past in the Nagittive.

the third Artickel in the warent Past in the Nagittive.

Fourthly voted that the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Aaron Whittemore Shall be forbidden to Do any Service for the future as a gospel minister for the Parish of Pembroke by a Comittee chosen for that Purpose.

fifthly to chuse a Committee to forbid the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Aaron Whittemore to Do any Servise for the futter as a gospel minister for the Parish of Pembroke and to make A Return of their Doings to the Parish Clark to be Recorded

A true copy pr. me

John Coffrin Parish clark

We the Subscribers Being a Committee chosen by the Parish of Pembroke to forbid the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Aaron Whittemore to Do any service as a gospel minis-

ter for s<sup>d</sup> Parish of Pembroke for the futter and accordingly we have forbid the said Aaron Whittemore to Do any servise for the futter as a gospel minister for said parish. Dated at Pembroke November y<sup>e</sup> 15, 1762.<sup>1</sup>

A true copy pr. me

John Coffrin Parish clerk

Robert White  
Eleazer Allen  
James Cochran

An act having been passed by the General Assembly exempting Presbyterians from paying for Congregational preaching after they had a settled minister of their own, gave rise to some difficulty in the assessment of taxes to pay the sum recovered by Rev. Aaron Whittemore from the inhabitants of Pembroke. As a way out of the difficulty, Isaac White petitioned the General Assembly to appoint a committee to make the assessment. This was entertained by the House as the following quotation from the Journal's records of the date of November 6, 1766, shows:

The petition of Isaac White of Pembroke in this Province representing that the Rev. Mr. Aaron Whittemore recovered Judgment against the Inhabitants of said Pembroke, and that the greatest part of the Inhabitants are Presbyterians, & Mr. Whittemore was of the Congregational order, that the Presbyterians were by act of Governm<sup>t</sup> exempted from paying any taxes to Mr. Whittemore after they had settled a Minister, that the Taxes can't at present be equally Levied, therefore Prays some suitable persons may be chosen from some other Town to Levy the said taxes, &c.

Aug. 27, 1767, the House took the petition into consideration, and

Voted That the Prayer of the Petition be granted and that the Petitioner have liberty to Bring in a Bill accordingly.

On Sept. 3, 1767, an act was duly passed in his favor.<sup>2</sup>

Rev. Jacob Emery succeeded Mr. Whittemore and continued pastor for seven years, poor health leading to the dissolution of the pastoral relation. Prospects at his settlement could not have been very promising. His church was small, and the Revolutionary struggle was approaching. Evidently he shared in the spirit of the stirring times, and must have had much to do in stimulating and inciting the men of the town in making ready for the great conflict. The confidence reposed in him is shown by his selection in 1775 as a delegate to attend the state convention at Exeter, to consider the state of the country. He died soon after, leaving a family whose descendants still live in town.

After the death of Mr. Emery, the church was pastorless for five years, but had preaching part of the time. January 17, 1780, however, Rev. Zaccheus Colby was called at an annual salary of £75 and twenty cords of wood.

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. IX, pp. 659-66.

<sup>2</sup> N. H. State Papers, Vol. VII, pp. 115, 134, 137.



As a matter of interest we insert his letters of acceptance :

To the Congregational Society in Pembroke,

Dear Gentlemen, my heart's Desire and prayer to God is that you may all be saved and when I Consider the good Disposition you have shewed towards the truth of the Gospel I am encouraged to hope that your best Interest will be promoted and your Eternal salvation Effected I rejoice that you are so unanimously agreed and forward to settle and support the gospel and ordinances of our blessed and exalted Redeemer I humbly acknowledge myself much in debt to you for the respect and love you have manifested to me as an Ambassador of Christ, tho unworthy, in inviting me to settle with you in so great arduous & honorable a work as the work of a gospel minister. I feel of a willing mind to promote the honor of God to spend and be spent for the salvation of souls and having Considered your situation and that of your neighbors and what it is likely to be while you Remain Destitute of the stated means of Grace. I must according to present appearances Conclude that God in his providence and by his Spirit is calling me to Labour in this part of his vineyard, from which Consideration I Cheerfully accept the invitation thereto which you gave me on the 17th of January 1780. Now I Commit myself & you to the Care of the great shepherd and bishop of souls praying that he would own and bless us and give us his Holy Spirit, whereby we may not only be taught but enabled also to do our Duty toward him and one another, that at last we may give up our account with joy—if it is not the will of God that I should now settle with you and most for the Interest of the Redeemer's kingdom I pray God so to over Rule in his providence that something may turn up whereby it may be prevented, the Compensation which you have offered me for my labours with you is Doubtless as great as can be without injury to yourselves but you are the best Judges of what you are able to do. I am Content with your offers, and think you are willing by generous yet in my Judgment of Gentlemen well acquainted with the necessary expenses of a family the sum offered is as small as with which I Could with prudence live Comfortable and in Character—therefore in my settlement with you I shall expect the sum as Voted year by year and none of it to be taken by Constraint from the poor who are Dependent on others for sustenance you are sensible that he who would do the work of the Lord faithfully must have such support as to be free as possible from the Care of this world and give himself wholly to study—if any are Dissatisfied upon their further Consideration with anything that was transacted at your meeting, they are Desired to make it manifest, at least before I am fixed in this place—should it be the will of God to bring about my settlement with you—I ask one thing of you to wit that on the Day which may be appointed for ordination or in the evening of said Day, there may be no imeriment or frolicking Countenanced or allowed of by any member of your society—but that all things may be Done as the solemnities of such an occasion Require—and being willing to promote your Eternal Interest according to extent of my abilities I subscribe myself your affectionate friend and servant in the gospel—

Zaccheus Colbey

Pembroke New Hampshire February ye 8<sup>th</sup> 1780

To the Congregational Church of Christ in Pembroke,

Honoured and beloved, it having pleased the great head of the Church who has the Disposal of all things and governs the hearts of men as he pleases to call me to labour with you in word and Doctrine for some months past, to unite your hearts one to another to me and mine to you and he having inclined the hearts of the Congregation to give attendance to the word preached and to offer willingly to the support of him that labours in holy things, gives me a prospect of being useful in this place, from which I must conclude tis my

Duty to settle with you according to the invitation you have given me, I pray that brotherly love may Continue and Increase that we may keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace and that the Effusion of the Holy Ghost may be upon you and the Congregation—I earnestly ask your servant Constant prayers for me who am most unworthy of so sacred an office as that to which you have called me,—well may it be asked who is sufficient—I must expect to reap great advantage from your prayers for me and the Congregation for when Zion travails she brings forth Children, but if the Church pray not for the minister he becomes useless & barren, and the people become hardened—without Christ we Can do Nothing. therefore I Commend myself and you to the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ who is able to do more than we can ask or think—may he give us grace so to Conduct in all things as to save our own souls and the souls of others—I now Conclude myself yours in the faith fellowship & labours of the gospel of our ascended Lord and Master.

Zaccheus Colbey

Pembroke February y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1780

As nothing happened “to turn up” to prevent, Mr. Colby was ordained March 22. The situation at the time, as described by another,<sup>1</sup> was, in many respects, discouraging. “There was a want of harmony between the two societies in the place. The burdens of the war weighed heavily upon the people. Paper money, which had flooded the country, had become almost worthless. The expectation of national aid from France had been disappointed. The army was distressed beyond measure. ‘Four months’ pay of a soldier would hardly buy a bushel of wheat for his family!’ The elements themselves combined to add to the gloominess of the times. On the 19th of May, 1780, occurred the ‘dark day,’ in which, in many places, it was necessary to light candles in mid-day. Birds ceased to sing, and fowls went to their roost. The following night, we are told, was intensely dark. By this event, it is said, many persons were awakened to seek divine protection.

“But God had not forsaken his people in this place. The first year of Mr. Colby’s ministry there was a revival of religion, and thirty were added to the church. The people of the Presbyterian society became interested in his preaching.<sup>2</sup> Arrangements were made for him to preach in the Presbyterian house of worship and Congregational house alternately, four Sabbaths in each house, and brighter days appeared. By the advice of a committee of four ministers, two of the Presbyterian and two of the Congregational church, mutually chosen, the respective societies agreed to worship together, and support the minister according to poll and estate.”

The final union into one church, however, did not bring the harmony anticipated, as the arrangement did not prove satisfactory to all, fully one half of the church, with the two deacons, not uniting with the “consociated” church, and withholding their support. Mr. Colby’s

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Isaac Willey, in *Hist. Cong. Ch., Pembroke*, pp. 14-5.

<sup>2</sup> See *Presbyterian Church*, p. 200.

ministry was, however, quiet and useful, till the difficulties arose leading to his dismissal. The weighty advice of a council, called for the purpose, failed to reconcile and restore harmony, and in three years after, the public disquiet and withdrawal of support led to the dissolution of the pastoral relation. During his ministry, ninety-nine were received into the church, twenty died, and eighteen left town, leaving a membership of one hundred and one.

After Mr. Colby's departure, no effective efforts to secure a settled ministry appear to have been made for several years. Meanwhile various men supplied the pulpit more or less of the time. In 1805 a church was built on the street on the present site; also the North Congregational, or Ambrose, meeting-house on the hill. The location of these houses occasioned much difference of opinion, and some strong feeling. Many, however, became tired of controversy, and out of regard for their families, sought to secure a faithful minister.

In June, 1797, the Congregationalists and Presbyterians had voted to unite, and sixty-one signed a confession of faith prepared for them by neighboring ministers.

About 1807, or 1808, a society was organized in the south part of the town, including some from adjoining towns, pledging to each other aid, according to ability, in the support of a minister. Ninety-eight thus pledged themselves as follows:

Solomon Whitehouse,	John Knox, 3d,	Enoch Noyes,
James Robertson,	Joseph Swett,	William Brown,
Nathaniel Head,	Joseph Gale,	William Kimball, Jr.,
Christopher Osgood,	Jacob Emery, Jr.,	Charles Flanders,
John Leonard,	Boswell Stevens,	Moses Haseltine,
Edward Fuller,	Nathaniel Dearborn,	John Baker,
Robert Buntin,	Thomas Shackford,	Samuel Noyes,
Anthony S. Stickney,	Benjamin Jenness, Jr.,	Nathaniel Head, Jr.,
Joseph Emery, Jr.,	Charles Fuller,	Jacob Emery,
William Kimball,	Abel Reed,	Matthew Gault,
Solomon Hutchinson,	Joel Fox,	Philip Sargent,
Joseph L. Foster,	Samuel Prescott,	John H. Merrill,
Benjamin Fiske,	Nathaniel Emerson,	John Thompson,
David Kimball, Jr.,	Daniel Noyes,	Timothy Barnard,
John Osgood,	John Pillsbury,	Robert Moore,
John Evans,	Timothy Ayer,	Asa Robinson,
Thomas Adams,	Jeremiah Morgan, Jr.,	Trucworthy Dudley,
Aaron Mansur,	Thomas Emery,	John Carleton,
Joseph Emery,	James Buntin,	John Farnum,
John Robertson, Jr.,	John Bowen,	Nathan Flanders,
Moses F. Gile,	Daniel Swan,	David Farnum,
Amos Gile,	Andrew Buntin,	John Favour,
William Robertson, Jr.,	Eliphalet Kimball,	Richard Welch,
Rob'm Cochran,	Benjamin Noyes,	Stephen Noyes,
Simeon Carr,	Benuing Noyes,	Josiah Rowell,
Samuel Head,	Enoch Holt,	Timothy Hall,
Nathaniel Head, Jr.,	William Holt,	John Man,
John Lewis,	Benjamin Holt,	Robert Trickey,

Reuben Head,  
Benjamin Cushing,  
James Brown,  
Andrew Robertson,  
Andrew Robertson, Jr.,

John Jenness,  
David Kimball,  
Samuel Emery,  
Thomas Kimball, Jr.,  
William Haseltine,

Joseph Seavey,  
Jonathan Hutchinson,  
Daniel Baker,  
Richard Foster.

This was an important movement, and productive of good.

Shortly after a call was given to Mr. Abraham Burnham to settle with them, at a salary of \$500 per annum, and \$200 as a settlement, according to the custom of the times. Mr. Burnham accepted, and was duly ordained pastor of the church, March 2, 1808. It was understood that he should occupy the south meeting-house, but the people in other parts of the town proposing to unite with them in his support, asked to have him preach a part of the time in their house. This he did for many years.

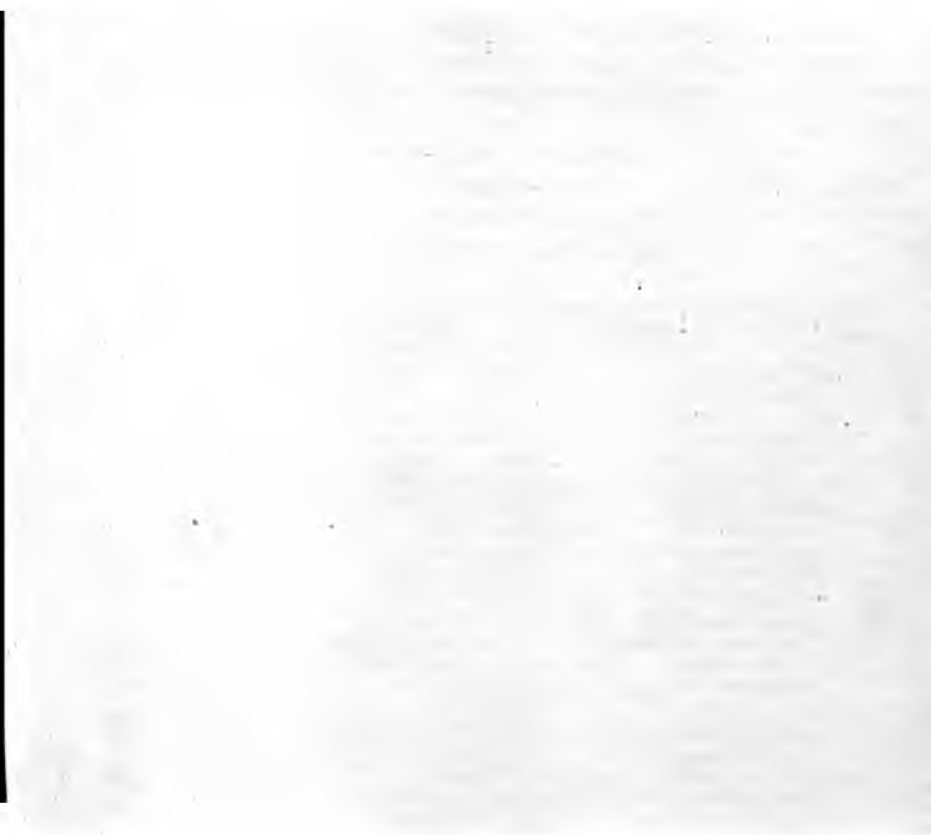
Pembroke, Concord, Bow, Hooksett, Chester, and Allenstown furnished supporters and an audience. His church numbered fifty-four.

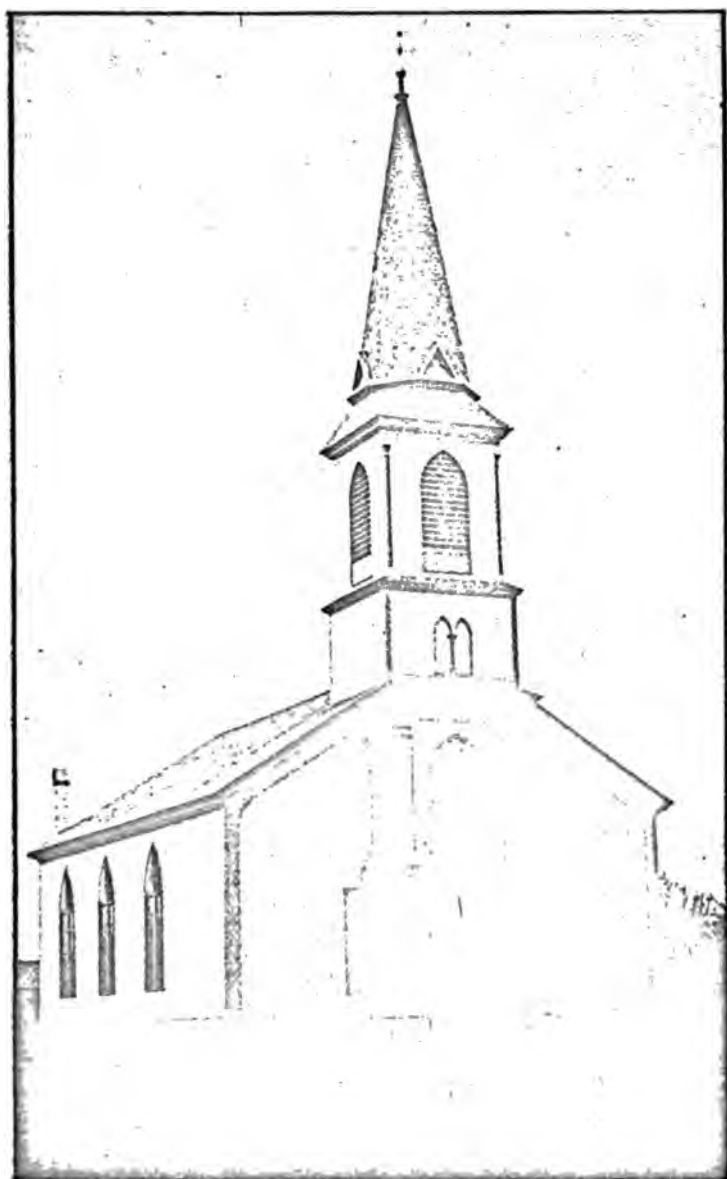
We give a list of names, from the records, of those belonging to the parish in 1799, though some were residents of adjoining towns :

James Cunningham,  
Maj. Samuel McConnell,  
Samuel McConnell, Jr.,  
Ezra Kimball,  
James Fife, Jr.,  
Samuel Mann,  
John Mann,  
James Fife,  
Isaac Morrison,  
Jeremiah Wardwell,  
Isaac Wardwell,  
Abial Wardwell,  
William Fife,  
Robert Fife,  
James Robertson,  
Nathaniel Ambrose,  
David Lovejoy,  
Chandler Lovejoy,  
John Knox, Jr.,  
David Simpson,  
Joseph Simpson,  
John Simpson,  
David Simpson, Jr.,  
Andrew Farnier,  
Andrew French,  
Nathaniel Holt,  
James M. Fife,  
Jonathan Simpson,  
Capt. S. Whitehouse,  
Arthur Rogers,  
Thomas Cochran,  
Nehemiah McDaniel,  
Widow Lid'a McDaniel,  
Nathaniel Martin,

Lt. Samuel Cochran,  
Daniel Cochran,  
William Cochran,  
Samuel Cochran, Jr.,  
Jacob Edes,  
Benjamin Piper,  
Dea. Joseph Emery,  
Samuel Emery,  
Joseph Emery, Jr.,  
Ensign John Ayer,  
Timothy Ayer,  
Widow Joan Lucas,  
Samuel Daniel,  
Caleb Whitney,  
Jacob Emery, Jr.,  
Widow Mary McDaniel,  
David Kimball, Jr.,  
Thomas Kimball,  
Daniel Knox,  
Trueworthy Dudley,  
William Knox,  
James Knox,  
Joseph Cochran,  
Dea. James Mann,  
Frederick McCutchen,  
Daniel Robinson,  
Charles Flanders,  
David Cross,  
Christopher Osgood,  
William Morgan,  
Daniel Baker,  
Jeremiah Morgan,  
John Jenness,  
Dea. David Kimball,

William Kimball,  
Caleb Foster,  
Caleb Foster, Jr.,  
Thomas Adams,  
Capt. Asa Robinson,  
John Carlton,  
Lt. Samuel Noyes,  
Benjamin Fisk,  
Jonathan McCoy,  
Andrew Robertson,  
Lt. Joseph Sweet,  
Anthony Stickney,  
John Johnston,  
Richard Bartlett,  
Sherah Emery,  
John Knox,  
Jonathan Hutchinson,  
Francis Doyen,  
Nathaniel Doyen,  
John H. Nickson,  
Robert Moore,  
Mitchell Moore,  
Daniel Moore,  
Daniel Mann,  
Enoch Moore,  
Jonathan Elliot, Jr.,  
Jonathan Elliot,  
Matthew Hemphill,  
Jeremiah Doe,  
—— Culmore,  
William Brown, Jr.,  
James Brown,  
Nathaniel Head,  
Lt. Matthew Gault,





**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PEMBROKE STREET.**

Joseph Rowell,  
Theodore Shackford,  
Samuel Webster,  
Capt. Robert Buntin,  
Lt. James Buntin,  
Lt. Philip Sargent,  
Lt. John Leonard, Jr.,  
John Leonard,  
Robert Davis,  
Benjamin Noyes,  
Lt. Enoch Noyes,  
Enoch Noyes, Jr.,  
Abner Noyes,

Enoch Alexander,  
Lt. David Farnum,  
Elisha Hutchinson,  
Dea. Isaac White,  
John Carter,  
Capt. John Thompson,  
John Garven, Jr.,  
William Garven,  
John Robertson, Jr.,  
James White,  
John Robertson,  
James Robertson,  
Eben Robertson,

William Robertson,  
Lt. William Robertson,  
Joseph Baker,  
James Baker,  
Amos Swett,  
Lt. Samuel Gault,  
David Morgan,  
Dea. James Robertson,  
John Robertson,  
William Robertson,  
Lt. John Baker,  
———Hacket.

May 5, 1806, a committee was chosen by the proprietors of the Congregational meeting-house to frame a constitution, consisting of Nathaniel Head of Chester, Lieut. Enoch Noyes of Bow, Dr. Thomas Adams, Capt. Asa Robinson, Capt. David Kimball, Capt. Samuel Cochran, Capt. Solomon Whitehouse, Ens. David Norris, and Joseph Emery, Jr.

The result of their labors was the following constitution, accepted June 2:

Article 1st—It shall be a Congregational meeting-house, and the Presbyterians are to have equal privilege in every respect with the Congregationalists.

Article 2nd—We agree to be in fellowship with all denominations of Christians in regular standing.

Article 3rd—Every proprietor that now is or shall be a proprietor shall have equal privilege in said house agreeably to the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire.

Surely no one could reasonably find fault with the fairness and liberality embodied in such expression.

In 1815, on petition, they became a legal body by the passage of the following act of incorporation by the General Court:

State of New Hampshire.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An Act to incorporate a Congregational Society in Pembroke.



Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That Boswell Stevens, Daniel Knox, Timothy Barnard, Matthew Gault, Isaac Morrison, Nathaniel Ambrose, Jacob Emery, Jr., Thomas Kimball, Abel Blanchard, Jeremiah Morgan, Jr., John H. Merrill, James Fife, John Knox, Anthony S. Stickney, Thomas Kimball, Jr., John Noyes, Richard Whittemore, Benjamin Fisk, Samuel Shaw, Jr., Samuel Shaw, Joseph Swett, Reuben Head, Samuel McConnell, Benjamin G. Boardman, Christopher Osgood, William Robertson, David Kimball, Benjamin Cushing, Moses Haseltine, John Thompson, Joseph Gale, Daniel Ames, Joseph Emery, David Kimball, Jr., Nathaniel Blood, Timothy Hall, Stephen Fife, William Holt, Nathan Holt, James M. Fife, John Parker, Jr., John Ladd, John Parker, Obadiah Shattuck, Benjamin Parker, Bailey Parker, Jeremiah Fife, William Fife, Robert Fife, Edmund Holt, David Holt, Seth B. Newell, Benjamin Holt, Richard Lakeman, Nathan

iel Lakeman, Richard Holt, David Ambrose, Daniel Holt, Henry Knox, Thomas Knox, James Mann, John Mann, John Knox, Jr., Josiah Hackett, Jacob Cochran, David Lovejoy, John Austin, Samuel Gawen, Samuel McConnell, Jr., Daniel M. Moore, Robert Moore, Thomas Brickett, Jr., Jonathan Hutchinson, David Webster, Solomon Whitehouse, William Abbot, Jr., Edward Kimball, John Simpson, Moses Head, John Kimball, John Holt, Nathan Holt, Jr., Stephen Holt, Jr., Jonathan Elliot, Stephen Hackett, Dudley Clifford, Jacob Elliot, Stephen Chickering, Trueworthy Dudley, Clement Noyes, Eliphalet Kimball, William Haseltine, John Leonard, William Simpson, Timothy Ayer, Stephen Holt, Timothy Gile, John C. Kimball, Samuel Whitehouse, Jacob Emery, John Osgood, Leonard Pratt, William Kimball, Elliot Payson, Phebe Bartlett, Jesse Gault, Nathaniel Head, Benjamin Moore, Pelatiah Elliot, James Robertson, Haynes Farnum, Robert Moore, Jr., Daniel Moore, Hugh K. Moore, Jeremiah Edmunds, Edward Fuller, James Brown, and Sarah Adams, inhabitants of the towns of Pembroke, Chester, Allenstown, and Bow, with such other inhabitants of either of said towns as may hereafter become members of said Society, be, and they hereby are made and erected into a body politic and corporate, to have continuance and succession forever, by the name and style of "The Congregational Society in Pembroke" and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, prosecute and defend to final judgment and execution, and hereby are vested with all the powers and privileges incident to corporations of a similar nature; and may enjoin penalties of disfranchisement, make, have and use a common seal, and the same at pleasure may break, alter and renew; may make, purchase and receive subscriptions, grants and donations of real and personal estate, not exceeding four thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of said association; and may ordain and enforce such by-laws and ordinances as to them shall appear proper for the regulation and government of said Society: provided such by-laws and ordinances are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of said State.

Section II. And be it further enacted, That the meetings of said Society for public and religious worship shall be holden one half of the time at the south, and the other half of the time at the north meeting house in said Pembroke, until three fourths of the members of said Society shall otherwise direct.

Section III. And be it further enacted, That said corporation be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to keep in repair the two Congregational meeting houses now standing and being in said Pembroke, and to erect, build, finish and keep in repair at any future period, a house or houses for public and religious worship; and may assess, and collect taxes for said purpose, and for the support and maintenance of the gospel ministry.

Section IV. And be it further enacted, That the first meeting of said Society shall be holden in said Pembroke on the first Monday of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and warning thereof shall be given by a notification to be posted up at the aforesaid two meeting houses in said Pembroke under the hands of Boswell Stevens, Daniel Knox and Isaac Morrison, Esquires, or either two of them, at least fifteen days prior to said meeting, who shall preside in said meeting until a moderator shall be chosen; at which or any subsequent meeting duly notified and warned, said Society may choose by ballot a clerk, treasurer, three assessors and a collector, with such other officers as may be thought necessary for managing the concerns of the corporation; all of which officers shall be duly sworn, and continue in office until others are elected and sworn in their steads; and fill up such vacancies as may happen in said offices, and transact any other business, except the raising of money which shall always be done at the annual meeting of said Society, and at no other time; at which annual meeting they shall vote to assess and collect all sums of money proper for carrying the design of the corporation into execution, and for defraying the contingent expenses of the same.

Section V. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be considered as a member of said Society unless he or she shall sign his or her name in a book containing a copy of this act, to be kept by the clerk of said Society for



that purpose, and any person who may, at any time, desire to withdraw from the Society, and who shall give notice to the clerk thereof of such his desire in writing by him subscribed, and shall actually join some other Parish, Society or Denomination of Christians, shall be discharged and exempt from all the expenses and liabilities incurred by becoming a member of the corporation granted by this act: Provided nevertheless, that such person shall not be discharged from the payment of any monies which shall be assessed at the time of his giving notice as aforesaid.

Section VI. And be it further enacted, That the annual meeting of said Society shall be holden on the Monday following the second Tuesday of March.

Section VII. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to affect the property of proprietors of either of said meeting houses who are not members of said Society.

This act was approved by J. T. Gilman, governor, June 26, 1815.

During Dr. Burnham's ministry of forty-three years, 303 on confession, and 120 by letter, were added to the church. He baptized 654, officiated at 650 funerals, and solemnized 604 marriages. Revivals occurred in 1814, 1816, 1819, 1826, 1831, 1832, 1834, and 1835, increasing the number of the church to 240.

He was deeply interested in everything concerning the intellectual, moral, and spiritual welfare of the people, and wielded an influence not yet outgrown. He was dismissed November 20, 1850.

The same day Rev. John H. Merrill was installed pastor, and dismissed August 7, 1853. Rev. Robert Crossett followed, beginning labor July, 1853. He was installed March 16, 1854, and health failing, closed service October 8, 1855. Rev. Lewis Goodrich began labor May 24, 1856. He was installed May 13, 1857, and continued pastor till 1865. During his ministry upwards of 100 professed conversion, and some fifty united with his church.

After him, Rev. N. F. Carter supplied the church one year, from August 1, 1865, during which time there was special religious interest, with several conversions among the young.

Rev. Benjamin Merrill began labor November 25, 1866, and continued for three and a half years. A revival followed his earnest and faithful service, and fifty-three were received to the church.

Rev. Lyman White was acting pastor from April, 1871, to September, 1875. He multiplied his labors throughout the town, and secured the general confidence of the people.

Rev. Edward P. Stone followed as acting pastor from 1875 to 1877.

Rev. Cyrus M. Perry succeeded him, laboring from 1877 to 1879.

Rev. Cassander C. Sampson began labor October, 1879. He was ordained pastor May 18, 1881, and dismissed February 24, 1885. He gained a warm place in the affections of his people, and his departure to a new field of labor was deeply regretted.

Rev. Franklin P. Wood was acting pastor one year from April, 1885.

Rev. James Edwin Odlin succeeded him, laboring one year, from April, 1886.

Following him, Rev. Arthur N. Ward was acting pastor from April, 1887, to 1889.

Rev. Edward P. Tenney, from June, 1891, to April, 1893.

Rev. Paul E. Bourne followed him, beginning service August 1, 1893, and has so continued to the present time, with the promise of a fruitful pastorate.

This church, whatever have been its imperfections, has done much to shape the public sentiment of the town, and the character of its citizens. It has raised up many able and worthy men, who have gone out from its fold to impress themselves for good upon the world.

We are not able to give a full list of those who have served it as deacons, but the following are known to have held the office, some of them for many years:

Noah Johnson, Elias Whittemore, Joseph Baker, Nathaniel Lakeman, ——— Chandler, David Lovejoy, John Chickering, Joseph Emery, David Kimball, Jacob Emery, Moses Haseltine, Joseph Gale, Nathaniel Blood. Dr. Josiah Kittridge, Francis Vose, Dr. Parsons Whidden, Edward Kimball, William L. Morse, Brainerd Gile, and Isaac Walker, the last two now in office.

A Sunday-school was established in the early part of Rev. Mr. Burnham's ministry, the society for the improvement of the morals of the town, which had a vigorous existence for some years, having been merged into it,—and has continued with commendable success till the present.

A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized May 22, 1889, with the following officers: President, Isaac Walker; vice-president, Charles Gile; recording secretary, Blanche Walker; corresponding secretary, Millie K. Gile; treasurer, Arthur Walker; lookout committee, Charles A. Gile, Charles Holt. H. A. Boomhewer; prayer-meeting committee, W. H. Thompson, Millie K. Gile, Abbie B. Langmaid; social committee, Vesta G. Fowler, Blanche Walker, Sue E. Morgan; flower committee, Lucy Little, Lottie Gile, Mrs. Alice Morgan. The original membership was thirty-two, with subsequent increase.

The present church edifice was erected in 1836, on the same spot as the old one, at a cost of \$3,568.33. In 1871, it was improved at an expense of \$1,757.22, and dedicated September 1. The same year a new library and new singing books for the Sabbath school were obtained. In 1881 the church edifice was still further improved at a cost of \$1,525.04.

Early in the century, a bell was hung in the tower, but proving un-

satisfactory, when the new church was built in 1837 the present one was put in its place.

The first church organ was secured largely through the endeavors of James Wilson. The present one was purchased in 1883, at a cost of \$1,154.22, and proves very satisfactory.

The following have remembered the church in the way of benefaction: Mrs. Mary A. Holt, Mrs. Betsey Whitehouse, and McConnell Moore, of Pembroke, Justin S. Ambrose, and Mrs. Emily P. Eays, of Boston, Mass.

The North, or Ambrose, meeting-house on the hill was constructed of the timber of the Presbyterian edifice, and afterwards used in the erection of the Gymnasium. The building of every one of the three Congregational meeting-houses, and also the Presbyterian, was the result of controversy.

Some of the people of Pembroke from its earliest settlement were of Scotch Irish descent, and strongly attached to the Presbyterian polity. Religious persecutions in Ireland led them to leave their native land for America, that they might here enjoy in peace the faith and worship of their fathers. This, in some measure, accounts for their tenacious adherence to their denominational forms. Some of them first settled in Londonderry, about a dozen years before their removal to Pembroke, and some in other places. With such strong denominational preferences, their remonstrance against the settlement of Rev. Mr. Whittemore as minister of the town, as before stated, was only the natural outcome. As their own forms of worship were very dear to them, and Mr. Whittemore was supported by a tax of the town, they were not satisfied to pay for a minister not of their own church. For this reason, they decided to have a minister of their own faith, as soon as their number was large enough to warrant it. In accordance with this decision, the way opening, in 1760, they called Rev. Daniel Mitchell to be their pastor, and he was ordained as such in December, 1760, at a salary of £37, 10s., and paid by a tax upon nearly one hundred persons.

A little more than two years after, Rev. Mr. Whittemore having sued the town for a heavy arrearage of salary and recovered judgment in his favor, they, taxing themselves to pay their own minister, and only enjoying his services, were unwilling to be assessed, as legally obligated, to pay their share, and through their agents petitioned the General Assembly to be relieved from so doing, as follows:

*Petition of David Connor and Thomas McLucas relative to Ministerial Affairs: addressed to the General Assembly, Jan. 14, 1763.*

Shews,

That the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Aaron Whittemore as Minister of said Parish by the Consideration of the Justice of his Majesty's Super Court of Judicature, lately

recovered judgment against the Inhabitants of said Parish for the Sum of near three thousand pounds of old Tenor, as an Arrearage of Salary for about twenty months from the time of bringing his Action, due to [words torn off].

That at the time said Parish was Incorporated, many of the Inhabitants were Presbyterians bred up according to the form of the Kirk of Scotland, who tho' they joined with the Congregationalists, when they could not obtain and Support a Minister of their Own Sentiments in these matters, yet always Intended as soon as a sufficient number of that Denomination were settled in the Parish to settle a minister of their own, One who was Educated in and professed the Principles of the said Kirk, and accordingly for more than Seven Eighth's of the said time, they had such a Minister, who has continued with them ever since, and is Ordained according to the form aforesaid—That it has been Resolved by the Legislative Authority of this Prov<sup>e</sup> and often Determined by the Exective Courts, that the Presbyterians living in any Parish where the Settled Minister is a Congregationalist, attending Divine worship according to their own way, (either in their own Parish or Elsewhere,) are by the Law of the Province, exempted from paying towards the Support of such Minister, as well as the Members of the Church of England or the Quakers—

That the sum Recovered as aforesaid is Intirely for the Ministers Service of which the Presbyterians in Pembroke had not the benefit, excepting about two Months, and Many of them who have settled there since, not so much as that but having a Minister of their own, all the Rest of said time, are Clearly within the Exemption and Saving of the Law aforesaid; and tho' the Judgment aforesaid, was recovered agt the Inhabitants in General, (it not being the Pla<sup>t</sup> busiess to Distinguish those Exempted from the rest, for if there had been fifty Quakers there tho Action and Judgment would have been in the same form against the Inhabitants, and yet in that Case nobody would have tho't such Quakers Liable to pay towards Satisfying the Judgment,) yet the said, Presbyterians conceive they Ought not to pay, for any more than that proportion of time, while they attended Mr Whittemore's Ministry, which they are willing to do, and for more they humbly Conceive they should not be Subjected by Law—but as many trials in that way, would tend to the Ruin of the Parish, they desire to prevent it by some Amicable and Summary Method—and tho Such an Equitable assessment might be made, by the Select men, yet being parties and Interested, as it would be extremely Difficult for them to be Impartial, so few would be satisfied and acquiesce, with what they shoud do in that matter—Wherefore your petition<sup>r</sup> in behalf of their principals, Humbly pray, that some suitable disinterested Persons, of some other Town or Parish, may be Authorized to Assess said Sum, (which is yet to be Raised,) on the Polls and Estates of the Inhabitants aforesaid, and to adjust and Assess the proportion of the said Presbyterians in Equity, according to the time they Respectively sat under Mr Whittemore's Ministry, after the Incorporation aforesaid, or the time of his Settlement after it—and that each Society may for the future be Considered as a Distinct Parish, and Independ<sup>t</sup> of One Another, as to the Support of the Gospel Ministry And that your Petition<sup>r</sup> may have leave to bring in a bill accordingly and they will as Duty bound Ever Pray &c—<sup>1</sup>

David Connor } agents  
Thomas Lucas }

This petition was duly presented to the House of Representatives, and on June 2, 1763, the petitioners were granted the privilege of bringing in a bill. The Council concurred with the following amendment:

In Council June 8<sup>th</sup> 1763. Read and Concurred with this Amendment that the Presbyterian party pay their Proportion of Judgment Recovered by M<sup>r</sup>

Whittemore till they had a Minister Settled by the Presbytery, which is three months and whereas the Parish have Voted to Raise by Tax a Sum of Money to oppose the Prosecution of these affairs, which was as it appears in favour of the Presbyterians, that what ever sum this may amount to, the Congregational party to be exonerated from—.

In response to a petition sent to the General Court by certain interested persons, “a Bill to exempt y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of the Parish of Pembroke who are Presbyterians from paying towards the support of y<sup>e</sup> Congregational minister there & to give them power to raise money to supp<sup>y</sup> their own minister,” was passed December 17, 1763.<sup>1</sup>

The following is the full text of the enactment:

*Anno Regni Regis Georgii Tertii magnea Brittanicea, Franciea Hibernice Quarto.*

an act to exempt the Inhabitants of the Parish of Pembroke who are Presbyterians from paying towards the Support of the Congregational minister there and to give them power to Raise Money to Support their own minister

Whereas there are a number of the Inhabitants of said Parish who were Bred up in the principals of the Kirk of Scotland that have petitioned the General Assembly Representing that they had settled a minister of the Gospel in their own way and praying that they might be exempted from paying to the Support of the Congregational minister their and Be Invested with authority to Rais taxes on their own party for the Support of their own minister of which Due notice has Been given and the partys heard thereon and it appearing to tend to the peace of said Parish that said Partys should Be Distinct with Respect to their Ecclesiastical affairs & Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Governour Councile and Assembly that all persons Living in said Parish of pembroke who Belong to the Presbyterian Congregation and assembly there or Shall be Joyned to that Society touching the matters aforesaid shall be and hereby are Exempted and Exonerated from paying towards the Support of the Congregational minister of Said Parish excepting only for three months which is the time of settleing said Congregational minister before said Presbyterian minister was settled for which time the said Presbyterians are to pay their proportion according to their Estats and ability as in other Publick Charges—and the said Presbyterian Society is hereby Incorporated into a separate Parish as to their Church affairs and what Concerns the Support and maintainance of the Gospel ministry in their own form with all Circumstances and Incidents Relative to that matters and are Invested with the same power of any other Parish for that Purpose and Lieut. Thomas McLukes is hereby authorised to call the first meeting of Said Society Giving the Customary Nottise in such Cases—

and whereas it appears that a sume of money was voted in said Parish of Pembroke to Defray a suit at Law Brought by the said Congregational minister for his Sallary which Defence was principally made and Carryed on by said Presbyterians therefore it is hereby enacted that the said sume amounting to twelve hundred pounds old tenner be paid by said Presbyterians only and in all other Respects not Particularly mentioned in this act the said Parish of Pembroke shall be and Remain as before the Passing thereof—

The act was signed by Theodore Atkinson “Junier Sec<sup>ry</sup>” and approved by Benning Wentworth, Governor.

In carrying out the provisions of the above act, a difficulty arose as to the just apportionment of the sum to be assessed. This led Isaac White, for the Congregationalists, to petition, as before stated, the

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Provincial Papers, Vol. VI, p. 224.

General Assembly to appoint a committee from some other town to make the assessment. An act was passed in his favor September 3, 1767. This was not satisfactory to the Presbyterians, from the fact that they had paid, as they claimed, all their just dues, and had no one of their number present, at the time of the passage of the act, "to contradict and disprove the Capital facts therein alledged." This was the occasion of the following petition:

*Petition of Jn<sup>o</sup> Bryent agent for the Presbyterians of Pembroke.*

Province of } To His Excellency John Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup> Governor  
New Hampshire } and Commander in chief in & over said Province, The  
hon<sup>ble</sup> His Majesty's Council and The House of Representatives in General  
Assembly Conven'd Aug<sup>t</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1768.

The Humble Petition of John Bryent of Pembroke in said Province  
Esq<sup>r</sup> agent for the Presbyterean Society in said Pembroke *Sheweth*

That by An act of the General assembly of said Province in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of His Majesty's Reign George the third among other things it was enacted "that all Persons then living in Pembroke belonging to the Presbyterian Congregation there or that should be joined to that Society hereafter Shou'd be exempted & exonerated from paying towards the Support of the Congregational Minister, of said Pembroke;" excepting only for three months, which was the Time of settling the Congregational Minister before any Presbyterean Minister was settled there; for which time the said Presbyterean Society were to pay their Proportion according to their Estate & ability, as in other public charges.— And it was further Enacted by the authority afores<sup>d</sup> that the said Presbyterean Society Shou'd pay the sum of Twelve hundred Pounds old Ten<sup>r</sup> being a Sum voted in said Pembroke to defray the charges of a Suit at Law bro'ght by the Congregational Minister there for his Salary before due—And said Presbyterean Society were then in & by the same act incorporated into a Separate Parish as to their Church affairs and as to the Support and maintaining the Ministry in their own form as in and by said act it will more fully appear. And your Petitioner's Constituents Afterwards by an Assessment made upon them for the Residue of said Twelve hundred Pounds which they had not paid before the Passing said Act (the Major Part thereof being before paid) under the hands and Seals of William Moore and Isaac White Selectmen of and for said Pembroke for the year A. D. 1765 had the residue of said Sum collected from them for the Payment of said Law Suit, And by Another Assessment under the hands and seals of Ephraim Blunt Will<sup>m</sup> Moore and Isaac White Selectmen of said Pembroke for the year 1764 y<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup> Constituents were obliged to pay the other Sum ordered in said act to be paid by said Constituents to the Congregational Ministry of said Pembroke for said three months' Preaching That Isaac White in the Name of the Congregationals of Pembroke after the Payment of said Sums by the said Presbyterean Society to the said Congregationals in Manner afores<sup>d</sup> did Petition the said General Assembly; setting forth among other things contain'd said Petition, "That the said Sums above mentioned were then unpaid and that Particular Persons had given their Security for Payment of the Same with Interest which Several Sums amounted to one hundred and twenty Pounds lawful money besides several years Interest, which ought to be assessed on Part of the Inhabitants of said Pembroke only" Meaning your Petition<sup>r</sup> Constituents. Your Petitioners Constituents As Soon as they were served with a Copy of said last mentioned Petition they chose Capt. Thomas Lucas as their Agent to appear in their Name and oppose the Prayer of said Petition; who attended two Sessions of the said General Assembly and said Petition not being acted upon at either return'd home at the third Session of said Assembly the said Lucas was accidentally or Providentially hindered from Attending at which Session

the Petition passed in favor of the Petitioners without any of said Constituents being present to contradict and disprove the Capital facts therein alledged— In Consequence of which an Act was passed thereupon to levy and collect of the said Constituents the same sum of money they had before paid in Manner afore mentioned. The Committee impowered by said Act to Assess said Sums have assessed said Constituents for the Same. Wherefore your Pet<sup>r</sup> Humbly prays in behalf of his said Constituents, That your Excellency and Honors would in your great Wisdom exempt and exonerate them from the Payment of any Part of the Several and respective sums assessed on them by said Committee.— That you would order y<sup>t</sup> the Collection of said Tax might be suspended in the mean Time, or in any other Way relieve said Constituents from the grievous and insupportable Burden they labor under. And your Petiti<sup>r</sup> in Duty bound shall ever pray.<sup>1</sup>

Aug. 25<sup>th</sup> 1768

JN<sup>o</sup> BRYENT, Agent for the  
Presbyterean Society

Whether or not this prayer of the petitioner was granted, we are unable to state definitely, but probably it was.

Mr. Mitchell continued his labors till his death in 1776. He is supposed to have been an able and faithful minister of the gospel. His house of worship stood on an eminence south of the house of Mr. Trueworthy D. Gault on the west side of the street, nearly opposite the house of Frank T. Cheney. Religious services were probably held in the house for nearly, or quite, twenty years, with more or less regularity. Many attempts made to unite with the Congregationalists in the support of a minister were unsuccessful, till June 1, 1797, when the respective churches, after long consideration, voted themselves into one "consociated church." This was brought about during the ministry of Rev. Zaccheus Colby of the Congregational church. He so succeeded in interesting them, that they soon became warmly attached to him, and were ready to acknowledge him as their pastor, and contribute to his support.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell was the only settled pastor of the Presbyterians. He was one of nine, out of 102, who could not violate his allegiance to the King of England and pledge himself "at the risk of life and fortune, to oppose with arms the hostile fleets and armies of England."

The following served as deacons in the Presbyterian church: James Moore, Thomas Robinson, John Mann, James Robertson, Samuel Webster, Isaac White, and William Cochran. Of these, James Robertson served the "consociated church." He was associated with Dea. David Kimball and Dea. Joseph Emery of the Congregational church.

The following account of the beginning of Methodism in Pembroke is mainly from a manuscript whose authorship is unknown to the writer:

The first Methodist preaching in Pembroke was by Rev. James Cochran, a local preacher from Vienna, Me. In 1804 he sent word to his brother, Col.

<sup>1</sup> N. H. Town Papers, Vol. IX, pp. 661-2.

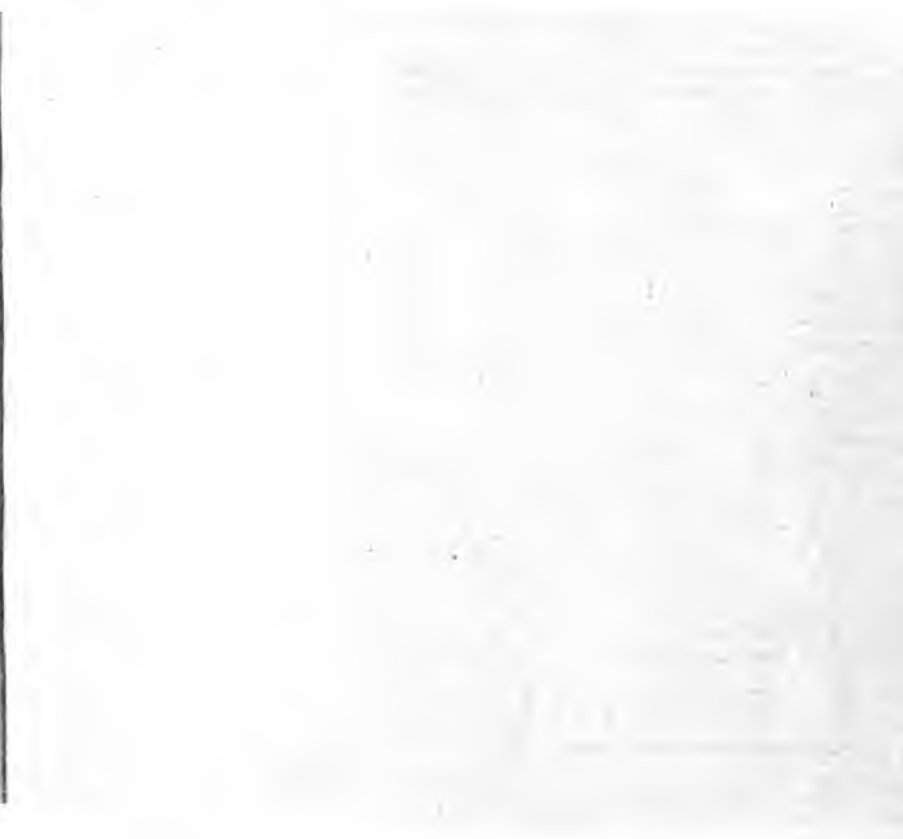
Cochran of Buckstreet, that he was coming to Pembroke, and would preach to the people if he would cause a notice to be given. Col. Cochran remarked to his family that he would have the meeting at his own house, and then if his brother should prove to be one of the "bawling Methodists" that he had heard of, he could bawl as loud as he chose, and it would be nobody's business. The preacher came, the house was filled, he preached with power, and several were convicted and converted. Among them was Robert Martin. Mr. Cochran soon left for home, but Mr. Martin went to Poplin, now Fremont, to a quarterly meeting for the purpose of requesting Rev. George Pickering, the presiding elder, to send a minister to Pembroke the next year, which was close at hand. His request was granted and Rev. David Batchelder being appointed to the Poplin Circuit, made Pembroke one of his three preaching places, Poplin and Sandown being the other two. Mr. Batchelder formed the first class in Pembroke in the northeast part of the town, consisting of the following persons: Robert Martin, Mehitable Fowler, Lydia Abbott, Abigail Martin, John Kelley, Joshua Phelps, Nancy Sargent, Benjamin Fowler, Rachel Kelley, Hannah Phelps, Elizabeth Frye.

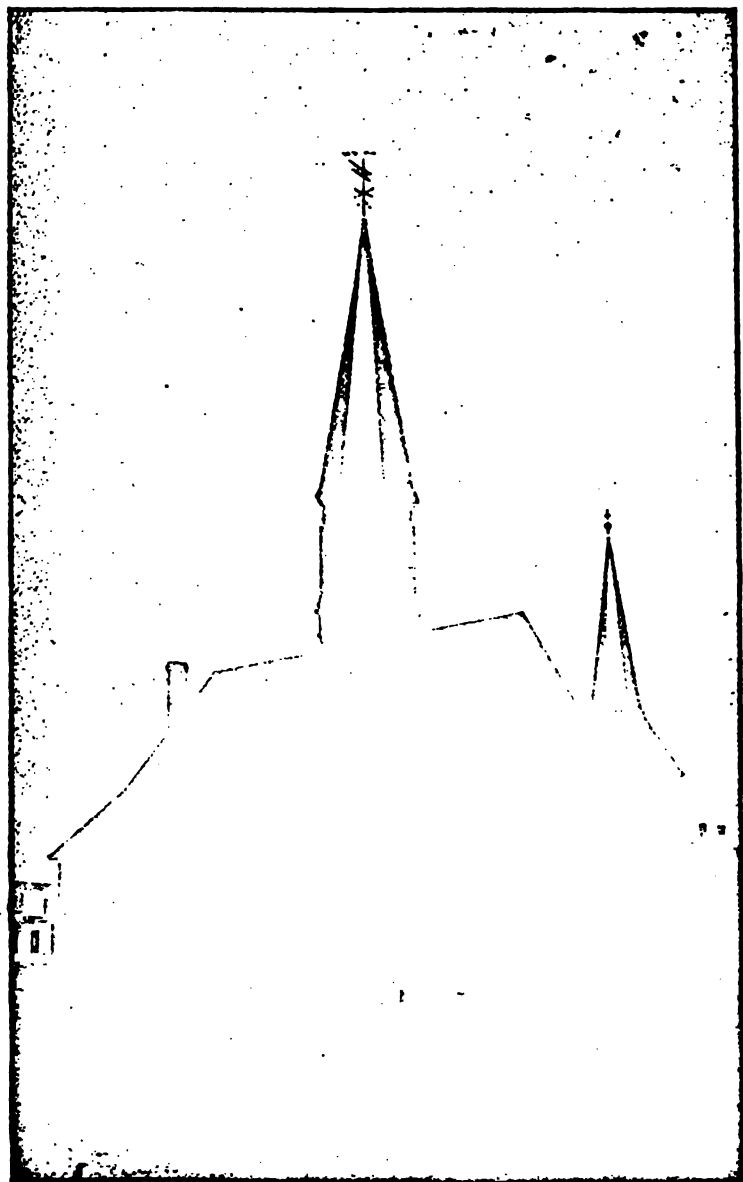
The class was formed in 1804, and Robert Martin chosen leader. In 1805 Pembroke was connected with the Northfield Circuit, and Rev. Caleb Dustin appointed preacher. The same year the first quarterly meeting ever held in the town occurred at the old Presbyterian Meeting House on the main street, with Rev. John Broadhead, presiding elder. The old church at this time was unoccupied, as Congregationalism had now about completed its triumph over Presbyterianism. Consent had been obtained for holding the meeting there, and the appointment extensively circulated through the surrounding country, but on Saturday night notice came from the elder of the church, that the meeting could not be held there, as they wished to have a prayer meeting on the Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Broadhead replied that as the notice was extensively circulated, it could not be recalled and that they must go to the church on Sabbath morning, and, if there were insuperable objections, they would adjourn to some grove near by, as he had preached the gospel to thousands in the open air and he could do it again, although it was then November. Accordingly they went to the church on Sabbath morning, and what should they find there but one of the old deacons and several of his friends holding a prayer meeting. Some of the Methodists going quietly into the house found the poor deacon in tears. Mr. Martin, class-leader, said to him, "Why, Dea. R., what is the matter?" The deacon replied, "It is hard for us to be turned out of our own house." Said Mr. Martin, "We do not wish to turn you out of your house, and we will give it up if it is really necessary, but as our arrangements are all made, it would accommodate us much to remain, and we shall be happy to have you remain, and we will worship God in peace together." Whereupon the deacon caught up the first hat he could get hold of, which proved to be not his own, and left the house upon a run, saying, "All who are on the Lord's side follow me." Some half a dozen followed suit, and went, it was said, to the Congregational Church, which was near, to hear a young collegiate read a sermon, while the great congregation remained to hear Rev. Mr. Broadhead. The house was thronged, and it was a time of power and glory. The little society made considerable progress this year.

Rev. Abner Clark was the first preacher that visited Suncook village, then called Pembroke village. He formed a small class there in 1810, with Nathaniel Nutting, leader. After a time it was discontinued, and not revived till 1840, under the inspiration of Rev. A. Folsom, who held the first meeting in the school house. This meeting was followed by one hundred others in succession, and resulted in a large number of conversions.

What may be called the formative period of Methodism in Pembroke







METHODIST CHURCH, SAXE-COOK.

closed in 1837, when the church on the Hill was erected, and became the centre of its influence in the town.

It will be of historic interest to the denomination to know that the hall of the "Gymnasium" which was built in 1840, was occupied for nine years as a preaching place. In 1841, Pembroke became a separate station of the Conference, and enjoyed the entire service of the pastor. Up to this time meetings were held in school houses in the north part of the town, and at Buckstreet.

From 1837 to 1849, Methodism may be said to have passed the second period of its history in town. During this time it came to have "a local habitation and a name." It had two places of worship, a stationed preacher, and a school recognized as under its patronage, giving it stability, and making evident it was nothing ephemeral.

In 1849, a still further advance was made. Suncook became a regular station, and a pleasant and commodious church edifice was built and dedicated September 13, under the pastorate of Rev. A. Folsom. In 1869, under the pastorate of Rev. A. C. Manson, it was enlarged to make room for twenty additional pews. This was followed by an extensive revival, bringing into the church nearly one hundred new members. In 1870, a parsonage and vestry were built a few feet south of the church. These together with the church were burned on the night of October 10, 1882. It stood on Church street where now is the tenement house of Addison N. Osgood.

The society immediately set about the building of a new church edifice on land successively owned by John Cochran, James Cochran, 3d, Christopher Osgood, Herman Osgood, and Matthew G. Emery, and later occupied by Daniel S. Jones, for a hotel. This in due time was completed, and dedicated July 6, 1884. The cost was about \$15,000. A bell was placed in the tower.

Rev. J. L. Felt is the present pastor.

From another source we glean the following facts:

A house and two acres of land where George W. Nixon now lives, was bought and owned as a Methodist parsonage. In 1793, Trueworthy Dudley deeded the same to Jacob Edes, and Mr. Edes, in 1800, to Mark French. As Mr. French bought another farm at Buckstreet in 1810, the inference is, he sold the above about the same time to an association of Methodists for a parsonage, and it was so occupied, a part of the time, at least, for ten, and perhaps twenty years, by the minister in charge. Afterwards it came into the possession of Cogswell Dudley, who deeded it in 1835 to Joanna Cofrau. The one furnishing this information remembers when a Mr. Norris lived there, and when Rev. J. Templeton (1823) lived at North Pembroke. There were frequent changes of ministers, and meetings were oftener held in the school

house at North Pembroke than in any other part of the town. From 1830 to 1837, but few were held anywhere else. Meetings had been held at Buckstreet a part of the time.

Several attempts had been made to build a meeting house, but failed because those interested could not agree upon a satisfactory location. Finally in 1837, Stephen and Levi Baker agreed to give land for the purpose, and Joseph Baker, an unmarried brother, promised to subscribe \$500 towards erecting the building. Joshua Baker, another brother, also made a subscription. Thus these four brothers furnished the lot and nearly, or quite, one fourth of the money needed to build the meeting house. Presumably but for them there never would have been a Methodist meeting house on the Hill. With propriety it might have been called the Baker Meeting house, as the old North church was called the "Ambrose Meeting house."

After the regular place for holding meetings was changed to Pembroke Street, and later, to Suncook, meetings were still held at the North Pembroke school house for several years, sometimes every Sabbath, and sometimes only every other Sabbath, preachers coming from the Biblical Institute at Concord.

We give below a complete list of the pastors from the beginning of Methodism in Pembroke, with years of service of each respectively, commencing in each case with the conference year. Where two and sometimes three are mentioned for a single year it is to be understood that in the earlier days the field was divided into circuits, and two or more were appointed to the same one, who followed each other in regular succession to the different preaching places: David Batchelder, 1804; Caleb Dustin, 1805; James Young, 1806; Hezekiah Field, 1807-8 and 1811; Lewis Bates, 1809; Abner Clark, 1810; Joseph Peck and Jacob Sanborn, 1812; Richard Emery, 1813; Aaron Lummis, 1814; James Jacques, 1815; Noah Bigelow, 1816; Benjamin Burnham, 1817-18; John Lord and Elijah Spear, 1819; Damon Young and Ezra Goodwin, 1820; James P. Harvey, 1821; Jotham Horton and Ezekiel W. Stickney, 1822; J. Sanborn, H. Bullfinch, J. Templeton, and P. Ball, 1823; Ezekiel W. Stickney and David Culver, 1824; Moses Sanderson and William R. Stone, 1825; James B. H. Norris and Matthew Newhall, 1826; Nathan Howe, 1827-8; Joel W. M'Kee, 1829; James G. Smith and Ezekiel W. Stickney, 1830; Orlando Hinds and Caleb Beede, 1831; Orlando Hinds, Russell H. Spaulding, and Caleb Beede, 1832; R. H. Spaulding, John Wooster, and O. Hinds, 1833; Leonard Bennett, 1834; Caleb Fales, 1835; J. C. Cromack, 1836; W. J. Kidder and D. Jones, 1837; B. D. Brewster and J. C. Cromack, 1838; Samuel Norris, 1839; A. Folsom, 1840 and 1848-9; Lewis Howard, 1841; A. H. Worthing, 1842; James Pike, 1843-4; Warren

F. Evans, 1845-6; A. H. Fullerton, 1847; James Thurston, 1850-1; Elijah Mason, 1852; William Hewes, 1853-4; O. H. Jasper, 1855-6; George S. Barnes, 1857-8; Cadford M. Dinsmore, 1859-60; Nelson Green, 1861-2; Lewis Howard, 1863; Charles H. Chase, 1864-5; N. Culver, 1856-7; George W. Gurnsey, 1868; A. C. Manson, 1869-70-1; James Noyes, 1872-3; C. W. Millen, 1874; Henry Dorr, 1875-6; S. C. Keeler, 1877-8-9; George W. Ruland, 1880-1; Otis Cole, 1882-3-4; James Cairns, 1885-6-7; W. H. Turkington, 1888-9-90; W. R. Webster, 1891-2; Joseph L. Felt, 1893-4.

In 1863, the Baptist State convention, through its prudential committee, instructed Rev. David Gage, its State missionary and financial agent, to establish services at Suncook. Accordingly a meeting was held in Suncook Hall, December 20, 1863. January 24, 1864, a Sunday school was organized in connection with the regular service. Rev. David Gage supplied the pulpit personally, or by exchange, till a permanent organization was effected. The meeting for organization was held at the house of J. W. Salter on May 11, 1865. There were present Jeremiah Austin and Mrs. Mary Austin, from the church in Bow; Mrs. Angeline Robinson, from the Merrimack Street church, Manchester; Mrs. Emeline B. French, from the church in Hopkinton; Wyatt B. Knowles, from the Free Baptist church in Pittsfield; and Mrs. Fanny Salter, joining on confession. After prayer by Rev. David Gage, the permanent organization was effected by the choice of W. B. Knowles, clerk. It was then voted to take the name of the Baptist Church of Suncook, and to adopt the Baptist Church Manual as its declaration of faith.

After the organization, the religious experience of Henry Batchelder, Miss Fanny B. Phillips, and Miss Annie L. Rand was heard, and they were accepted as suitable persons for the ordinance of baptism. At another meeting, May 27, at the same place, Lydia Webster was examined and accepted as a candidate for church membership. The following day the four were baptized according to the established usage of the denomination.

The church also voted the same day to call a council, June 14, 1865, to give public recognition to the new organization. The churches invited were the First and Pleasant Street Churches of Concord, the First and Second in Manchester, the churches in Nashua, Bow, Goffstown, and Hopkinton. At the assembling of the council for the formal recognition of the church, after organization and the usual preliminaries, the following order of service was observed:

1. Voluntary by the choir.
2. Reading the minutes of the council.
3. Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. C. W. Burnham of Hopkinton.

4. Introductory prayer by Rev. John Peacock of Goffstown.
5. Hymn.
6. Sermon by Rev. W. H. Eaton of Nashua.
7. Hymn.
8. Prayer of recognition by Rev. C. W. Flanders, D. D., of Concord.
9. Right Hand of fellowship to the church by Rev. George Pierce of Nashua.
10. Address to the church by Rev. A. W. Chaffin of Merrimack Street Church, Manchester.
11. Concluding prayer by Rev. D. Gage.
12. Voluntary by the choir.

Later in the day another service was held, at which Rev. W. H. Eaton preached from Ephesians 2:20. The services of the day were formally closed with the benediction pronounced by Rev. L. Hayden of New London.

At this time meetings were held in Suncook Hall.

On the 13th of the following August, the Lord's Supper was administered to the church for the first time. The same day, the church voted to apply for admission to the Salisbury Association. J. Austin, C. Dudley, and W. B. Knowles were chosen a committee to carry the vote into effect.

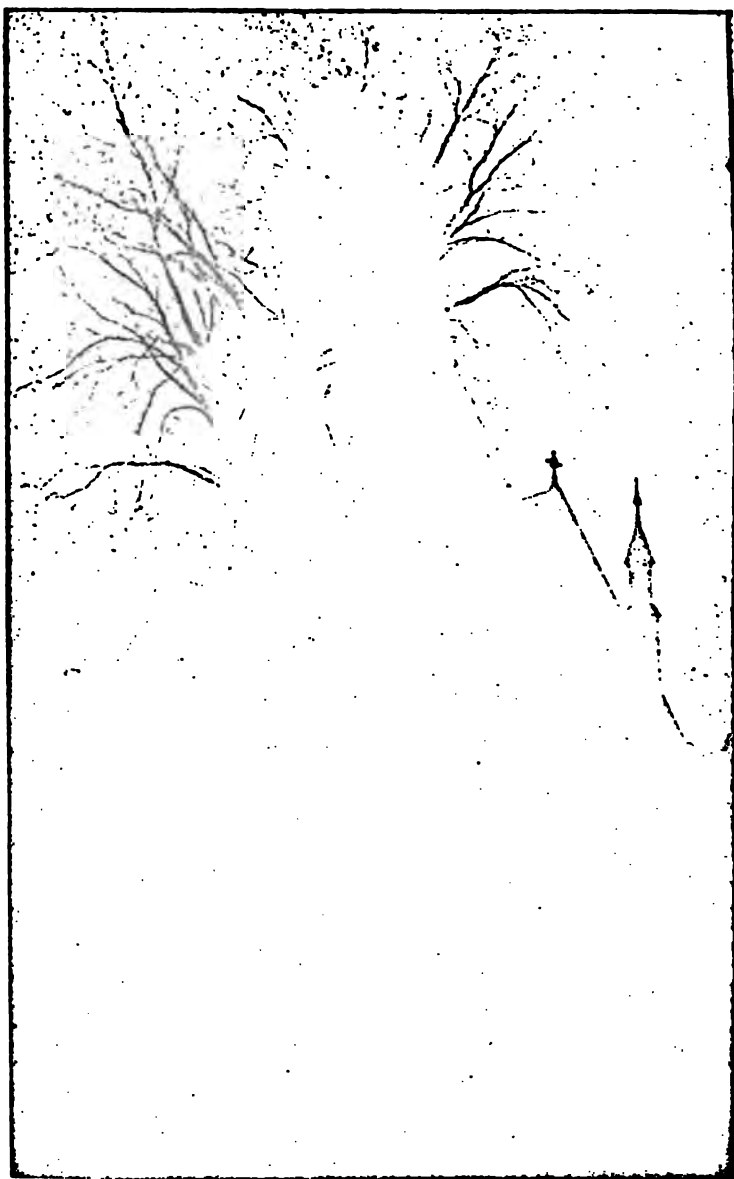
July 1, 1866, George W. Smith was chosen deacon.

Rev. J. M. Coburn succeeded Rev. D. Gage as acting pastor from September 13, 1868, to January 30, 1870. After him Rev. E. E. Cummings, D. D., acted as pastor from September 17, 1871, to June 16, 1872; Thomas H. Goodwin from December 1, 1872, to March 30, 1877; Henry W. Tate from August 8, 1877, to October 29, 1880; Rev. N. D. Curtis from Nov. 28, 1880, to June 28, 1885; Rev. H. A. Stetson from September 1, 1885, to 1890. Rev. Thomas C. Russell, the present pastor, began service December 1, 1891.

At the corner of Main and Cross streets, where now stands the block occupied by Joseph Wilkins, a church edifice was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$3,719.91. With the exception of \$500, this amount was secured from generous donors abroad, through the solicitation of Rev. Dr. E. E. Cummings, and the house of worship was dedicated, April 20, 1871, free of debt. Rev. Dr. Cummings preached the sermon, and Rev. Messrs. Faunce, Safford, Gage, and Burnham had the remaining parts.

From this time the church began a career of marked prosperity and usefulness. The pews were all rented, and more called for. The house was filled with a young and vigorous congregation, the Sunday school grew in numbers, and the prayer meetings were well attended.

The church edifice was burned August 14, 1878, the lot sold, a new one purchased, and the present house of worship immediately built,



**BAPTIST CHURCH, SUNCOOK.**





and dedicated May 27, 1879, at a cost of \$4,249.40. In 1890 it was extensively repaired and frescoed, and a pipe organ placed in it.

April 21, 1869, nearly five years after the organization of the church, George W. Smith, Stephen Hook, Albert Truesdell, James C. Wing, and J. W. Salter united together in forming the "First Suncook Baptist Society." The organization was perfected by the choice of J. C. Wing, president; Stephen Hook, clerk; and Enoch Alexander, treasurer.

In 1885, Enoch Alexander generously gave the society a convenient parsonage.

In 1893, fifty were added to the church, thirty-eight by baptism, making this the jubilee year of its history thus far. A bell has been put in its place as a memorial. The society is out of debt, and united, and the outlook is promising for a long era of prosperity and usefulness.

June 17, 1880, the "First Independent Society of Suncook" was organized at the drug store of Charles F. Hildreth, Rev. Henry F. Campbell calling the meeting to order. Charles F. Hildreth was chosen moderator, and the following officers elected:—Otis S. Eastman, clerk; Charles F. Hildreth, treasurer; Jacob Noyes, David Hayes, Clifton B. Hildreth, executive committee; and Rev. Henry F. Campbell, pastor. Samuel B. Cofran, Moses R. Lake, Clifton B. Hildreth, James Glazier, Jacob Noyes, Clifton B. Hildreth, Jr., David Hayes, Henry Knox, Otis S. Eastman, Mrs. James Glazier, Mrs. Jacob Noyes, Mrs. C. B. Hildreth, Mrs. David Noyes, and others, signed the written compact of the organization, which seems to have been simply a declaration of the existence of the society as a fact. It does not appear to have had any confession of faith, and its active career was brief.

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## CHAPTER XXIII.

### BIOGRAPHICAL—CLERGYMEN.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Congregational.*

Paul Ewer Bourne, son of Barnabas Ewer and Lydia Billings (Long) Bourne, was born at Waquoit, Mass., April 21, 1856. He was licensed to preach by the Merrimack Association, at Concord, November 21, 1877, and ordained at Hillsborough Centre, June 26, 1883. He was

<sup>1</sup> For additional information of the families of many of the persons noticed in this and the two following chapters consult genealogies.

acting pastor at Hillsborough Centre, 1887-93. He began labor at Pembroke, August 1, 1893.

He married Eliza Ellen, daughter of Rev. Israel and Mary Ann (Pike) Downing, at Kennebunkport, Me., September 10, 1883.

Abraham Burnham, <sup>1</sup>A. M., D. D., son of Dea. Samuel and Mary (Perkins) Burnham, was born November 18, 1773, in Dunbarton. He graduated at Dartmouth college, 1804; studied theology with Rev. Elijah Parish, D. D., of Byfield, Mass.; and was ordained pastor, Pembroke, March 2, 1808, and dismissed November 30, 1850. He was a clear thinker, strong and vigorous preacher, direct and practical in his enforcement of truth, deeply interested in the promotion of all social and religious matters, and came to wield an extensive influence in the churches. Several marked seasons of revival interest occurred during his ministry.

He was secretary of the N. H. Home Missionary Society, 1822-37, and afterwards president till shortly before his death. He died at Pembroke, September 12, 1852.

He married (1) Anna, daughter of Benjamin Perley of Rowley, Mass., May 16, 1808; (2) Mary Calef White of Plaistow, January 23, 1810; (3) Martha Barnard of Sterling, Mass., November 15, 1814; and (4) Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim and Deborah (Giddings) Robinson, of Exeter, November 19, 1816.

Zaccheus Colby, son of Zaccheus and Mary (Eastman) Colby, was born in Newton, 1749. He fitted for college at Dummer academy, Byfield, Mass., and graduated at Dartmouth college, 1777. After studying theology, he was ordained pastor at Pembroke, March 22, 1780. Early in his ministry the Presbyterians became interested in his preaching, and arrangements followed which resulted in the union of the two societies. His ministry was fruitful in increase to the church. During the latter years of his ministry, however, dissension arose which led to the sundering of the pastoral relation. He was dismissed May 11, 1803, and the same year installed over the Presbyterian church in that part of Chester now Auburn. Health failing, he was dismissed in 1809. He died August 10, 1822.

He married Mary, daughter of Col. John Calef, of Kingston.

Robert Crossett was born in New Salem, Mass., December 19, 1799. He graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary, 1829; was licensed to preach by the Penobscot (Me.) Association, 1828; ordained pastor at Dennyville, Me., November 3, 1830, and dismissed October 6, 1842. He supplied at Pembroke, Me., 1837-8; was installed, Alstead, May 3, 1843, and dismissed May 2, 1850; installed, Pembroke, March 16, 1854, and dismissed October 8, 1855. He lived afterwards in New

Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, dying at College Hill, Cincinnati, O., June 24, 1872.

Jacob Emery, son of Joseph and Abigail (Merrill) Emery, was born December 22, 1737. He graduated at Harvard college, 1761. He was ordained pastor at Pembroke, August 3, 1768, and on account of failing health dismissed March 23, 1775. In 1776 he was chosen delegate to a convention meeting in Exeter to consider the state of the country, and appointed by the convention one of a committee to prepare and issue a proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer. He was representative in the legislature for the session beginning December 18, 1776. In returning home from Exeter he was taken ill, and died at Pembroke, March 16, 1777.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. James Cushing of Haverhill, Mass.

Rev. Lewis Goodrich, son of John and Susan (Bosworth) Goodrich, was born in Bingham, Me., January 20, 1817; graduated at Bowdoin college, 1845, and Bangor Theological Seminary, 1848; was licensed to preach by the Penobscot (Me.) Association, December 14, 1847, and ordained an evangelist at Dedham, Me., January 1, 1850. He was acting pastor, Dedham, Me., 1848-53, and Sedgwick, Me., 1853-6; installed pastor, Pembroke, May 13, 1857, closed labor, 1865; afterwards acting pastor Stratham, February, 1865-8; Wells, Me., 1868-72; West Auburn, Me., 1872-5; Warren, Me., 1875-8; Lovell and Sweden, Me., 1878-83, and Danbury, 1884-7. Without charge, Manchester, since 1887, meanwhile supplying for a time at East Concord.

He married Lucy Ann, daughter of Allen and Lucy (Russell) Baker, at Bingham, Me., November 26, 1848.

Benjamin Merrill, son of Abel Kimball and Mary (Leverett) Merrill, was born in Haverhill, March 25, 1833. He fitted for college at Kimball Union academy; graduated at Dartmouth college, Scientific Department, 1858, and Princeton Theological Seminary, 1864. He was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Carlisle, Pa., June 7, 1864; and supplied at Barton, Md., and Piedmont, W. Va., 1864-6. He was acting pastor, Pembroke, November, 1866-70; Ausable Forks, N. Y., 1870-82; and Swanzy, 1882-8. He died there November 16, 1888.

He married Joanna Walker Merrill at Princeton, N. J., April 28, 1864.

John Haskell Merrill was born in Falmouth, Me., February 22, 1817, and graduated at Bowdoin college, 1844. He was acting pastor, Sedg-

wick, Me., 1847-50, and was ordained as an evangelist there May 16, 1849. He was installed at Pembroke, November 20, 1850, and dismissed June 1, 1853. Afterwards he was installed at Tamworth, August 17, 1853, and dismissed August 15, 1860. He died in Hollis, May 13, 1861.

Cassander Cary Sampson, son of Thomas Roby and Harriet (Cary) Sampson, was born in Harrison, Me., September 2, 1850. He fitted for college at North Bridgton (Me.) academy; and graduated at Bowdoin college, 1873, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1878. Licensed to preach by the Andover Association, at Andover, Mass., June 12, 1877. He was acting pastor, Pembroke, October, 1879-81; ordained pastor, May 18, 1881, and dismissed February 24, 1885. Since, he has been pastor at Tilton. Unmarried.

Edward Payson Tenney, son of Rev. Asa Peaslee and Mary (Tenney) Tenney, was born September 29, 1835, at West Concord. Fitted for college at Pembroke academy; for a time student in Dartmouth college; graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary, 1858; and was ordained an evangelist at West Concord, October 19, 1859. After several years of service East and West, he was for nine years president of Colorado college, Colorado Springs, Col. Since then he has been largely engaged in literary and pioneer work, supplying at different places for longer or shorter periods. He was acting pastor at Pembroke from June, 1891, to April, 1893.

He married (1) Sarah Jennie Holden of West Concord, December 1, 1860; and (2) Ellen Maria Weeks of Lowell, Mass., December 8, 1862.

Arthur Norman Ward, son of Arthur and Hannah Stevens (Dudley) Ward, was born at Plymouth, October 20, 1849. He fitted for college at Kimball Union academy; graduated at Dartmouth college, 1872, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1878. He was licensed to preach by the Worcester (Mass.) Central Association, June 12, 1877; ordained pastor at Falmouth, Me., February 25, 1879, and dismissed October 23, 1883; installed Centre Harbor, May 22, 1884, and dismissed December 6, 1886. He was acting pastor, Pembroke, April, 1887-91. He has been acting pastor at Wenham, Mass., since October, 1891.

He married Ellen Shaw of Portland, Me., February 17, 1880.

Lyman White, son of John and Esther (Wheeler) White, was born in Roxbury, July 23, 1818. He graduated at Kimball Union academy, 1842, Dartmouth college, 1846, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1849. He was ordained an evangelist at Epping, October 23, 1849;

acting pastor there, 1849-54; and pastor, January 4, 1854-5. He was pastor, Easton, Mass., October, 1855; and Phillipston, Mass., June, 1863-71; acting pastor, Pembroke, April, 1871-5. Since he was acting pastor, Deerfield, 1875-82; Gilmanton Iron Works, 1882-7; and Wakefield, 1887-9. He died in Portland, Me., May 30, 1889.

He married (1) Pamela Graham of Acworth, January 3, 1850; (2) Mary Chase Hurd of Fryeburg, Me., November 30, 1859. His first wife died August 22, 1858.

Aaron Whittemore, son of Benjamin and Esther (Brooks) Whittemore, was born December 13, 1711, in Concord, Mass. He graduated at Harvard college, 1734, and lived in Groton, Mass., till called to become the first settled minister of Pembroke. He was ordained pastor, March 2, 1738. During the French and Indian war his was a garrison house, and he held a lieutenant's commission from the provincial authorities of New Hampshire, and was in command of the post. He was a scholarly and able divine, and with varying and sometimes trying experiences, spent his life in Pembroke, dying November 16, 1767.

He married Abigail Coffin of Newbury, Mass., February 2, 1743.

#### *Presbyterian.*

Daniel Mitchell, A. M., was born in the north of Ireland, 1697, and educated at Edinburgh, Scotland, receiving his A. M. from King James College February 6, 1730. He came to America, and was licensed to preach by the Boston Presbytery, 1746. He was ordained pastor at Pembroke, December 3, 1760, and so continued till his death, December 15, 1766. He was the first and only minister settled over the Presbyterian church in Pembroke.

He married Martha White, and had two children, Ruhamah, who married Robert Moore of Pembroke, December 5, 1765, and died January 16, 1836; and Martha, who married James Parker of Bow.

#### *Baptist.*

Jesse Milton Coburn, son of Jesse Milton and Lusetta (Lowell) Coburn, was born in Braintree, Vt., January 9, 1815. His preparatory studies were at New Hampton Institution. He was ordained at Ellingham February 22, 1839, and continued pastor there till 1845.

He was also pastor at Pittsfield, 1846-52; Brunswick, Me., 1852-3; Second Church, Manchester, 1853-9; supplied various churches, 1859-68; Suncook, 1868 to January 30, 1870; New Boston, 1871-2;

Effingham, 1872-3; Pittsfield, 1873-8; and Greenville, October, 1878-88. He died at Greenville February 27, 1888.

He married (1) Zaphira Owen at Hanover, February 16, 1840, who died in June, 1841; (2) Almira Morse of Effingham, July 20, 1842, who died at Pittsfield in April, 1851; (3) Lydia Owen of Hanover, who died in Suncook; (4) Jennie Gregg, daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Adams) Mixer, at New Boston, June 18, 1871.

Ebenezer Edson Cummings, D. D., son of Dea. Joseph and Hannah (Edson) Cummings, was born in Claremont, November 9, 1800. He graduated at Colby university, 1828; was ordained pastor at Salisbury September 17, 1828, and so continued till 1832. He was pastor of the First Church, Concord, 1832-50; Pittsfield, 1852-4; Pleasant Street Church, Concord, 1854-68. He supplied at Suncook from September 17, 1871, to June 16, 1872, and died in Concord, February 22, 1886.

He married Chloe Brown Humphrey of Orwell, Vt., April 20, 1828. She died in Concord, July 26, 1871.

Nehemiah Davis Curtis, son of Seth and Sally (Davis) Curtis, was born in Woodstock, Me., September 17, 1826. He was ordained at Hancock, Me., March 21, 1878, but for several years previous did missionary and evangelistic work in the state. He was pastor at Hancock, Me., 1878-80; Suncook, from November 28, 1880, to June 28, 1885; and Fairfield, Me., 1885-91. He died there June 20, 1891.

He married Anna Mary, daughter of Daniel and Mary Elizabeth (Hill) Haseltine, at Portland, Me., June 27, 1852.

Thomas Clarkson Russell, son of Philemon Robbins and Martha (Robinson) Russell, was born at West Boylston, Mass., August 3, 1834. His preparatory studies were at Colgate (N. Y.) and Harvard universities. Studied for the ministry, briefly, at Newton Theological Institution, 1857. He was ordained at Barnstable, Mass., November 17, 1858, and pastor there, 1858-60; Billerica, Mass., 1860-3; New Boston, 1863-6; South Braintree, Mass., 1866-8; Leominster, Mass., 1868-74; Mansfield, Mass., 1874-7; Palmer, Mass., 1878-81; Springvale, Me., 1881-3; Swampscot, Mass., 1883-5; and Suncook, since December 1, 1891.

He married (1) Helena Augusta Taylor of Chatham, Mass., April 24, 1861, who died April 4, 1871; (2) Louise Webb of Mansfield, Me., January 31, 1877.

#### *Methodist.*

Charles Henry Chase, son of Abner and Mary (Goss) Chase, was born in Lempster, December 12, 1814. Preparatory studies at New-

bury (Vt.) Seminary, and Henniker Academy. Admitted on trial to the N. H. Conference in 1839. Ordained deacon at Dover, June 27, 1841; and elder at Claremont, June 25, 1843.

Appointments:—Amherst, Amoskeag, Hooksett, and Bow, 1839; Hudson, 1840; Peterborough, 1841; Deering and Hillsborough, 1842-3; Haverhill, Mass., 1844; Methuen, Mass., 1845; Hampton, 1846; Newmarket, 1847; Amesbury, Mass., 1848; Epping, 1849-50; Unity and Acworth, 1851; Acworth, 1852; North Charlestown, 1853-4; Hinsdale, 1855-6; Rindge, 1857-8; Plymouth, 1859-60; Haverhill, 1861-2; Haverhill with East Haverhill, and Piermont, 1863; Suncook, 1864-5; Brookline, 1866-7-8; East Canaan, 1869-70; Enfield, 1871-2-3; South Newmarket, 1874-5-6; Kingston, 1877-8-9; Merrimack, Mass., 1880-1-2; East Kingston, 1883-4. Since, supernumerary, Lake View, Ill.

He married Alma Huse, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Wellman) Wellman, at Hudson, June 6, 1841. She died at East Kingston, April 25, 1884.

Otis Cole, son of Joshua and Amanda (Hinds) Cole, was born in Stark, December 25, 1833. Preparatory studies at Westminster and Wilbraham (Mass.) academies. Graduated at the Concord Biblical Institute, 1866. Admitted on trial to the New Hampshire Conference, 1864. Ordained deacon at Manchester, April 14, 1867; and elder at Lisbon, April 11, 1869.

Appointments:—Antrim, 1864; Henniker, 1865-6-7; Hudson, 1868-9-70; Lancaster, 1871-2-3; Plymouth, 1874; South Newmarket, 1880-1; Suncook, 1882-3-4; Haverhill, Mass., 1885-6; Bristol, 1887-8-9; Bristol and Alexandria, 1890; Portsmouth, 1891-2-3-4.

He married Lucie Jane, daughter of Henry and Harriet (Brown) Kennar, of Boston, Mass., September 22, 1858.

Cadford Mellen Dinsmore, son of John Taylor Gilman and Mehitable (Mellen) Dinsmore, was born in Windham, August 20, 1827. Preparatory studies at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, and Tilton Conference Seminary. Graduated at Wesleyan University in 1851. Studied for the ministry at Concord Biblical Institute, 1851-3. Admitted on trial to the New Hampshire Conference in 1853. Ordained deacon at Newport, May 15, 1853; and elder at Littleton, June 22, 1856.

Appointments:—Peterborough, 1853; Rindge, 1854-5; Newmarket, 1856-7-8; Suncook, 1859-60; Lawrence, Mass., 1861; Great Falls, 1862-3; Newport, 1864-5-6; Keene, 1867-8-9; Portsmouth, 1870-1-2; Amesbury, Mass., 1873-4; Merrimacport, Mass., 1875-6-7; Salem, 1878-9-80; Jefferson, 1881-2-3; South Newmarket, 1884-5-6; Without charge at Exeter since 1887.

He married Cornelia Pomeroy, daughter of Pomeroy and Emeline (Bulkley) Hall of Colchester, Conn., November 23, 1852. She died at Exeter, January 3, 1892.

John Leander Felt, son of Leander and Almira (Callester) Felt, was born in Sullivan, June 11, 1837. Bred a mechanic. Preparatory studies at a select school, Nelson. Licensed as an exhorter May 29, 1862, and local preacher February 18, 1865. Ordained a local preacher by Bishop Simpson, at Lebanon, April 16, 1876; and elder by Bishop Warren, at Lawrence, Mass., April 23, 1882. Admitted to the New Hampshire Conference in 1878.

Appointments:—Antrim, 1876-7-8; Franklin Falls, 1879-80-1; Hinsdale, 1882-3-4; Amesbury, Mass., 1885-6-7; Lisbon, 1888-9-90-1-2; Suncook, 1893-4-.

He married (1) Lucy Melvina, daughter of Uriah and Amanda (Partridge) Moore of Templeton, Mass., who died there October 6, 1864; (2) Juliette, daughter of Alexander Cheney, of Templeton, Mass., February 19, 1870, who died in Antrim, May 23, 1877; (3) Mrs. Sarah Jane Robertson, daughter of John and Sarah Jane (Wilder) Amsden, of Hinsdale, April 14, 1885. She died in Suncook, September 2, 1893.

Orlando Hinds, son of Amherst Hinds, was born in Sandwich, April 4, 1782. Admitted on trial to the New England Conference, 1809. Ordained deacon at Lynn, Mass., June 21, 1812; and elder at Durham, Me., June 5, 1814.

Appointments:—Portsmouth and Greenland, 1810; Poplin and Salem, 1811-12; Needham, Mass., 1813-14; Providence, R. I., and Mansfield, Conn., 1815; Needham, Mass., 1816; Lynn and Marblehead, Mass., 1817-18; Malden, Mass., 1819-20; Poplin and Salem, 1823-4; Epping, 1825-6-7-8; Amoskeag Falls and Bow, 1829-30; Pembroke, 1831-2; Bow and Hoksett, 1834; Bow, 1835; Sandown, 1837; superannuate, Chichester, and died there, March 1, 1869.

He married Mary Brackett at Portland, Me., April 5, 1808. She died at Short Falls, Me., April 26, 1872.

James Noyes, son of Eleazer and Sophronia Noyes, was born in Columbia, July 2, 1835. Preparatory studies at Newbury (Vt.) Seminary. Graduated at Boston University, 1869. Admitted on trial to the N. H. Conference, 1867. Ordained deacon at Lisbon, April 11, 1869; and elder at Rochester, April 16, 1871.

Appointments:—Epping, 1867; Derry, 1868; Methuen and Dracut, Mass., 1869; Methuen, Mass., 1870-1; Suncook, 1872-3; Lancaster, 1874-5; Portsmouth, 1876-7; Amesbury, Mass., 1878-9; Milford and



Amherst, 1880; Winchester and Richmond, 1881; Winchester, 1882-3; Newport, 1884-5; Franklin Falls, 1886-7; and superintendent of the Orphans' Home, Franklin, since 1887.

He married (1) Amie Eliza, daughter of Rev. Orange and Eliza (Dearborn) Scott, of Lowell, Mass., February 23, 1860, who died at Lancaster, December 4, 1875; and (2) Fannie, daughter of Benjamin and Clarissa (Corning) Barker, of Derry, September 5, 1876.

William Reeve Webster, son of Rev. James and Jane (Wilson) Webster, was born in Bolton, England, April 22, 1837. His preparatory studies were at the Governmental and Wesleyan Institutions of England. He was ordained deacon in April, 1867, and elder in April, 1869. He filled appointments in the New York East conference twenty-six years. By appointment of the Bishop, he was twice financial agent of the Freedman's Aid Society of Gilbert Seminary in Louisiana, and was instrumental in securing \$60,000. He was transferred to the New Hampshire Conference, and appointed to Suncook in 1891, serving two years.

He married Charlotte Anna Reeve at Southampton, N. Y., November 28, 1861.

#### *Native Ministers of Pembroke.*

James Cofran, Methodist, son of Lieut. Joseph and Margaret (Murray) Cofran, was born March 27, 1777. Itinerated. The first Methodist to preach in Pembroke, inaugurating the movement leading to the establishing of regular services which have continued to the present time. Was considered a powerful preacher, and his labors were followed by conversions. He lived in Vienna, Me., and died there March 27, 1817.

He married Ruth Whittier about 1793, and had a large family.

Benjamin Randall Dow, Baptist, son of Benjamin Randall and Frances (Moulton) Dow, was born September, 1854. Preparatory studies at Hamilton, N. Y. Graduated at Madison (N. Y.) University and Theological School. Ordained at Fulton, N. Y. Pastor there and West Medway, Mass. Died at Manchester, July 28, 1888.

He married Florence Morton, of Fulton, N. Y.

Edward Southworth Fitz, A. M., M. D., Congregationalist, son of George W. and Catharine (Van Horne) Fitz, was born September 6, 1842. Preparatory studies at Wilbraham and Monson (Mass.) academies. Graduated at Amherst College, 1871. Studied divinity at Andover Theological Seminary, 1871-2. Acting pastor, Derry, 1871-2; Park St. Church, West Springfield, Mass., 1872-3. Ordained pastor,

Southampton, Mass., May 20, 1874, and dismissed June 2, 1876. Graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., 1881. Physician, Chicago, 1881-2. Pastor, Presbyterian church, Mason City, Ill., since 1882.

He married Sarah Elizabeth Coburn, of Monson, Mass., July 2, 1878.

Wakefield Gale, A. M., Congregationalist, son of Joseph and Susannah (Frye) Gale, was born January 18, 1797. Preparatory studies at Phillips Andover academy. Graduated at Dartmouth College, 1822, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1825. Ordained at Salem, Mass., May 17, 1826. Acting pastor, Eastport, Me., October, 1825-9; installed there, February 19, 1829, and dismissed November 24, 1835. Installed First church, Rockport, Mass., May 4, 1836, and dismissed February 10, 1864. Without charge, 1864-5, and at Easthampton, Mass., 1866-81, meanwhile supplying Granville, Mass., 1867-70. Died at Easthampton, Mass., October 3, 1881.

He married (1) Mary Louisa, daughter of Asa and Lydia (Newton) Bigelow, of Colchester, Ct., September 18, 1826, who died April 12, 1861; (2) Mrs. Minerva Coleman, daughter of Elnathan and Lydia (Pomeroy) Graves, of Easthampton, Mass., August 5, 1863, who died November 10, 1878; and (3) Mrs. Marantha Hall, daughter of Bela and Deborah (White) Dyer, of Plainfield, Mass., August 31, 1879.

Joseph Lull, Methodist, son of Simon Lull, was born January 2, 1788. He joined the N. H. Conference in 1810. He was ordained deacon by Bishops Asbury and McKendree, at Lynn, Mass., June 21, 1812; and elder by Bishop McKendree, at Durham, Me., June 5, 1814.

Appointments:—Bridgewater and Canaan, 1810; Tuftonborough, 1811; Lunenburg, Vt., 1812; and in Maine, Norridgewock, 1813; Penobscot, 1814-15 and 1820; Orrington, 1816; Hampden, 1817; St. Croix, 1819; located 1818, and 1821-31; Houlton, 1833; Friendship, 1834; Prospect, etc., 1835-6; Otisfield, 1837-8; Fayette, 1839; Rumford, 1840; Lisbon, 1841; Vienna, 1842; Livermore, 1843; North Paris, 1844; Anson, 1845; Readfield, 1846; superannuated, Casco, 1847-50. Died there, November 2, 1850.

McDonald Martin, Baptist, was born December 22, 1782. Licensed to preach by the First church, Sanbornton, 1829. Died, Alexandria, September 9, 1878. He married Joanna Webber of Plymouth.

James McCutcheon, Free Baptist, son of Phedris and Anne (Brown) McCutcheon, was born October 22, 1791. Went to Epsom about 1813, and engaged in trade. Returned to Pembroke about 1825 and ever

after had his residence there. Licensed to preach August, 1827. Ordained at Epsom, September 29, 1828. Preached there more or less regularly, 1828-46. A hard working man, and always preached without salary. Without charge, Pembroke, 1846-55. Died there September 2, 1855.

He married (1) Hannah, daughter of Richard Tripp of Epsom, 1813, who died November 28, 1841; (2) Mrs. Nancy (Peverly) Merrill, who died September 8, 1845; (3) Mrs. Elsie (Gault) Kimball.

Wellington Newell, Congregationalist, son of Seth Bannister and Betsey (Kimball) Newell, was born June 11, 1816. In his early childhood his parents moved to Bethel, Me. Graduated at Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School, and Bangor Theological Seminary, 1855. Teacher for a time in Massachusetts. Licensed to preach at Bangor, Me., December 19, 1854. Acting pastor, Frankfort, Me., October, 1855-6. Ordained pastor, East Orrington, November 18, 1856, and closed labor, December, 1861. Installed, Brewer Village, Me., January 1, 1862, and dismissed, July 28, 1865. Acting pastor there, and at East Orrington, 1865-9; Weld, Me., July-September, 1870; North Waterford, Me., November, 1870-3; Charlmont, Mass., 1873-7; First church, Greenfield, Mass., 1877-86. Without charge Birmingham, Ct., 1886-8, and Bethel, Me., 1888-9. Died there July 18, 1889.

He married (1) Lucinda Dutton Bradford, July 6, 1847, who died June 3, 1851; and (2) L. Amanda, daughter of Rev. Charles and Lucinda (Smith) Frost, of Bethel, Me., February 28, 1856.

Samuel Prescott, Methodist, son of Samuel and Betsey (Clement) Prescott, was born January 27, 1804. Licensed to preach at Newmarket, 1833. Joined the New Hampshire Conference, 1834. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Hedding, at Montpelier, Vt., September 4, 1836, and elder by Bishop Morris, at Danville, Vt., July 8, 1838.

Appointments: Amoskeag, 1834; Chester, 1835; Sandown, 1836; Greenland, 1837; North Salem, 1838-9; Epping and Poplin, 1840-1; East Salisbury, 1842-3; Henniker, 1844-5; Gilmanton, 1847. Died at Laconia, April 7, 1849.

He married Eliza, daughter of Benjamin Pierce, of South Berwick, Me.

John Webster Wiggin, Baptist, son of Sherburne and Olive (Jones) Wiggin, was born January 27, 1814. Preparatory studies at Hampton Falls. Graduated at Colby University, 1841. Studied divinity at Newton Theological Institution. Principal Townshend (Vt.) Academy, meanwhile supplying the church there, 1842-3. Ordained at Wilton, 1844. Pastor there, and Westfield, Mass., Benton, Manches-

ter, and Throopville, N. Y., 1844-62. Died at Syracuse, N. Y., November 14, 1862.

He married Ann Chamberlain of Syracuse, N. Y., May 6, 1846.

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## CHAPTER XXIV.

### BIOGRAPHICAL—PHYSICIANS.

Alfred Wells Abbott, son of Alfred C. and Judith (Farnum) Abbott, was born in West Concord, May 7, 1842. He fitted for college at Boscawen; was a student in Dartmouth College, 1863-4; then began the study of medicine with Dr. A. E. Emery of Penacook; and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, 1867. He began practice in Kansas, December, 1867. Afterwards physician, Suncook, 1869-71; Sanbornton, 1871-81; and Laconia, since April, 1881. Was a delegate of the New Hampshire Medical Society to Dartmouth College, 1880. Dr. Edward Abbott of Sanbornton is his brother.

He married Julia A. Clay of Manchester, December 30, 1869, and has three children born in Sanbornton: Clifton L., born January 16, 1871; Blanche N., born April 10, 1872; and Karl B., born August 29, 1877.

Thomas Adams practiced many years in town. He was a prominent man, and town-clerk, 1787-94. He was the son of John and Lucy (Hubbard) Adams, and was born at Princeton, Mass., March 22, 1761. He was a soldier of the Revolution, 1779-81.

He married Sarah ———, had six children, and died May 16, 1808.

Henry Dow Banks lived in Pembroke as early as 1768, somewhere near the residence of the late John E. Kimball. We have no record of his residence prior to his coming into town, nor where he went after selling his place to Peter Green in 1772. Nothing is known of his family history, of his success as a physician, or of the reason of his leaving town so soon.

Richard Bartlett came to Pembroke about 1760, and practised ten or twelve years, then became tavern keeper on the site of what is now known as the old Bartlett stand. He probably was store keeper also. He was among the most noted business men of the town, and honored by it with important offices. He served as moderator, 1785-6, 1789, and 1792-3; town-clerk, 1773-7, and 1779; selectman, 1770-1, 1775, 1780-1, 1783-4, and 1787; representative, 1778-9, 1782, 1790,

1792, and 1796. He was justice of the peace, 1779-1802. He died about 1808.

Abel Blanchard was born in Wilton, October 10, 1782. Studied medicine, and began practice in Pittsfield. He located in Pembroke about 1808. He is represented as a tall, slim man, wearing green glasses. Never marrying, and wishing to do good with his money, he offered a certain sum to the town of Pittsfield for an academy. The town in public meeting declining to accept it for the reason "that it would make the boys and girls proud and lazy," he afterwards made a similar proposition to Pembroke, which was accepted, and Blanchard Academy founded in 1818. He died in Pembroke, October 16, 1817, leaving a will in favor of the Academy.

Nathan Call, son of Silas and Sarah (Eaton) Call, was born September 25, 1827, in Boscawen. Educated at Boscawen, Washington, and Tilton. Began the study of medicine with Dr. E. K. Webster of Boscawen, February 20, 1851. Attended lectures at Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and New York Medical Colleges; dissections with Dr. E. H. Parker of Concord; and graduated at Dartmouth, 1854. Began practice with Dr. E. K. Webster of Boscawen, 1854. Assistant physician, New Hampshire Insane Asylum, March, 1855-9. Physician, Boscawen, 1859-64; Suncook, 1864-75. He was secretary of the New Hampshire Medical Society, 1862-6. Also superintending school committee of Pembroke. He was eminently social, genial, constant in friendship, loyal to duty, efficient, and deeply interested in the cause of education, science, and religion. He died in Suncook, June 15, 1875.

He married Charlotte M., daughter of James and Hannah Colby of Hopkinton, September 4, 1855.

John Cochran was not a regularly educated physician, but acquired considerable note in the practice of medicine and surgery. He was said to be the third male child born in town; was twice married, had several children, and died in 1816.

Samuel Connor was probably the first physician to locate in Pembroke, coming from Exeter, and settling at Buckstreet about 1755, as he took a deed of the Masonian proprietors that year, of the farm on which the late Charles B. Fowler lived. In 1759 he moved to Pembroke Street, occupying the place owned by the late Albert F. Langmaid. He practised in town several years, was married, had several children, among whom was Col. Samuel, who was killed in the Battle of Bennington in 1777; and Eliphalet, who also served in the Revolu-

tion, and was afterwards a pensioner. October 1, 1781, he leased to his son Joseph the farm inherited from his son Col. Samuel, and the same day deeded to his five children all his real and personal estate so inherited. He died about 1787.

Hezekiah Eldredge, son of Dr. Micah and Sally (Buttrick) Eldredge, was born in Princeton, Mass., February 6, 1797. He taught school several years in New Hampshire and New York. Studied medicine with his father, and Dr. Cutter of Pepperell, Mass., and graduated at Brown Medical School, Brown University, 1825. Physician, Dunstable, Mass., 1826-33; Pembroke, 1833-40; Amesbury, Mass., 1840-48; and Milford, 1848-70. Was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

As a physician he was careful, prudent, and of good judgment. His unfailing humor added to his success in the sick room. For thirty-eight years he was a member of the Congregational church, a teacher in the Sabbath school, and for three years president of the Hillsborough County Bible Society. He died in Milford January 25, 1870. Twice married.

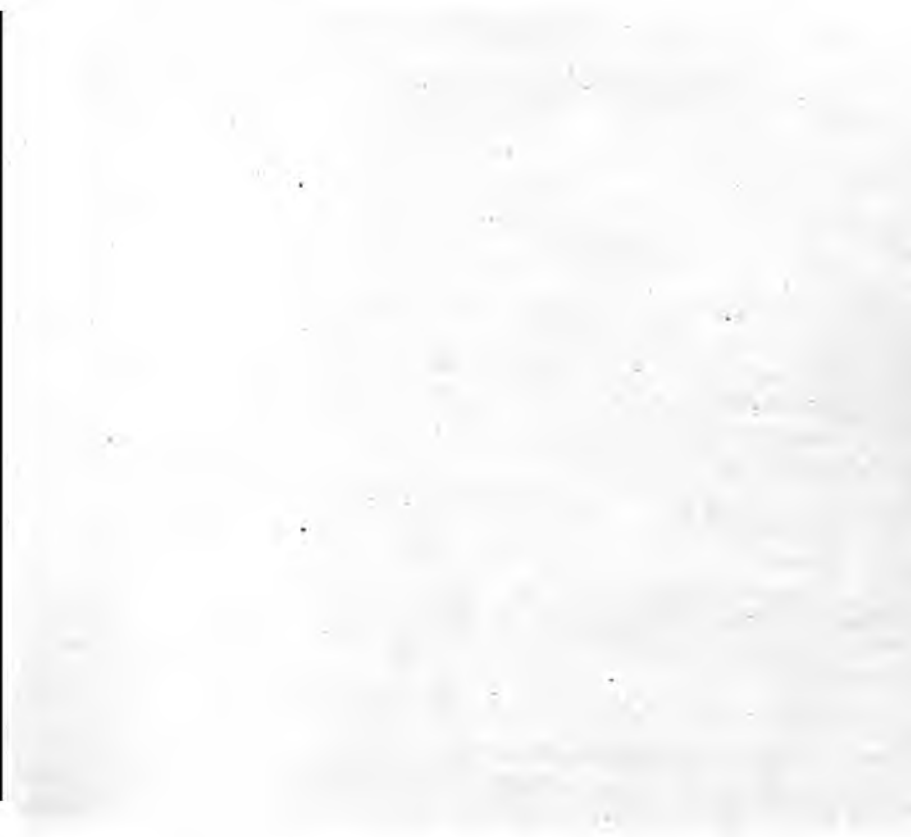
John Robinson Kimball, son of Jonathan and Pamela Knox (Holt) Kimball, was born December 28, 1844. He was educated at Hebron (Me.) Academy; began the study of medicine with Dr. B. H. Phillips of Pembroke, April, 1866; and graduated at Bowdoin (Me.) Medical College, 1869. Physician, Antrim, August, 1869-73; and Suncook, 1873-93.

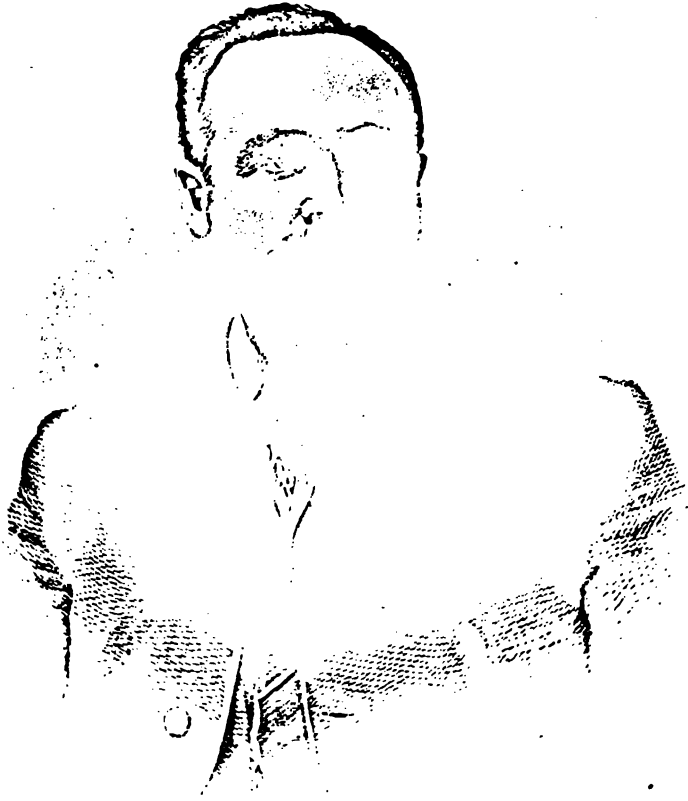
He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; New Hampshire Medical Society, serving on its executive committee; and New Hampshire Centre District Medical Society, by which he was honored with various offices, serving as president, 1880-1. He was town clerk of Pembroke, and member of the school board several years, as previously in Antrim. He died at Suncook, January 8, 1893.

He married Clara A., daughter of Dr. B. H. Phillips, June 12, 1872.

Josiah Kittredge was born in Mont Vernon, October 15, 1793. He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy. but failing health prevented a collegiate course, and led him to begin his medical studies with Dr. Spaulding of Amherst. Afterwards he attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and in Boston, Mass., graduating at Dartmouth, 1815. The Berkshire (Mass.) Medical College also gave him an honorary degree, 1858.

He began practice with Dr. Blanchard of Pembroke about 1815, and Dr. Blanchard soon dying, became sole physician for fifteen years, and





*G. H. Larabee M.D.*



was often called to adjoining towns. Was in practice in Boston, Mass., 1830-5; Concord, Mass., 1835-9; and Nashua, 1839-56. Resident physician, Mt. Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass., 1856-60; Montclair, N. J., 1860-9; and consulting physician, Glastenbury, Conn., 1869-72.

He was always an officer, or member, of some medical society, deeply interested in civil and educational affairs, and honored with offices of trust. He also took a deep interest in church matters and sacred music. "Gentleness, combined with firmness, was the crowning beauty of his character."

With health always delicate, by his simple, temperate habits, notwithstanding several severe sicknesses, he accomplished much. He died at South Glastenbury, Conn., October 29, 1872.

He married (1) Mary B., daughter of David and Susannah Stewart, of Amherst, May, 1825; (2) Sarah W. French of Bradford, April 3, 1833; (3) Susan Baylies Brigham of Grafton, Mass., May 7, 1844.

George H. Larabee, son of Stephen C. and Cynthia (Sawyer) Larabee, was born in Bradford, Vt., September 15, 1840. He was educated at Edgartown, Mass., and taught a grammar school there six years, meanwhile studying medicine under the tuition of Drs. I. H. Lucas and Edwin Mayberry. He graduated at Harvard Medical College, 1864; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, fall of 1865; and after his discharge, located in Suncook, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, New Hampshire Centre District Medical Society, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Masons, having taken his 32d degree.

He married Susie Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Kittredge and Malinda (Chapman) Clifford, of Suncook, February 25, 1889.

Benjamin Page was one of the older physicians of Pembroke, coming into town as early as 1780, and establishing himself in the practice of his profession. After the death of Dr. Samuel Connor in 1787, he lived on the Connor place near where John G. Tallant now lives. He sold his place to Isaac Carlton, after a residence in town of eight or ten years, and probably left town. We find no record of his family.

Butler Hubbard Phillips, son of Russell and Polly (Merrill) Phillips, was born in Gilmanton, August 17, 1815. He was educated at Gilmanton Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Nahum Wight of Gilmanton; attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College; and graduated at the Brunswick (Me.) Medical School, 1841. Physician, Hillsborough, 1841-6. Attended medical lectures at Jefferson College,

Philadelphia, 1846-7, and then located in Pembroke, where he had a successful and extensive practice, reaching out into the adjoining towns. In 1874 he changed his residence from Pembroke Street to Suncook. Increasing age led him to curtail his practice, only responding as he was able to calls into families for many years claiming him as their physician. He died May 19, 1893.

He married Huldah P. Woodward, of Tunbridge, Vt., November 6, 1848.

John D. Pillsbury, son of Dr. John, and grandson of John and Judith (Dole) Pillsbury, was born in Pembroke, April 16, 1805, and educated at Pembroke Academy. Studied medicine with his father in 1825, and the next year at the Berkshire (Mass.) Medical School. Afterwards he studied a year with Dr. Renton, a distinguished surgeon of Concord, and later with Dr. William Graves, of Lowell, Mass. He graduated at Bowdoin (Me.) Medical College in 1829, and began practice with his father. Desiring a wider field, he went to Lowell, Mass., and entered upon an increasing and lucrative practice of twenty-five years continuance. He ranked high in his profession, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the people. The smile ever upon his face as he entered the sick room gained for him the soubriquet of the "cheerful physician." His kindness to the poor was noteworthy.

He moved to Rochester, N. Y., in 1854, and was warmly welcomed by his professional brethren, but suddenly died of a brain trouble, December 21, 1855.

Stephen Swett probably came to Pembroke prior to 1760, and lived somewhere south from the present residence of Joseph H. Dearborn. Nothing has been learned of the extent of his practice, but as he sold his place to Benjamin Perkins in 1763, the presumption is that his expectations were not realized, and he sought a more lucrative practice elsewhere. We have not been able to learn anything of his family history.

Parsons Whidden was born in Canterbury, May 22, 1801; studied medicine with Dr. Enos Hoyt, of Northfield; graduated at Dartmouth Medical School, 1836, and began practice in Danbury. Afterwards physician in Warner, Northfield, Pembroke, 1847-53, and from 1853-69 in Chichester. Was deacon of the Congregational church, Northfield, now Tilton. He died, Chichester, March 29, 1869.

He married Mary P., daughter of Jeremiah and Mehitable Haynes of Tilton, January 31, 1832. They had one son, George Parsons, born July 3, 1845. His wife was born December 13, 1802, and died October 5, 1875.

William W. Wilcome, son of Charles L. and Harriet A. Wilcome, was born in Chester in 1864. He began the practice of his profession in Suncook in March, 1891, with good prospects of establishing himself eventually in a large and lucrative practice. He died in December, 1892.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### BIOGRAPHICAL—AUTHORS, LAWYERS, AND OTHERS.

Richard Bartlett, son of Caleb and Ruthy (McClintock) Bartlett, and grandson of Richard and Abigail (Belknap) Bartlett, was born in Pembroke January 8, 1792, in the house afterwards owned by Boswell Stevens, Esq., which stood on the site of the present residence of George P. Little. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1815; read law with Colonel Carrigain, and began practice in Concord in 1818. He was deputy secretary of state, 1818-23; aide-de-camp and acting division inspector upon Major-General Timothy Upham's staff, 1820; aide to Gov. Samuel Bell, 1821-22; assistant clerk of the senate, 1821-22; secretary of state, 1825-28; and representative from Concord to the legislature, 1830-31. He was for a time editor and proprietor of the *New Hampshire Journal*, now *Statesman*. Went into practice in New York city in 1834. He was fond of historical research, and furnished articles for publication in the New Hampshire Historical Society's collections, and made valuable donations to its library. He died October 23, 1837, in New York city.

Henry Chamberlain, son of Moses and Mary (Foster) Chamberlain, was born March 17, 1824. He was a student in the Pembroke "Gymnasium" in 1841; clerk in his father's store, Concord, most of the time, August, 1836-43, save at Ashby, Mass., awhile, 1840-1; went with his father's family to Michigan, 1843, and worked on his father's farm till 1850. He then went to Three Oaks, Mich., where he has since resided. There he cleared a large farm, dealt in general merchandise and real estate, laid out and named the village and township of Three Oaks; has taken great interest in opening highways, building schoolhouses and churches, and the material improvement of the country; held most offices in the school district, village, and township; many years a member of the board of control of county affairs; member of the legislature, 1849; and member of the state board of agriculture, having control of the Michigan agricultural college, since 1883.

He was grand master of the Masons in Michigan in 1872; and member of the Michigan semi-centennial commission, 1885.

A Democrat in political affiliations, he has been the candidate of his party for state senator, member of the constitutional convention, three times for congress, three times for United States senator, and once for governor.

He married (1) Sarah Jane Nash, January 16, 1851; (2) Mrs. Rebecca (Ames) Vandevanter of Marion, Ind., November 19, 1856.

Mellen Chamberlain, LL.D., son of Moses and Mary (Foster) Chamberlain, was born in Pembroke, June 4, 1821. His early life was spent on the farm, in his father's store, and teaching district schools. He fitted for college at Pembroke Academy, and the Literary Institute; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1844; was principal of the Brattleborough (Vt.) high school, 1844-7; member of the Dane law school, Cambridge, Mass., and librarian, 1847-8; lawyer, Boston, Mass., January, 1849-66; judge of the municipal court, Boston, and several years chief justice, 1866-78; and librarian of the Boston public library, 1878-90. He represented the Thirteenth Suffolk district in the legislature, 1857-8, serving on the special committee for the revision of the statutes; state senator, 1863-4, the last year chairman of judiciary committee. He had previously served on the school committee, as alderman, and city solicitor. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical society; corresponding member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Denmark, and other historical societies; and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has now in preparation a history of Chelsea, Mass., of which he has been a resident since 1849. LL.D. from Dartmouth college, 1885.

The following is a list of his publications: History of Winnisimmet, Rumney Marsh and Pullen Point, 1880; Daniel Webster as an Orator, 1882; John Adams, the Statesman of the Revolution, 1884; Samuel Maverick's Palisade House of 1630, 1885; The Authentication of the Declaration of Independence, 1881; Address at the Dedication of Wilson Hall, Dartmouth College, 1885; Notes to Sewall's Letter-Book, 1886; The History of the United States: A Review of McMaster's History, 1886; Landscape in Life and Poetry, 1886; Remarks at the Dedication of the Statue of Daniel Webster, Concord, 1886; Address at the Dedication of the Brooks Library Building, Brattleborough, Vt., 1887; Constitutional Relations of the American Colonies to the English Government at the Commencement of the Revolution, 1887; The Revolution Impending: With a Critical Essay, 1888; Josiah Quincy, the Great Mayor, 1889; Remarks on the New Historical School, 1890; Governor Winthrop's Estate, 1838-9, 1891; The Genesis of the Massachusetts Town and Town Government, 1892.

He married Martha Ann, daughter of Col. Jesse Putnam, of Danvers, Mass., June 6, 1849.

Moses Chamberlain, son of Maj. Moses and Rebecca (Abbott) Chamberlain, was born in Loudon, February 7, 1792. Till about twenty-one, his time was spent in the common schools, about his father's farm and mills, and as clerk for Hon. Stephen Ambrose, merchant of East Concord. About 1815 he went to Pembroke, and engaged in trade "on the hill," as partner of Col. Jacob Elliott, and a year or two later, of Dr. Abel Blanchard till his death, the store standing on the west side of the street, half way between the meeting house and Pembroke academy. He was executor of Dr. Blanchard's will, and on his suggestion the bequest which led to the establishment of the academy was made. Mr. Chamberlain was its treasurer till he left town.

About 1819, having purchased the land, he had a store on the east side of the street south of the "Fisk tavern," till, after a few years, he built one on the opposite side of the street. Selling his house and store to Capt. Daniel Sawyer in 1835, and leaving his family in Pembroke, he spent nearly a year in Ohio and Michigan, purchasing in the latter state a large tract of unimproved lands. Returning he was in trade in Concord till the fall of 1843, when with most of his family he moved to Michigan to improve his estate, now in Three Oaks, where the rest of his life was spent.

He was deeply interested in religion, schools, and reforms; like all traders of his time, sold liquors, till convinced of its wrong, and in 1829 gave it up, the first one in the state to do so, it is said, from principle; with others, organized a Congregational church at Three Oaks, which is now the oldest, largest, and strongest of that denomination in southwestern Michigan. He died Feb. 12, 1866, at Three Oaks, Mich.

He married Mary Foster of Canterbury, June 18, 1817.

William Chamberlain, son of Moses and Mary (Foster) Chamberlain, was born in Pembroke, February 17, 1834. He went to Michigan with his father's family, and cultivated the homestead farm till 1864, when he moved to the village of Three Oaks, Mich., and engaged in mercantile business till 1892, but still carrying on his farm.

He has been an active worker in church and Sabbath school, and deacon of the Congregational church many years; has acceptably filled many local offices; was many years one of the county superintendents of the poor, and later a member of the board of inspectors of Michigan state prison; president of the Michigan State Agricultural society in 1888, and many years one of the executive committee; member of house of representatives, 1871-3, and senate, 1879-81; member of the commission for revision of the state laws of taxation, 1883; and since April, 1893, warden of the Michigan state prison.

He married Caroline S. Chamberlain at Canterbury, March 20, 1857.

John Milton Cochran, son of Martin Head and Miriam M. (Rowell) Cochran, was born April 11, 1849. He was educated at Pembroke Academy; read law with Hon. Ira Eastman of Concord; was admitted to the bar in 1870, and a partner with Hon. James G. Allen of Palmer, Mass., one year; then opened an office at Southbridge, Mass., where he has since remained, and acquired an extensive practice. He is counsel for half the manufacturing corporations of Southbridge, and handles many trust funds. He has served his town as moderator thirteen years; as auditor, three years; library committee, thirteen years; as solicitor; and representative to the legislature in 1880, where he was made a member of the committee on constitutional amendments, woman's suffrage, and dispatch of public business; and chairman of the committee on elections. He was commissioner of insolvency for Worcester county nine years; is a trustee of the Southbridge savings bank; director of the Southbridge Gas and Electric company; president and director of Edwards Hall company; director of the Providence Extractor company; and director and solicitor of the Southbridge, Sturbridge, & Brookfield Railroad company. He has been captain of Company K, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer militia; district deputy grand master of the eighteenth and nineteenth Masonic districts of Massachusetts; master of Quinebaug lodge, F. and A. M.; high priest of Doric chapter, R. A. M.; and district deputy grand high priest of Fourth Capitular district; member of the Worcester County commandery of Knights Templar; has been regent of Phoenix council, Royal Arcanum, and an officer of the Grand council for the state.

He married Mary Lizzie Whitehouse of Pembroke, May 12, 1875.

Asa Fowler, son of Benjamin and Mehitable (Ladd) Fowler, was born in Pembroke, February 23, 1811. He fitted for college at Pembroke Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1833. Afterwards he taught briefly the academy at Topsfield, Mass., and later entered the law office of James Sullivan at Pembroke. In March, 1834, he entered the office of Hon. Charles H. Peaslee in Concord, and there completing his studies, was admitted to the Merrimack County bar in February, 1837. He was partner with Gen. Frank Pierce, 1838-45; clerk of the senate, 1835-40; United States commissioner for New Hampshire, 1846-71, and 1874-83; representative five years, and speaker of the house, 1872; associate justice of the supreme court, 1853-61; solicitor of Merrimack county, 1861-5; for twenty years prudential committee, or member of the board of education; director of the State Capital and First National banks, and president of the latter; and director, and several years president, of the Manchester & Lawrence railroad. He was deeply interested in the estab-

lishment of the asylum for the insane, the high school, and public library of Concord. As chairman of the judiciary committee in the legislature, "he probably drafted more bills than any other man, living or dead." He died April 26, 1885, in San Rafael, Cal.

He married Mary Dole Cilley, daughter of Robert and Polly Dole (Cilley) Knox, July 13, 1837.

Col. David Gilman, son of Israel and Deborah (Thing) Gilman, was born at Newmarket, June 9, 1735. He came to Pembroke prior to 1764, possibly some years earlier. While a citizen of the town he enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, and was honored with various offices of trust. He served as moderator of the town meeting, selectman, member of the committee to publish the names of persons whose behavior, in the judgment of the majority, raised the suspicion of hostility to the cause of the patriotic colonists, and was delegate to the Continental Congress at Exeter. When General Washington called for a draft to raise troops to garrison Forts George and Ticonderoga, July 4, 1776, the next day he was appointed colonel. His regiment was a body-guard to General Washington, and Washington gave him a sword.

April 21, 1779, he deeded to David Dexter of Haverhill, Mass., sixty acres of land in Pembroke with the buildings thereon of lot No. 6, and seventy-eight acres in Allentown, his mill built prior to 1767, also grist mill and privilege, and three fourths of a saw mill, mill yard, dam, and privileges.

After leaving Pembroke in 1777, he located in Tamworth, and lived there till death. He represented the town of Tamworth several years between 1783 and 1805 in the legislature. One who knew him says he has no doubt that he was the most noble and talented man that ever lived in Tamworth.

He married Sarah, daughter of Col. Joseph Smith, and widow of Lt. Winthrop Hilton, of Newmarket, July 21, 1778. Descendants are still living in Tamworth.

Lt.-Col. Jeremiah Gilman was a brother of Col. David, and born December 14, 1740. He came to Pembroke prior to 1764, settling on what is known as the Hardy road. February 21, 1772, he deeded land on the east side of Pembroke Street to Jonathan Dix. He served in the Revolution as captain of one of the companies of the Fifth Massachusetts regiment, Col. John Nixon commanding, early in the campaign of 1775, and so continued till the close of 1776, when he was made captain in the First New Hampshire regiment, under Col. Joseph Cilley. April 2, 1777, he was appointed major of the same, joining the regiment at Ticonderoga and remaining till July 5, when

the retreat was made to Saratoga. On account of ill health he was sent to Albany, where he was confined by sickness for several weeks. September 20, 1777, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Cilley's regiment, and in the absence of the colonel, during the winter of 1777-8 had command at Valley Forge, also when pursuing the enemy on their evacuation of Philadelphia, and at the Battle of Monmouth. Afterwards he went with the army to White Plains, and later to Hartford. Continued ill health led to his return home in January, 1779, and his discharge March 24, 1780. He was the recipient of a horse from Thomas Jefferson. He was wounded in New Jersey, and became a pensioner. November 2, 1782, he petitioned to the General Assembly for the amount of his loss in wages, due to the depreciation of the currency, on the plea of his enfeebled condition. He was once elected to the New Hampshire legislature, but resigned to accept a government office.

From Pembroke he probably went to Exeter, as March 25, 1778, he gave an order to Noah Emery on Colonel Stickney, for money due him "on the ration roll," dated at Exeter, then to Plaistow, and later to Tamworth, and died there March 24, 1823.

He married Abigail Johnson May, 16, 1762.

Col. Asa Head, son John and Lydia (Merrill) Head, and grandson of John and Mehitable Head, of Bradford, Mass., was born in Pembroke, July 24, 1783. He was appointed captain of the first company of light infantry in the Eleventh regiment, October 24, 1815; major of the Eleventh regiment, May 19, 1820; lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, December 8, 1820; and colonel, June, 1821, which office he resigned in 1824. He was a farmer, man of integrity, and much respected in the town. He went to Portsmouth in 1814, at the head of a detachment of volunteers. His company was discharged November 11, 1814. He died in Goshen, June 8, 1839.

He married Mehitable Lakeinan of Pembroke.

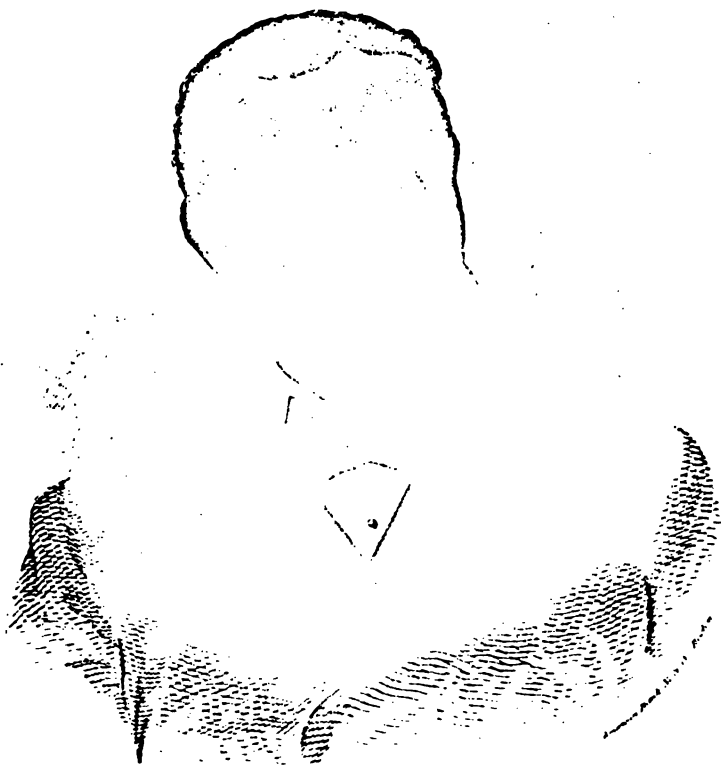
Col. John Head, son of Esquire Nathaniel and Anna (Knox) Head, and grandson of Maj. James and Sarah (Thurston) Head, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Bennington in 1777, was born in Chester, now Hooksett, May 30, 1791, and always lived in that town. He was appointed captain of the Ninth company of the Seventeenth regiment, June 11, 1814; and lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment May 19, 1820, and resigned June 8, 1822. He was a prominent man in town and died August 7, 1835.

He married Anna Brown of Chester, July 16, 1822.

Gen. Nathaniel Head, son of John and Mehitable Head of Bradford, Mass., and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Atwood) Head of Brad-







*S. L. Jewell*

ford, Mass., was born in Bradford, Mass., October 9, 1742. He came to Pembroke about 1768, and settled on the farm now owned by Isaac N. Lakeman. He was second-lieutenant in the Ninth company of volunteers from New Hampshire, at Winter Hill in the winter of 1775 and 1776. He was colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Militia in 1801. Later he was appointed brigadier-general.

He served as moderator of the annual town-meeting more times than any other man, past or present, and was honored also with nearly all the other offices in the gift of the town. He was a man of marked ability and commanding influence. He died October 14, 1823.

He married Abigail Stickney, December 1, 1768.

David Lyman Jewell, son of Bradbury and Lucinda (Chapman) Jewell, was born January 26, 1837, in Tamworth. He is a descendant of Mark Jewell, the first white man that settled in Tamworth in 1772. After a varied youthful experience with meagre school privileges, on the farm, in the mill and machine shop, he entered Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., in 1855. After graduating in 1857, he taught successfully in New Jersey and New York several years, meanwhile fitting himself for a civil engineer. Soon after entering upon active work in that capacity, the rebellion broke out, and though very anxious to go to his country's defence, he was induced to accept the position of draughtsman for the owners of the Pembroke Mills, and prepared the working plans and drawings for the Webster Mill. Meanwhile the agent at Newton Upper Falls, Mass., died, and the immediate care of the mills there was given to Mr. Jewell.

Conducting the affairs so satisfactorily in this position, the agency was tendered him, and after finishing his work at Suncook, he accepted. Under his management the production and quality of the goods manufactured was very much improved. When the erection of the China Mill at Suncook was determined upon, Mr. Jewell was again called to act as civil engineer and draughtsman, and for more than two years, at the request of the agent at Suncook who needed his time to attend to the construction of the new mill, he acted as agent at Newton, and superintendent of the Pembroke and Webster Mills. The agent resigning in 1870, when the China Mill had fairly begun operations, Mr. Jewell was appointed to fill the vacancy, and resigning at Newton, he assumed the management of the triumvirate corporation June 1, 1870. Under his management, various improvements have been consummated, more than doubling the production of the mills, with substantially the same machinery.

Mr. Jewell is a member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association; was honored by being appointed *aide-de-camp*, with the rank of colonel, on Gov. Head's staff; is an active member of the

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston; is a Mason, having taken all the Scottish Rites up to the 33d degree. The "Jewell" lodge of Suncook was named in his honor. Mr. Jewell is a man of great executive ability, public-spirited and affable, and has done much for the improvement of the village of Suncook.

He married (1) Mary A., daughter of Ephraim Grover, of Newton, August, 1860, who died October 16, 1862; and (2) Ella Louise, daughter of Lewis Sumner of Needham, Mass., May 31, 1865.

Col. Thomas W. Knox, as a journalist and traveller, is the most noted son of Pembroke, having been born there on a farm on Buckstreet, now owned by Warren D. Foss, June 26, 1835. Educated in the common school, and Pembroke Academy, he was several years a teacher, till in 1860 he began his life of adventure by going to Colorado to dig gold. Not satisfied with his success, he soon drifted into journalism, a work more congenial, became city editor of the *Denver Daily News*, and afterwards war correspondent of the *New York Herald*. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the governor of California, and was wounded in Missouri.

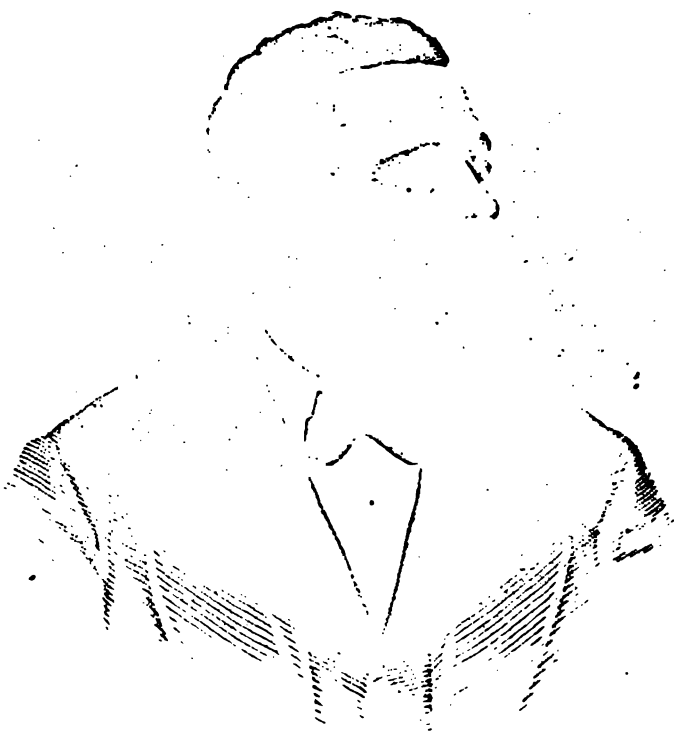
After the war, he joined the regular staff of the *New York Herald*, and under its auspices, in 1866, began his first journey round the world, accompanying an expedition for the construction, in northern Asia, of a telegraph line. His route was by the way of the Pacific Ocean, Kamtchatka, Northeastern Siberia, Amoor River, Mongolia, Chinese Tartary, Russia, and to France, 3,500 miles by sledges, and 1,500 on wheels. In 1873, he represented several newspapers at the Vienna Exhibition, and afterwards visited the Crimea, Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, Nubia, Spain, Algeria and Morocco, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland.

In 1877, he began his second journey round the world, going by way of Japan, China, Siam, Java, Ceylon, India, Egypt, to France, where he served on the international jury at the Paris Universal Exposition in 1878.

Several volumes resulted from his varied travels. As a writer for young people in his peculiar line, he is unexcelled. In 1881, the King of Siam honored him with the decoration of "The Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant," the first ever given to an American, as his testimonial to the merit of his "Boy Travellers in Siam."

Since 1878, Colonel Knox has resided in New York, engaged in literary work. He was one of the earliest members of the Lotos Club.

The following is a list of his books:—Camp-Fire and Cotton Field; Overland through Asia; Backsheesh; Underground; John, or our Chinese Relations; How to Travel; The Young Nimrods in North America; The Boy Travellers in Japan and China; The Boy Travellers



Very Truly Yours,  
Thos. W. Kemp



in Siam and Java; The Boy Travellers in the Russian Empire; The Boy Travellers in Ceylon and India; Pocket Guide for Europe; The Young Nimrods in Europe, Asia, and Africa; The Boy Travellers in Egypt and the Holy Land; Pocket Guide around the World; The Boy Travellers in Africa; The Voyage of the "Vivian" to the North Pole and Beyond; Lives of Blaine and Logan; Marco Polo for Boys and Girls; The Boy Travellers in South America; Robert Fulton and Steam Navigation; Life of Henry Ward Beecher; Decisive Battles since Waterloo; Dog Stories and Dog Lore; The Boy Travellers in Mexico; The Boy Travellers in Australia; The Boy Travellers on the Congo; Horse Stories; The Boy Travellers in Great Britain and Ireland; The Boy Travellers in Northern Europe; Boy Travellers in the Levant.

Byron McCutcheon, son of Rev. James and Hannah (Tripp) McCutcheon, was born in Pembroke, May 11, 1826; fitted for college at Pembroke Academy, and at Ypsilanti, Mich.; and graduated at the University of Michigan, 1861; July 15, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant, Twentieth Michigan Infantry; promoted to captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, 1862-4; brevet-colonel, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry; and brevet brigadier-general, "for conspicuous gallantry," 1864-5; twice wounded at Spottsylvania Court House; was at the siege of Vicksburg; battles of Blue Springs, Hough's Ferry, Lenoir Station, Campbell's Station, Wilderness, Weldon Railroad, Bean's Station, Polar Spring Church, Pegram Fame, Boydton Plank Road, Hutchin's Run, and Petersburg. He graduated at the Michigan University law school, 1866, and went into practice at Manistee, Mich., 1867, and afterwards at Grand Rapids, Mich. He was postmaster, Manistee, 1877-83; member of the Board of Control of railroads of Michigan, 1866-83; presidential elector, 1868; city attorney, 1870-1; county attorney, 1873-4; regent of Michigan University, 1875-83; and member of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses, 1882-8.

He married Marie Annie Warner at Dexter, Mich., June 22, 1863.

Sullivan McCutcheon, son of Rev. James and Hannah (Tripp) McCutcheon, was born in Pembroke, October 4, 1833. He fitted for college at the Gymnasium and Pembroke Academy, 1847-9, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1856. After graduation he taught the Ypsilanti (Mich.) high school, and was superintendent of schools, Springfield, Ill., 1858-60. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1860; and lawyer, Detroit, Mich., 1860; Ypsilanti, Mich., 1860-75; then in partnership with Judge Hiram J. Benkes, Detroit, Mich., 1875-83; then of the firm of Cutcheon, Crane, and Stellwagen, 1883-8; and since of the firm of Cutcheon, Stellwagen, and Fleming; member of

the Michigan House of Representatives, 1860-4, and speaker, 1863-4; chairman of the Michigan delegation to the National Republican convention, 1868; national bank examiner for Michigan, 1865-72; member of the State military board, 1868-72; president of the eighteen commissioners for the revision of the constitution of Michigan, 1873; United States district attorney for the Eastern district of Michigan, 1877-85; and since 1892, one of the commissioners for promoting uniformity of the State laws, and now president of the board. In 1882, he was elected trustee of Olivet college, serving several years; and in 1884, of Harper hospital, Detroit, and is now president of the board; has raised nearly \$200,000 towards its endowment. Since May, 1884, he has been president of the Dime Savings bank of Detroit, and since 1892, of the Ypsilanti Savings bank. He was for several years president of the J. E. Potts Salt and Lumber company, and is now of the Moore Lumber company, and treasurer of the Moore & Whipple Lumber company. He was also president of the Y. M. C. A. of Detroit, 1884-90, and largely instrumental in securing one of the finest buildings in the country. He is a member of the Presbyterian church; was a delegate to the General assembly, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1876, and Washington, D. C., 1893; and member of the Pan Presbyterian council, Toronto, 1892.

He married Josephine M. Moore, at Ypsilanti, Mich., in December, 1859.

Samuel Trask Parker, son of John, Jr., and Esther (Baker) Parker, was born in Pembroke, September 20, 1814. He was educated in the common schools and Pembroke Academy. When not in school he assisted in the store of his father and uncle, kept under the firm name of John & Bailey Parker. Before he was of age he went into business for himself at Concord. A few years later he went to Boston, Mass., and engaged in the grocery and commission business. He was successful as a merchant, established a reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and accumulated an ample competence. He resided for a time in Boston, but in 1850 purchased a place in South Reading, now Wakefield, Mass., and there made for himself and family a permanent home. Though during the last few years of his life his health was impaired, with a steadfast persistency he continued his business, taking an occasional trip here and there for recreation and recuperation. In this way he visited England, France, Florida, and other places in the United States. While ascending the Hudson river in a steamboat on one of these trips, on his way to Albany, N. Y., he was suddenly stricken at the table, and died in a few hours, June 2, 1879, and was buried in Lakeside cemetery, Wakefield.

He married Margaret, adopted daughter of Moses and Emma (Col-



vard) Patten, of Albany, N. Y., October 25, 1849. His wife died March 21, 1887.

Moses Richardson, son of David and Sally (Shackford) Richardson, was born April 29, 1775. He came to Pembroke with his father in 1789, and lived in town till his death. He was a farmer, member of the Methodist church, and, for a time, class leader; a man of unblemished character, and highly respected.

He married Lois K. Garvin of Concord, June 17, 1796, and died July 28, 1870. His wife died December 19, 1856.

Moses Richardson, son of Moses and Lois K. (Garvin) Richardson, was born August 16, 1806. He spent his life on the homestead farm in Pembroke. He was industrious, financially successful, a member of the Methodist church, and an esteemed citizen.

He married (1) Sally Parker of Pembroke, March 15, 1827, who died March 3, 1866; (2) Mrs. Martha Ann (Sargent) Dodge of Pembroke, November 12, 1869; and died August 1, 1881.

Hon. Boswell Stevens was born at Pomfret, Ct., Nov. 10, 1782; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1804; read law with Hon. Amos Kent of Chester, 1804-7; in practice, Pembroke, 1807-36. He represented Pembroke in the legislature, 1814-16, and 1819-27; was intimately associated with Hon. Ezekiel Webster, and with him was always found on the side of law and order. In 1823, he introduced the bill creating Merrimack county; and later, one dividing the state into districts for electing representatives to Congress. He was judge of probate for Merrimack county, 1828-36. The late Judge Nesmith thus testifies to his ability and worth: "In all the stations or positions in life, both private and public, he occupied, he acquitted himself well. As a lawyer he was faithful to his clients, always ranking among our leading members, an ornament to our profession; as a judge, upright and courteous; as a citizen of his town, deserving the honors and trusts so often and so willingly bestowed." Hon. Moody Kent said of him in 1863: "He was exceedingly acceptable as a judge, for his integrity, learning, and industry."

He was one of the founders of Pembroke Academy, and benefactor, leaving it \$1,000, trustee and secretary till his death in 1836, a valuable citizen, and highly respected. He died Jan. 15, 1836.

He married (1) Jane, daughter of Joseph Kent of Chester, May 19, 1810; and (2) Catharine Hale, daughter of Noah Emery of Exeter, May 9, 1814.

His youngest son, Ivan, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842, read law with Hon. James Bell, and Hon. Amos Tuck, of Exeter, and was in practice in Lawrence, Mass., till his death in 1880.

Charles Emery Stevens, son of Hon. Boswell Stevens, was born in Pembroke March 29, 1815; fitted for college at Pembroke Academy; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1835; studied two years at Andover Theological Seminary; teacher, Hinsdale and Barre (Mass.) high schools, and Worthington Academy; editor, *N. H. Statesman*, 1846; proprietor and editor, Barre (Mass.) *Patriot*, 1849-52; assistant editor, Colonial Records, secretary of state's office, Boston, 1853-4; assistant register of probate and insolvency for Worcester county, Mass., 1859-69, and register, 1869-83. He has published the following:—Anthony Burns: A History, pp. 295, 1856; New Biographies of Illustrious Men, pp. 408, 1857; Speech and Poem, in Barre (Mass.) Centennial, 1874; Church and Parish: A Club Essay, 1877; Henry Chapin, as Judge of Probate, 1878; Worcester Churches, 1719-1889; Illustrated Worcester, 1890; The Company of the Mosell: a souvenir of travel; Illustrated, Cambridge, 1891. He died Dec. 13, 1893.

He married Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Seth Caldwell of Barre, Mass., Sept. 7, 1852.

Edmund Erskine Truesdell, son of Thomas and Mary (Boyden) Truesdell, was born in Jewett City, Conn., March 3d, 1845. Soon after his birth, his mother died at Newton Upper Falls, Mass. He was educated in the common schools, and Coiers's Commercial College, Boston. After graduating he re-entered the cotton mill as second overseer of the carding department, and so continued two years, when he was promoted to overseer of the cloth room, and the additional duties of shipping clerk, and assistant superintendent. When the Webster mill at Suncook was started, he was tendered a like position on a much larger scale at the Pembroke and Webster mills, and accepting, entered upon his duties October 20, 1866. When the China mill was started in 1869, his duties were greatly increased, but Mr. Truesdell was able to answer the demands. In 1870, he was appointed paymaster and superintendent of the three mills to fill an existing vacancy, and so continues, faithfully and ably fulfilling the onerous duties of the position.

Mr. Truesdell was town treasurer of Pembroke for four years, from 1878 to 1882; a member of the lower branch of the New Hampshire legislature in 1879 and 1880, and state senator in 1887 and 1888. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is past master of Jewell lodge, which he was instrumental in forming. He has taken all the degrees in the York and Scottish Rites up to the 33d degree. He is also a member of Aleppo Temple (Nobles of the Mystic Shrine); of The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association; and New Hampshire Club. He is a man of unquestioned ability and enterprise, a member of the Baptist church, deeply interested in all that pertains to the





*Aaron Whittamore*

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right. The names are: John Smith, James Brown, William Jones, and Thomas White. The dates are: 1810, 1811, 1812, and 1813. The list is followed by a paragraph of text, which is also written in a cursive script. The text is a letter from John Smith to James Brown, dated 1810. The letter is a short, friendly note, and it is signed "John Smith". The letter is followed by a paragraph of text, which is also written in a cursive script. The text is a letter from James Brown to William Jones, dated 1811. The letter is a short, friendly note, and it is signed "James Brown". The letter is followed by a paragraph of text, which is also written in a cursive script. The text is a letter from William Jones to Thomas White, dated 1812. The letter is a short, friendly note, and it is signed "William Jones". The letter is followed by a paragraph of text, which is also written in a cursive script. The text is a letter from Thomas White to John Smith, dated 1813. The letter is a short, friendly note, and it is signed "Thomas White". The letter is followed by a paragraph of text, which is also written in a cursive script. The text is a letter from John Smith to James Brown, dated 1810. The letter is a short, friendly note, and it is signed "John Smith". The letter is followed by a paragraph of text, which is also written in a cursive script. The text is a letter from James Brown to William Jones, dated 1811. The letter is a short, friendly note, and it is signed "James Brown". The letter is followed by a paragraph of text, which is also written in a cursive script. The text is a letter from William Jones to Thomas White, dated 1812. The letter is a short, friendly note, and it is signed "William Jones". The letter is followed by a paragraph of text, which is also written in a cursive script. The text is a letter from Thomas White to John Smith, dated 1813. The letter is a short, friendly note, and it is signed "Thomas White".



moral welfare of the village in which he resides, and liberal in his charities.

He married Mary Wilkins, daughter of David Austin, June 11, 1872, who is connected with one of the oldest families of the town. By his union they have one son, David E. Truesdell.

Hon. Aaron Whittemore, son of Hon. Aaron and Lydia (Fisk) Whittemore, and great grandson of Rev. Aaron Whittemore, first minister of Pembroke, (then Suncook,) was born in Pembroke, November 4, 1808. He was educated at Pembroke Academy. In early life he was interested in the state militia, and held positions of captain, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and finally was promoted to brigadier-general of the Third brigade, June 1, 1851. He represented his native town in the legislature in 1849 and 1850, and was also a member of the Constitutional conventions of 1850 and 1876. He was appointed associate justice of the court of common pleas for Merrimack county, July 1, 1853, and held the position until the courts were changed. He was also interested in the establishment of the People's Literary Institute and Gymnasium, and was chosen secretary of its board of directors, and afterwards served as its president. He was elected trustee of Pembroke Academy in 1863, and held the position until his death. He served in every important office within the gift of the town. A high minded, honorable gentleman, dignified, courteous, and hospitable, he was one of those men whose presence gives character and dignity to the community in which they live. Possessed of superior natural intellectual powers, with a thorough acquaintance with men, his practical experience in the management of local and public affairs, always laboring for judicious economy in public expenditures, his influence was strongly felt, and the fact that Pembroke has so long been free from a public debt attests the result of his labors in her behalf, and no man who ever lived in Pembroke has a clearer right to the favorable remembrance of his fellow townsmen. His sound judgment and recognized integrity caused his advice and opinions to be sought not only by his own townsmen, but by those of neighboring towns. He died at Pembroke, March 26, 1890, at the ripe age of 82.

He married Ariannah S. Barstow of Exeter, December 13, 1840.

Hon. Aaron Whittemore, Jr., son of Hon. Aaron and Ariannah S. (Barstow) Whittemore, and the fifth in succession to bear the family name of Aaron, was born in Pembroke, January 18, 1849. He was educated at Pembroke Academy, and Harvard Law School; studied law with Hon. John M. Shirley of Andover, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Soon afterwards he established himself in Pittsfield. By fair dealing, strict integrity, and loyalty to his clients, he soon se-

cured an extensive law practice, and with it the confidence and respect of the whole community in which he lived. In 1883, he was elected state senator from the Pittsfield district by a popular majority, and served on several of the most important senate committees. Son of a brigadier-general, he himself became active in the state National Guard. He was for five years captain of Company D, Weston Guards, of Pittsfield, of the Third Regiment, and on May 28, 1884, was appointed judge advocate on the staff of Brigadier-General White, with the rank of major. As a lawyer he was a sound and sensible adviser, and a loyal advocate in the interests of justice. As a citizen he was known as a man of broad and liberal habits of thought and expression, and was identified with all the public enterprises that concerned the welfare of his adopted town. He died May 4, 1885, at the age of 36, leaving a widow and three children.

He married Achsah L. Cheney of Bradford, September 27, 1876.

James Wilson, son of Joshua and Dolly Wilson, was born in Andover, Mass., June 27, 1796. He came to Pembroke in 1825, and was trader on Pembroke Street, near the Whitehouse place, till 1841. He was administrator of many estates, and long a leading citizen of the town; serving it as moderator of its annual meetings, selectman, and representative. He was secretary of the board of trustees of Pembroke Academy many years, and active in matters pertaining to education, in supporting religious worship, long did service in the choir of the Congregational church, and was largely influential in securing for it an organ. He was also secretary of the Merrimack Fire Insurance Company, and president of the First Congregational Society. He died in Pembroke, June 15, 1873.

He married Sarah Jane, daughter of Hon. Boswell and Jane (Kent) Stevens, of Pembroke, January 5, 1832.

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## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE NORTH, OR AMBROSE MEETING HOUSE.

Supplementary to what has been said in the Annals and Chapter XXII, in relation to the building of meeting-houses in Pembroke, and the intimation that every one, save the first and last, was the result of controversy, it seems proper to give in a brief separate chapter, more at length, the details concerning the building of the North, or Ambrose meeting-house, as, after the matter began to be agitated, more than a dozen years elapsed before its completion, during which time party



feeling, as will be seen, often ran high, occasioning the calling of meeting after meeting, when votes would be passed only to be afterwards rescinded, till at last, weary of controversy, or, the coming of an era of better feeling, a final vote to locate and build was secured.

It is to be remembered that the first meeting-house in Suncook was built by the proprietors in 1738, near the north corner of the cemetery. The second, built on the same spot, which may be styled distinctively a Congregational house, was probably built about the same time as the Presbyterian house situated nearly opposite the house of Frank T. Cheney. These houses were built about 1760, after Pembroke was incorporated. It is not known whether one or both of them were built by the town; nor is anything known of the controversy between the opposing parties in relation thereto, since the parish records for that period were burned in 1767. As nothing appears on record showing that the town had anything to do with the final disposition of either, we infer that both were built by private individuals, and were private property. The location of these houses at the time they were built was probably as central as practicable, and undoubtedly satisfactory. As will be seen by map No. 1, about half the territory of Suncook was on the westerly side of the Merrimack river, while nearly all of the settlements up to 1759 were on the easterly side of the river, and that part extended from a line twenty or thirty rods above the old Soucook, or Head's mills, southerly to a line somewhere near Martin Otterson's in Hooksett.

When Pembroke was incorporated in 1759, only that part of Suncook on the easterly side of the Merrimack, and between the Suncook and Soucook rivers, was included. The remainder of the town was made up of Buckstreet, and the southeasterly part of ancient Bow. As, in time, the settlements were extended in the central and easterly parts of the town, the old meeting-houses could in no sense be considered centrally located, and the people were dissatisfied with their accommodations. After the old meeting-houses had been built some thirty or more years, and perhaps needed repairs, the subject of building a new one was agitated. At an adjourned town meeting holden May 28, 1792, the town voted to build a new meeting-house within forty rods of the pound. As might have been expected, this location, though near the centre of the town, was not satisfactory to those who had lived in the immediate vicinity of the meeting-houses, and places of holding town meetings. Nothing more appears to have been done during that year. February 4, 1793, a meeting was called "To vote the Spot of ground where the new Meeting house shall be built, and if not agreed upon by vote to see if they will choose an impartial committee to prefix the plan for said house to stand" and "To see what

method they will take to build said house." It was undoubtedly intended that the impartial committee referred to should come from outside the town. From the action taken it would seem the majority of the town were inclined to do their own work. At the meeting it was "Voted to set the meeting house on Mr. Nathaniel Lakeman's land, forty rods from the corner of the road opposite the pound on the westerly side of the third range road." At an adjournment of this meeting "Voted that the meeting house be built by sale of pews" "Voted to build the meeting house sixty feet by forty five" "Voted to choose a committee of seven to draw a draft of s<sup>d</sup> house and pew ground."

The meeting was then adjourned to October 1, 1793. It was then "Voted to accept the plan exhibited by the committee for the floor of the meeting house." At a meeting February 4, 1794, "Voted and chose a committee of five to number the pews as presented in the plan by the committee last fall as then made" "Voted and chose a committee of seven to make Sail of the pews at publick auction and receive security for the same, for which s<sup>d</sup> committee shall be accountable to the town."

Dr. Thomas Adams, who was then town clerk, entered upon the town records his protest against the proceedings of this meeting. After several adjournments the town met March 31, 1794, and chose a "committee of three to notify and wait upon the committee chosen to fix a place for the new Meeting house." It is not known what committee is here referred to, but we judge it was a committee chosen by those who were opposed to building the meeting-house near the pound.

At an adjourned meeting May 24, 1794, "Voted to accept the plan for the new meeting house agreeable to the recommendation of the committee." This vote seems quite vague, as it does not appear what plan is meant, or what committee recommended it. We have no knowledge that anything more was done during that year toward building a meeting-house. In the warrant for a meeting March 3, 1795, was an article "To see if they will establish the place to set the new meetinghouse near Mr. Ambrose, or if not voted near Mr. Holman's, if not voted at the place formerly pitched upon near the pound and this shall be considered to superceed all former votes respecting building s<sup>d</sup> Meeting house." Under this article "Voted to set the new meeting house near the pound." No other action was taken by the town for nearly two years in relation to building a meeting-house. In the call for a meeting January 23, 1797, were the following articles:

To see if they will vote to proceed by vote to build a new meeting house agreeable to a vote of said town and upon the plan that hath been exhibited to said town by the committee and if not voted

3<sup>d</sup> to see if they will agree upon a new plan to better suit the good people of said town by building said new meetinghouse on the southeasterly corner

of L<sup>t</sup> James Head's land where it best convenes for said house to stand south of Nathaniel Ambrose's house: and if not agreed upon by vote

4<sup>th</sup> to see if they will agree by vote upon any spot of ground in Pembroke to build said meeting house on and if any spot be agreed upon then

5<sup>th</sup> to see what other method they will take relative to building said meeting-house

The *ifs* of this warrant are significant as indicative of the public feeling on the subject.

The meeting, January 23, was adjourned to February 6, when it was "voted to build the meetinghouse on the plan that has been exhibited." "Voted to build the new meeting house on the southeasterly corner of L<sup>t</sup> James Head's land or as near that place as convenience will admit of." They voted also that Solomon Whitehouse, Maj. Samuel McConnell, Capt. David Kimball, Col. Nathaniel Head, and Dea. James Mann be a committee to buy the land; and that Capt. Nathaniel Whittemore, Richard Bartlett, Esq., Daniel Knox, Esq., Dea. Nathaniel Lakeman, and John Knox, Jr., be a committee to make sale of the pews. Nothing more appears to have been done in relation to building the meeting-house till the annual meeting, March 5, 1798, when it was "voted to choose a committee of thirteen to divide money and travel of all those that paid according to poll and estate to find a place to set the new meeting house and report back to this meeting." Deacon Cochran, Major McConnell, Esquire Knox, Colonel Head, Esquire Adams, Lieutenant Bartlett, Caleb Foster, Isaac Morrison, Esquire Noyes, Nathaniel Head, Robert Martin, Daniel Mann, and Esquire Daniels were chosen for that committee. The meeting then adjourned to March 15, when they "voted to proceed to find a place to set the new meeting house," and adjourned to March 19, when they "voted to accept the report of the committee." The committee reported that "the centre of money and travel is on the south line of Dea. David Lovejoys home lot 40 rods east of the second range road." They then "voted that the meeting house stand on Lt. Head's home lot, as near the southeast corner as convenience will admit," and "chose Maj. McConnell, Esq. Head, and Esq. Daniels, a committee to buy the land and report at the next meeting."

We find no further mention made of this meeting-house till a warrant was issued for a meeting, December 24, 1804. The reader will remember that the controversies in relation to the line between Pembroke and Allentown, and in relation to the bridges over Suncook river, as related in our chapter on bridges, commenced about 1798, and were at their height during the interim between 1798 and 1804; hence the reason for cessation of internal hostilities. The line between Pembroke and Allentown having been established, the bridges over the Suncook built, that part of Bow east of the Merrimack

annexed to Concord, and the line established between Concord and Pembroke, the combatants were again ready for the strife. At a legal meeting, December 24, 1804, a committee was chosen "to determine where money and travel will centre in the town for a spot to build a meeting house on." Then they adjourned to December 30, when the following report was made :

We the subscribers being chosen a committee to centre the money and travel in the town of Pembroke after due examination find it to centre at or near the pound. Signed  
 Samuel McConnell James Cunningham John Ladd John Knox Jr Isaac Morrison Saml Emery Christopher Osgood.

It was voted to accept the report. Nathaniel Lakeman agreed to give the town one acre of land on the southeast corner of his lot near the pound, if they would build a meeting-house there. The town voted to accept it. They then chose a committee of seven "to Draw a plan of the house and vendue the pews." It would seem by this time that a portion of the town were determined they would not help build a meeting-house near the pound, and that another portion were determined they would help build no where else. The above, however, is the last mention in the records of building a meeting-house. By the records we find that, December 26, 1802, Nathaniel Ambrose, Chandler Lovejoy, John Knox, Jr., and Daniel Knox purchased of James Head one acre of land where the meeting-house was afterwards built. It is not known when it was built. The first town-meeting called in it was for August 11, 1809. We think, however, the house was commenced in 1805, and built by private enterprise, Dea. Nathaniel Ambrose being the largest contributor. The house was probably never properly finished, for, in 1811, there was a town-meeting called "to see if the town would raise two hundred dollars to repair or finish the house provided the proprietors would allow the town to hold their town meetings in it forever." It was not voted, and the town proceeded to build a town-house, as they had previously voted to do.

The Ambrose meeting-house was not distinctively denominational, but rather a union house.

In regard to the Congregational meeting-houses, we have no hesitation in saying that the first house built where the present house on Pembroke street stands, was built in 1807, for the reason that the annual town meeting for 1808 was called to meet at the "old Congregational meeting house," showing conclusively that there were then *two* Congregational meeting-houses, whereas before they were called to meet in "*the* Congregational meeting house," showing that there was but *one*.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

## SCHOOLS IN PEMBROKE—HIGHER EDUCATION.

Filled with the spirit and following in the footsteps of the Pilgrims, the early settlers of Pembroke, after making provisions for the regular preaching of the gospel, speedily adopted measures looking to the education of their children. The church and school, the meeting-house and school-house, were deemed indispensable to the public welfare, and given early prominence in their associated action. Ignorance, as well as bad morals, was to be avoided. Though the best schools they were able to furnish under the disadvantages of their times and surroundings, in most respects, would compare very unfavorably with those of the present with their ampler facilities and helpful appliances, and hardly be tolerated for a day, at the time they served well their purpose, and graduated many who rose to a commanding influence and made their mark upon the world. They were necessarily brief on account of the smallness of the general average of wealth in the community, and the consequent demands made upon the children at an early age to render assistance to their parents for the gaining of a livelihood, continuing, at the most, no longer than two terms of a few weeks each for the year. During the Revolution, owing to the extreme sacrifices inevitable in the struggle for independence, for some years no appropriations were made for them, and consequently the schools were suspended, the greatness of the need for supplies for the army, for the time becoming paramount in importance. Hence in the emergency the only instruction the children received was generally what parents could give them in the home. When the conflict was over, however, the schools were again resumed, and have continued with varying success to the present.

The teachers of those primitive times would hardly come up to the present standard of requirements in the way of qualification for the important and responsible office, but they served well their generation according to opportunity, and had much to do in moulding and shaping the character of those entrusted to their care. Possibly teachers of the present day, in their places, and with their advantages, might not do much better. The teachers and the schools were not to be despised, nor disparaged. They were surely the germs out of which the schools of to-day have been evolved. Gradually has the common school, where rich and poor have equal advantages, attained its present eminence in appliance and advantage for the successful prosecution of its normal work. Year by year under the growing pressure of demand for greater facilities and better teachers, there has been slow and

steady growth and improvement, and the end is not yet! They are the sure fruitage of the wisdom that maketh wise, and are indispensable to the prosperity and perpetuity of our free republic. Palsied be the hand that would ruthlessly assail them for their destruction!

During those early times the people were so scattered, for the better accommodation of their children, it was necessary to divide the town into school districts or "quarters" as they were originally called, each having its own school-house and teacher. At the outset, the division was into four districts, which accounts for the name "quarters," then into seven, presumably because of increase of population, then successively into eight, nine, and ten, and afterwards again into nine, a part of one in the north part of the town having been set off to one in Concord, which was called "Union" district, so often mentioned in the annals, in the division of money annually appropriated for schools. This continued the prevailing custom for more than a hundred years. Each district was officered with a clerk whose duty it was to keep a record of the action of the district at its regular and special meetings, and a prudential committee to look after the school-house, furnish fuel, procure and pay the teacher. Later a law was passed requiring a

- superintending committee to be chosen annually by the town, or be appointed by the selectmen, to have the care of all the schools of the town, examining the teachers to ascertain their qualifications, visiting regularly the schools to note their condition, suggesting improvements looking to their greater efficiency, and having authority, for sufficient cause, to suspend or expel refractory pupils, and dismiss teachers. This committee was required to make annual reports to the town of the condition of the various schools, and their needs. The earliest reference to such report in the records of the town occurred in 1840, when the town voted to accept the report of the superintending school committee, place it on file, and return *thanks* to them for their services. The names of the committee making this report appear, but are not given for the three following years. In 1848 this committee were first paid for their services. In the absence of any record, we have no evidence to determine whether or not this committee made report to the town prior to 1840.

This was the established order till 1886, when by an act of the legislature the district system was abolished, and what is known as the town system created in its place. By this arrangement the whole town constitutes a single district, having graded schools, and under the care of a school board of three, one of whose members goes out of office each year to give place to a new one required to be chosen annually. This board has the entire control of the educational and financial interests of all the schools. This system, though by no means perfect, has

decided advantages over the old, in that all may have equal privileges, save in the matter of distance, and a wise and liberal policy of administration ought to be fruitful in better teachers and better and longer schools. The schools of to-day are themselves an assuring testimony.

It would be pleasant and instructive to give, if we were able, a complete history of the common schools of Pembroke from the beginning, but this is impossible, and we must content ourselves with this meagre outline, simply premising that the town's action in reference to them year by year will be found in its appropriate place in the annals, and turn to a discussion of the higher education, the need of which early began to be felt.

In 1789 every town of fifty householders, or upwards, was required to provide a school-master to teach children to read and write, and every town of one hundred householders, to have a grammar school, kept by "some discreet person of good conversation, well instructed in the tongues."

About 1802 a movement was made to increase the educational interests of district No. 1, which then extended from the Meeting-house brook on the north, southerly to Allenstown line, there being then but one road through that part of the town where Suncook village now is. An association was formed, and June 22, 1802, Moses Foster deeded to the proprietors of the new school-house, land for a school-house containing 3,000 square feet, the bounds "beginning thirteen feet southeasterly from the southerly corner of the old school-house now standing on the premises." During that year the Columbian school-house was built. We present the following document:

We the subscribers being chosen a committee by the proprietors of the new School house standing near David Pinkertons on the Main road in Pembroke known by the name of the Columbian School house, to form a constitution by which said house shall be governed and the proprietors become subjects, do present the following articles

1st There shall be a meeting of said proprietors on the first monday in October annually 2d A moderator shall be chosen to regulate said meeting 3d There shall be chosen annually a clerk and three Directors 4th The directors shall be authorized to lay out all the money committed to them either by the Selectmen or by the proprietors of said house for the benefit of the school as they shall think proper 5th It shall be the duty of the clerk to keep a true record of all the proceedings that shall be thought proper 6th Any person that hath paid or that may pay according to pole and estate towards the building of said house as above shall be considered as a proprietor provided he or She live within this District. 7th All meetings shall be warned by the directors and a notification with the articles to be acted upon Specified therein, posted at the school house door eight days previous to a meeting

All moneys that shall be appropriated by the Selectmen for the use of a school in this District may freely be laid out in the school house belonging to the Proprietors provided the select men agree to the following articles

1st That the Directors shall procure a Master according to the true intent and meaning of the laws of the State of New Hampshire. 2d All children or apprentices belonging to any family living in said district shall have an equal

right to the school house belonging to the proprietors so long as the public money lasts 3d Any person living in this district that pays taxes having neither children nor apprentice or apprentices suitable to send to the school shall have liberty to procure & send one scholar if he pleases and no more provided he is a proprietor.

Pembroke January 24 1803 Signed Asa Robinson Christopher Osgood Joseph Swett Anthony S Stickney Solomon Whitehouse, Committee

The records do not inform us whether the working of this system was satisfactory or not, but it remained in full force till 1817, when the district was divided. At a legal town meeting held April 21, 1817, it was voted

"That School District No. 1. be divided into two districts." "Voted that Solomon Whitehouse & John Whitehouse their homes farms and all the inhabitants living north of them constitute School District No. 1. and that James Wallace (who lived and kept store where James Wilson afterward traded) Jeremiah Morgan and Jeremiah Morgan Jr with their home farms and all the inhabitants of said district living South of them shall constitute School District No 8. in said Pembroke"

A meeting was called for May 13, 1817, "To see if the town will set off or annex Capt Solomon Whitehouse and Lt Samuel Whitehouse to village or lower school District." At the meeting voted to dismiss the article. Another meeting was called for June 30 following, "To see if the town will vote to set off or annex Capt Solomon Whitehouse Lient Samuel Whitehouse & Joseph Seavey or either of them to School Dist No 8 in said Pembroke and to pass any other vote or votes relative to School Districts No 1 and No 8 that shall be thought proper when met" At the meeting "voted to dismiss the second article." Then "voted to dis-annul all former votes which have passed respecting the division of School District No 1, and that School districts No 1 and No 8 be considered one district." This vote had no effect, as there was no article in the warrant to unite the two districts. It only showed the feeling of the town. However, at the annual meeting in March 1818, there being an article in the warrant for the purpose, it was "voted that Solomon Whitehouse John Whitehouse and Samuel Whitehouse be set off and annexed to School District No 8 in Pembroke" This division of District No. 1 necessitated the building of two new school-houses, one to accommodate each district. Houses were built in each district where the present school-houses stand. We have no record which shows us what disposition was made of the Columbian house. To show the amicable feeling which existed we introduce the following documents.

Pembroke July 21 1817.

Whereas a number of the proprietors of the Columbian School house, standing in Dist No 1 in said Pembroke have agreed to have a meeting of the proprietors of said house on monday the 23 day of July, instant, at 5 o'clock P M to determine whether and in what manner the said house shall be disposed of,



there fore we the subscribers, being proprietors in said house hereby signify our assent and consent, that the same may be disposed of in such way and manner as shall be agreed upon by a majority of those proprietors who shall attend said meeting and we hereby engage to ratify and confirm whatever shall be done by the majority of said meeting. (Signed) Aaron Whittemore David Kimball Asa Robinson Joseph Seavey John Noyes John H. Merrill William Kimball Solomon Whitehouse Rich<sup>d</sup> Whittemore Benj<sup>r</sup> Fisk

We the subscribers proprietors of the School house in District No 1 in Pembroke do hereby agree that said school house shall belong to said district and that the same house and land be sold at auction by Aaron Whittemore Boswell Stevens & Benj<sup>r</sup> Fisk the committee for said District to build or repair a school house in said district and the proceeds of sale to be appropriated for the benefit of said District and those proprietors that live in School District No. 8 may have their proportion of the sale of said house according to their interest in said house or if they think proper the proceeds of the sale be proportioned to each District according to their proportion of town school money in each of said Districts, and the said Aaron Whittemore Boswell Stevens and Benj<sup>r</sup> Fisk is hereby authorized to give a valid conveyance of said house & land to the purchaser of said house Pembroke Sept 22 1817 (Signed) John H Merrill Aaron Whittemore B G Boardman Dolly Doe Benja Cushing Joseph Swett Rich<sup>d</sup> Whittemore Benj<sup>r</sup> Fisk John Noyes Jun David Norris John C. Kimball Daniel Noyes.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Columbian school was a private enterprise and wholly controlled by the proprietors, or by their committee. They assumed responsibility for the necessary finances, but the selectmen were allowed to appropriate money for its benefit under certain restrictions, as specified above. The "Master," however, was to be chosen by the "Directors." All children and apprentices of the families living within the district could avail themselves of its offered privileges. Every tax-payer who was a proprietor, having no children or apprentice of his own to send, was given the right "to procure and send one scholar if he pleases."

We have no means of knowing why the name "Columbian" was given the school, what advanced studies were included in its course of instruction, nor the length of its school year, only that it was continued as long as the public money lasted.

It is to be noted that this school was given up, and the sale of the school-house authorized about the time the academy was projected as shown below. Though we are not certain that the matter had been thought of, or openly broached, previously, yet, if so, we can readily understand how the promise of larger and better facilities for instruction to be thereby afforded, may possibly have led the proprietors of the Columbian school to such action. In such case the unanimity indicated such growing desire for greater educational advantages, as led them to acquiesce the more readily in the new movement, and give up the old for the new. If other reasons influenced such decision, we have no intimation of what they were.

In 1807 the assessment for school purposes was increased, and the

law requiring grammar schools to teach Latin and Greek was repealed. From that time laws have, with great frequency, been passed regulating educational matters. The act repealing the law requiring towns to have instruction given in Latin and Greek was probably owing to the fact that prior to this time nine academies had been incorporated. But whatever the decisive cause, it is evident that the class of work attempted by the Grammar schools was now left to academies. It appears that very early was felt the need of a classical education, and so the same spirit which had originated the previous enactments, led to the founding of institutions of a higher grade. In accordance with the law referred to above, the town had established a grammar school in a house located on land between the dwelling house of the late William Fife and the Ferry road, so called, one house then accommodating the people of Suncook and Pembroke street. Thus early in the history of Pembroke was evinced a desire to give to its youth a higher education.

About this time (1807) three men came to Pembroke, Dr. Abel Blanchard, Rev. Abraham Burnham, and Boswell Stevens, Esq., who, doubtless, had the shaping of the academy.

It was peculiarly fortunate for Pembroke that three such men should become identified with its interests. Dr. Blanchard did not possess a vigorous constitution, and his health began to fail about 1817. He died March 15, 1818. It appears that during his last illness he had a conversation with Rev. Mr. Burnham about the disposition of his property, and at his suggestion,<sup>1</sup> in his will dated January 15, 1818, Dr. Blanchard having no family of his own, after making bequests to his friends, left the residue of his property to found a "public school or academy in Pembroke."

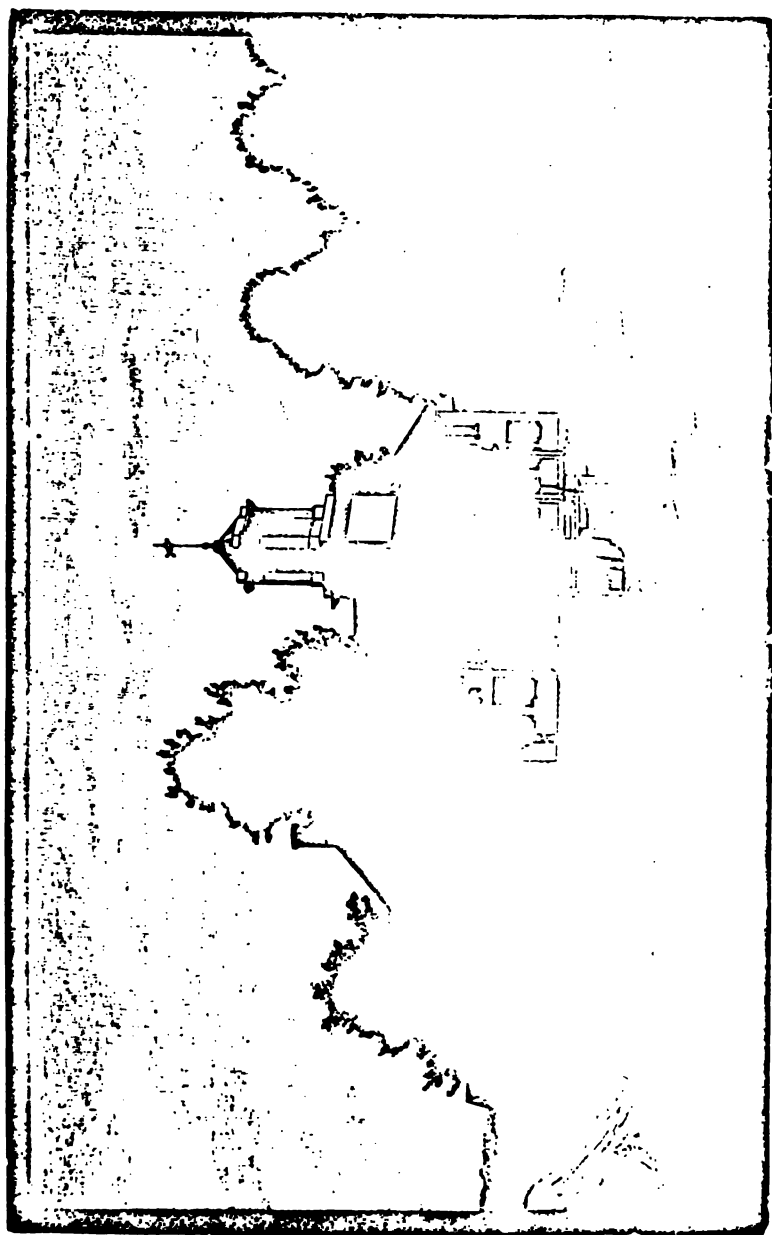
The school, although for many years called "Blanchard Academy," was incorporated June 25, 1818, as *Pembroke Academy*. The first board of trustees, appointed by Dr. Blanchard, consisted of Rev. Abraham Burnham, Boswell Stevens, Esq., Daniel Knox, Esq., John H. Merrill, Timothy Barnard, Dea. Moses Haseltine, William Haseltine, Capt. Jacob Elliott and Rev. Jonathan Curtis.

In his will Dr. Blanchard expressed the desire that the people of the town raise funds adequate for the erection of a suitable school building. With this end in view, on the Fast-day following Dr. Blanchard's death, Rev. Mr. Burnham preached a sermon from the text, "Behold I set before you an open door and no man can shut it," and a subscription of \$800 was then taken for this purpose.

The foundation was laid in October, 1818, and the building dedicated May 25, 1819, Rev. Jonathan Curtis of Epsom preaching the dedicatory

<sup>1</sup>Such suggestion has been claimed by another. See p. 255.





PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY.

sermon. The building was changed to its present external form in 1841. The interior was remodelled in 1866, and since has been repaired from time to time. At present it is in fair condition. A new one, however, complete in all its appointments after our modern standards, as a memorial gift of some prosperous graduate, or son of Pembroke, would be very timely and acceptable.

The school was opened with 48 students, May 26, 1819, under the instruction of Amos W. Burnham, afterwards pastor of the Congregational church at Rindge, and Miss Francis Newell. Thus was instituted a school which, with varied success, has never failed to open its doors regularly to welcome those who have sought instruction. Its stated object is "for the purpose of improving the rising generation in science, morality, and religion; also for the education of youth in the English, Latin, and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic, and other branches of literature commonly taught in the public schools." The aim of the trustees and teachers has been to carry out the object of the founder. It ought to be said that Rev. Dr. Burnham ever looked upon the institution as his child. He was president of the board of trustees from the establishment of the school until his death in 1852.

We insert here a list of the trustees from the beginning, with date of term of service as far as now known. The year followed by a hyphen indicates that the person is still in office.

Rev. Abraham Burnham, D.D.,	1818-52	Rev. Joseph Lane,	1849-51
Hon. Boswell Stevens,	1818-36	Moody Kent, Esq.,	1850-51
Rev. Jonathan Curtis, M. A.,	1818-26	Rev. John H. Merrill,	1851-53
Daniel Knox, Esq.,	1818-41	Rev. Henry E. Parker,	1851-63
John H. Merrill,	1818-26	William Thompson,	1851-94
Timothy Barnard,	1818-20	Hon. George B. Chandler,	1853-63
William Haseltine,	1818-40	Rev. Robert Crossett,	1854-56
Dea. Moses Haseltine,	1818-41	Edwin Kimball,	1856-67
Capt. Jacob Elliott,	1818-43	Eleazer M. Wilson,	1858-63
Rev. Walter Harris,	1820-24	Hon. William Haseltine,	1863-
Moses Chamberlain,	1826-35	Hon. Aaron Whittemroe,	1863-89
Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D.,	1827-35	Solomon Whitehouse,	1863-93
Samuel Fletcher, Esq.,	1821-35	Martin H. Cochran, Esq.,	1863-
Jeremiah H. Wilkins, Esq.,	1835-63	Moses Martin, Esq.,	1863-72
Joseph Dow, M. A.,	1835-37	Hon. Trueworthy L. Fowler	1863-
Rev. Isaac Willey,	1836-38	Hall B. Emery,	1863-67
Hermon A. Osgood,	1836-57	John M. Kimball,	1867-75
James Wilson, Esq.,	1837-63	Henry T. Simpson,	1867-
Francis Vose, M. A.,	1839-51	George P. Little, Esq.,	1872-
Rev. Daniel J. Noyes, D. D.,	1840-51	George O. Locke,	1876-
Rev. Asa P. Tenney,	1841-63	Joseph H. Dearborn,	1889-
John C. Knox,	1841-63	Frank S. Whitehouse,	1893-
Nathaniel C. Robinson,	1843-49	George P. Thompson,	1894-

We give below the names of the successive principals, with the year of their beginning service.

1819. Rev. Amos W. Burnham, D. D.	1820. Hon. John Vose.
1819. Rev. Thomas Jameson.	1831. Rev. E. D. Eldridge.

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1833. Hon. Joseph Dow, A. M.    | 1859. Charles H. Stanley.       |
| 1837. Isaac Kinsman, A. M.      | 1860. Charles G. Burnham, A. M. |
| 1840. Charles G. Burnham, A. M. | 1861. Rev. S. L. Blake, D. D.   |
| 1844. Jonathan Tenney, Ph. D.   | 1862. James H. Mills.           |
| 1849. Nathaniel Hills, A. M.    | 1863. Isaac Walker, A. M.       |
| 1851. Rev. Silas M. Blanchard.  | 1868. L. R. Leavitt,            |
| 1852. John W. Ray, A. M.        | 1869. L. P. Blood,              |
| 1853. Rev. John D. Emerson.     | 1870. William H. Hubbard,       |
| 1855. Rev. Henry L. Boltwood.   | 1871. William M. Sawin.         |
| 1857. William K. Rowell, A. M.  | 1872. Martin W. Hoyt, A. B.     |
| 1858. Rev. Silvanus Hayward.    | 1873. Isaac Walker, A. M.       |

The following have been preceptresses, the year indicating the time of beginning service :

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1819. Miss Frances Newell.      | 1862. Miss Julia C. Martin.        |
| 1821. Miss Elizabeth Q. Vose.   | 1863. Miss I. R. Cameron.          |
| 1823. Miss Annie Cofran.        | 1863. Miss Mary P. Smith.          |
| 1829. Miss Maria P. Vose.       | 1866. Mrs. Mary P. (Smith) Walker. |
| 1831. Miss Isabella T. Hill.    | 1868. Miss Mary E. Walker.         |
| 1833. Miss C. B. Emerson.       | 1868. Miss Mary E. Rowe.           |
| 1834. Miss Emily Haskell.       | 1869. Miss Emma E. Phelps.         |
| 1835. Miss Lucia W. Griswold.   | 1870. Miss Abby T. Knox.           |
| 1836. Miss Hannah B. Haseltine. | 1870. Miss S. P. Carpenter.        |
| 1840. Miss Mary E. Ellison.     | 1872. Miss Lucene M. Bradley.      |
| 1842. Miss Sarah W. Putnam.     | 1872. Mrs. Addie E. Hoyt.          |
| 1844. Miss Elizabeth Fuller.    | 1873. Miss Sally P. Carpenter.     |
| 1845. Miss Emily Pillsbury.     | 1873. Miss Mary E. Rowe.           |
| 1846. Miss Clara A. Brown.      | 1874. Miss Susan R. LeBosquet.     |
| 1849. Miss Lucretia Savage.     | 1875. Miss Lulu L. Pinkham.        |
| 1849. Miss Mary E. Kelley.      | 1875. Miss Clara E. Iolt.          |
| 1850. Miss Martha J. Carr.      | 1876. Miss Ida J. Bartlett.        |
| 1850. Miss Martha F. Rolfe.     | 1877. Miss Nellie A. Wilson.       |
| 1852. Miss Mary R. Homer.       | 1877. Miss Etta C. McLaren.        |
| 1852. Miss Frances H. Chase.    | 1879. Miss Alice M. Emerson.       |
| 1854. Miss Sarah W. Emerson.    | 1880. Miss Anna C. Mason.          |
| 1855. Miss Sarah E. Bradford.   | 1881. Miss Kate R. Sibley.         |
| 1856. Miss Frances H. Chase.    | 1882. Miss Mary E. Rowe.           |
| 1857. Miss Clara S. Flint.      | 1883. Miss Edna F. Connor.         |
| 1858. Miss Helen M. Tenney.     | 1884. Miss Ella C. Abbot.          |
| 1859. Miss Mary Ann Gault.      | 1885. Miss Mary E. Rowe.           |
| 1859. Miss Lois Ann Sartwell.   | 1892. Miss Mary E. Barrell.        |
| 1860. Miss M. E. Goodwin.       | 1893. Miss Mary E. Rowe.           |
| 1861. Mrs. E. A. Blake.         |                                    |

The following gentlemen were assistants for longer or shorter periods :

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1823. Abiel Foster.            | 1836. Frances C. Noyes.          |
| 1824. Rev. Jonathan Ward.      | 1837-38-40. Rev. Eden B. Foster. |
| 1825. John C. Bartlett, M. D.  | 1837-41. Clark S. Brown, M. D.   |
| 1825. Rev. Abram Marsh.        | 1838. Rev. Jacob J. Abbott.      |
| 1826. John P. Doe, Esq.,       | 1838-39. Charles G. Burnham.     |
| 1832. F. Augustus Eldridge.    | 1840. Charles Foster.            |
| 1833. Arthur Fletcher, Esq.    | 1841. Rev. Daniel W. Poor.       |
| 1833. Hanover Dickey, M. D.    | 1842. Rev. William H. Long.      |
| 1834. Rev. Jeremy W. Tuck.     | 1842. Rev. Luther Farnum.        |
| 1834. Rev. Ezekiel H. Barstow. | 1843. Charles Holt.              |
| 1835. Hon. Amos Tuck.          | 1846. Edward E. Sargent, Esq.    |

1846. Lyman D. Stevens, Esq.	1851. Rev. A. A. Baker.
1847. George B. Nutting.	1853. John B. Sanborn, Esq.
1847. Prof. James W. Patterson.	1855. D. W. Hoyt.
1848. George W. McKean.	1857. J. M. Flint.
1849. John D. Emerson.	1860. S. O. Burnham.
1850. John Swett.	1862. James H. Mills.

The following ladies have also been assistants for a time :

1855. Miss Lizzie R. Collier.	1869. Miss Mary E. Holt.
1860. Miss Rebecca S. Goodrich.	1887. Miss H. Augusta Boonhower.
1861. Miss Julia C. Martin.	1890. Miss Bessie M. Sampson.
1862. Miss Mary F. Mills.	1891. Miss Florence H. Abbott.
1864. Miss Mary E. Walker.	1892. Miss Mary E. Barrell.
1866. Miss Judith C. Walker.	1893. Miss Elizabeth H. Richards.
1868. Miss Addie G. Whittemore.	

In its long list of gentlemen and lady assistants, and as well, scholars, occur the names of many who have won a wide reputation. Its graduates have graced all the walks of life.

The institution has received from time to time for a permanent endowment, the following legacies and donations: Legacy of Dr. Blanchard, \$2,300; of Hon. Boswell Stevens, in 1836, \$1,000; donation of Mrs. Mary T. Wilkins, widow of Jeremiah H. Wilkins, former treasurer of the board of trustees, \$1,000; legacy of John C. Knox of Pembroke, a former trustee, \$2,544; donation of Mrs. Betsey Whitehouse of Pembroke, in 1874, \$1,000, and legacy in 1877, \$2,000; legacy of Samuel P. Langmaid, Esq., of Somerville, Mass., a native of Chichester, in 1880, \$5,000; of Hon. Asa Fowler, of Concord, a native of Pembroke, in 1885, \$1,000; donation of Miss Sarah P. Knox of Pembroke, agreeable to the wishes expressed by her sister, Miss Elizabeth A. Knox, deceased, both former students of the academy, in 1887, \$4,000, to be known as the "Elizabeth A. Knox Fund"; legacy from the estate of Mrs. Sarah J. Moore of Pembroke, according to a provision of the will of her husband, McConnell Moore, dying in 1878, \$500; legacy of Mrs. Emily P. Fayrs of Boston, Mass., in 1892, \$500; and of Ephraim Locke of Allentown, for the benefit of indigent young men of Epsom, in 1892, \$1,000.

In 1885, Guy T. Little, of Bismarck, North Dakota, a former student, bequeathed to the academy several thousand dollars, but it has not yet come into possession.

The academy has a library, which, though not as large as it should be, is constantly, by purchase or gift, receiving additions through the kindly remembrance of its friends. It was established in 1839.

A room in the academy has been set apart for an art gallery, in which may be found already several photographs and portraits of the alumni. There is also a collection of curiosities, useful in illustrating the customs and manners of former days.

The school has three courses of study, Classical, Academic, and English, fitting students for college as well as for a business life. Since 1877, classes have regularly graduated.

April 6, 1884, a post-graduate association was formed, including all persons who have regularly graduated and received diplomas. Also in 1887, an alumni association.

The board of trustees was so changed in 1863, as to include the friends of the People's Literary Institute and Gymnasium, an institution founded in 1841, and for some years a rival of the old school. Since this change there has been a union of sympathy and effort in the support of the academy.

#### PEOPLE'S LITERARY INSTITUTE AND GYMNASIUM.

Owing to some misunderstanding or differences of opinion, the relation of Isaac Kinsman, as principal of Pembroke Academy, in 1840, was dissolved, and he established a private school in rooms over the store of the late Jacob Sawyer. His friends rallying around him, formed an association, and erected the building now known as the Pembroke town hall. An act of incorporation was granted June 28, 1841. The following were the members of the association :

Joseph Baker,  
James Carr,  
George W. Doe,  
Joel Fife,  
William Fife, Jr.,  
Benjamin Fowler,  
Jonathan Hamlet,  
Francis Killain,  
Thomas Kimball, Jr.,  
John K. McConnell,  
Asa Morrill,  
George Noyes,  
William Parker,  
Daniel Sawyer,  
Benjamin White,  
John C. Walcott,  
Oliver A. Woodbury,

Levi Baker,  
Ruel L. Cram,  
Benjamin R. Dow,  
Robert Fife, Jr.,  
Joseph Fisk,  
Thomas M. French,  
William Haseltine, Jr.,  
Joseph Kidder,  
Joseph Knox,  
Daniel Moore, Jr.,  
Samuel F. Hay,  
Nathan B. Osgood,  
Moses Richardson, Jr.,  
Jacob Sawyer,  
Aaron Whittemore, Jr.,  
John Wood,  
John Yuran,

Thomas Brackett,  
John C. Dearborn,  
Joseph Emery,  
Seth Emery,  
Gardner Flagg,  
Matthew Gault,  
Charles P. Hayward,  
John E. Kimball,  
Moses Haseltine, Jr.,  
James Moore,  
Charles Noyes,  
John B. Paine,  
Sterling Sargent,  
David Webster,  
Eleazer M. Wilson,  
Aaron Whittemore.

The capital stock of the association was divided into shares of ten dollars each, and any person of good moral character contributing one, or more, shares to the funds could become a member. The object, as set forth in section III, of the Act of Incorporation, was the establishing of an "institution of learning for the education and instruction of youth of both sexes in all the fundamental and liberal branches of education." It was further provided, "that in the choice of teachers for the institute and gymnasium, and in the bestowment of favors upon students, no preference shall be shown to any Christian sect or denomination,



nor to any political party; nor shall any teacher or other officer in his official intercourse with the students be permitted to exert over them any sectarian or partizan influence."

The first meeting of the association was held August 25, 1841. Aaron Whittemore, Jr., was chosen chairman, and William Haseltine, secretary. The act of incorporation was accepted, and the following persons were chosen directors: Aaron Whittemore, Jr., William Haseltine, Jr., E. M. Wilson, Jacob Sawyer, Joseph Emery, Hall B. Mann, Francis Killam, Matthew Gault, Sterling Sargent, George W. Doe, Robert Fife, Jr., Moses Richardson, Jr., Benjamin Fowler, Joseph Kidder, James Moore, and William Parker.

For a few years the school was largely attended, and its friends were enthusiastic in its behalf. At one time considerable attention was paid to military tactics, introduced by Capt. A. Partridge, well known from his connection with the military school at Norwich, Vt., of which this school was made a branch in 1850.

After a time, the enthusiasm abating, and having no permanent fund, the school was allowed to suspend operation.

An association of the alumni of the Literary Institute and Gymnasium was organized in 1853, and the following officers were elected: *President*, Hon. Elisha B. Baker, Medford, Mass.; *Vice Presidents*, George W. Gardner, A. M., New London, Rev. James N. Chase, New Boston, Samuel D. Lord, Esq., Manchester, Wm. A. Webster, Esq., Manchester; *Curators*, Maj. Wm. W. Benjamin, Sing Sing, N. Y., Hon. George Ticknor, Claremont, Jonathan E. Goodhue, A. M., Hyde Park, N. Y., Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, A. M., Roxbury, Mass., Samuel C. Bean, A. B., Cambridge, Mass.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Franklin B. Dutton, Esq., Hillsborough Bridge; *Recording Secretary*, John W. Mitchell, Esq., Manchester.

In 1863, as before stated, the interests of the school were united with those of Pembroke Academy.

The following gentlemen served as principals:

1841. Isaac Kinsman, A. M..	1848. John M. Stebbins, B. A.
1843. Norman F. Wright.	1850. Capt. A. Partridge.
1844. Harvey Jewell.	1852. Capt. William Benjamin.
1845. George W. F. Emerson, A. B.	1853. Rev. Jonathan N. Goodhue.
1846. Luther W. Anderson.	1854. Daniel B. Harvey.
1847. Edward S. Lippett, A. B.	1858. Daniel L. McCurdy.

Among the ladies serving as perceptresses are the following:

1841. Miss Hannah B. Haseltine.	1847. Miss Helen M. Young.
1843. Miss Jane Johnson.	1850. Miss Elizabeth McDougall.
1844. Miss Maria Jewell.	1854. Miss Louisa Coombs.
1846. Miss Fidele Wellman.	Miss Helen Plummer.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

## ROADS IN PEMBROKE AFTER ITS INCORPORATION.

After the town was incorporated in 1759, it is probable that settlements were made more rapidly than before, and that more roads were needed to accommodate the settlers. As we have shown, the first settlements at Buckstreet were made between 1750 and 1755, four or five years, at least, before the incorporation of Pembroke; and, as a bridge had been built over Suncook river at Buckstreet, it is very probable that the main Buckstreet roads were fixed and traveled very near where they are now, before the town was incorporated. We are ignorant of the number and location of the roads laid out during the first eight or nine years after incorporation, by reason of the town records having been burned in the house of Thomas Robertson, the parish clerk, in 1767. At the next annual meeting, March, 1767, an article for that purpose having been in the warrant, "Voted that all the roads in said parish shall stand as they were formerly laid out and improved."

In the following chapter the dates, so far as can be ascertained, of the laying out of all the roads in town, except those that in a former chapter we have shown were laid out by the Suncook proprietors, will be given. All roads may be considered laid out by the selectmen, unless otherwise indicated. In describing roads we shall not be confined to language used in the records, but use such terms as will enable the reader to understand where the roads are, with such additional explanation as we deem necessary. In the records the words "established," "perambulated," and "opened," are used with nearly the same meaning, when applied to roads which had been laid out before, or to range ways. We shall use the term "laid out" in all cases where action was taken by the selectmen.

August 25, 1767, the cross road was laid out from the fourth range road, easterly by where Charles Fisher now lives (1894) to the fifth range way, thence northerly on said range way to the cross road, and on said cross road easterly to the sixth rangeway, near the Fuller place, so called, now owned by A. B. Foss. June 12, 1770, the road now called the "Hardy road" was laid out, leading from Buckstreet road, near Frank Thompson's house, to the sixth range road, a little north of the Fuller place. This road was laid out from Buckstreet northerly "between Samuel Jenness' house-lot on the west, and land of Jeremiah Gilman on the east, to the northerly corner of said Jenness' land, the road, two rods wide, all taken from Jenness' land. From said Jenness' corner, it runs north 7° east, through Peter Gilman's land, to

a stake about two rods west of said Gilman's house, thence running north 22° west to the range road between Gideon Piper's and Nathaniel Gilman's land, and is two rods wide all the way." This laying out shows where Samuel Jenness, Peter Gilman, Nathaniel Gilman, and Gideon Piper lived in 1770. Samuel Jenness lived where Frank W. Stevens lives, Peter Gilman at the turn of the road northeasterly from the northerly corner of said Stevens's land, Nathaniel Gilman on the easterly side of the road north of the Fuller place, and Gideon Piper on the westerly side of the road, on land now owned by Warren D. Foss.

June 12, 1770, a road was laid out "from James Connor's house, till it comes over the brook to Benjamin Holt's land, lying and being on the road as now fenced out and improved." From this laying out it would appear that James Connor owned and lived on lot No. 12, part of which now constitutes a portion of the Asa Ames farm; and that Benjamin Holt owned and lived on lot No. 13, part of which now constitutes a part of Bliss Charles' farm.

November 26, 1770, a road was laid out, "beginning at the bridge betwixt James Connors and Lieut. Benjamin Holt's land from thence running about a northerly point as the road is marked, till it comes to an old logging path, and from thence running about a north westerly point, as the road is marked, till it comes to a white oak tree, marked, upon Epsom line." These two pieces of road constitute the road as now traveled from James Connor's house, somewhere north of True S. Pettingill's house, across the brook, northerly and northwesterly, to Epsom line near Whitehouse's bars, so called. The last piece mentioned was undoubtedly laid out to accommodate the travel from Epsom, to avoid passing up and down Martin's hill, as there is no mention that Pembroke laid out any road to connect with it till 1819, nearly fifty years after, when a court's committee laid out a road from the last mentioned road, across this part of Epsom to Pembroke line; and the selectmen of Pembroke laid out a road from the seventh range way, near Timothy Drew's house, to meet the Committee road, thus opening a new route of travel from the eighth range, or "Poor Town," as sometimes called, to Buckstreet.

November 25, 1771, the cross road leading westerly from the third range road, near where Isaac N. Lakeinan now lives, to the second range road, near where Dea. John Mann then lived, was laid out. Ephraim Blunt owned the land and lived on the northerly side of said road, and Lieut. (afterward Major) Samuel McConnell owned the land and lived on the southerly side. Dea. John Mann lived on the west side of the second range road.

June 27, 1772, the second range road was re-established, beginning

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against the northwest corner of Joshua Kimball's land thence north-west till it comes to the cross road leading to where the meeting-house now is, then easterly to the range way, then northerly by the range way to the cross road leading easterly to the third range way near the pound. Joshua Kimball then lived on the east side of the second range road, south of the Academy road. We find no record of the laying out of a road from Joshua Kimball's land southerly to Buck-street road. Several times articles were inserted in the warrants for town meetings in relation to the matter; but from the action taken it would appear that Solomon Whitehouse, who owned the land, was opposed to the laying out of the road.

August 31, 1774, the "Borough" road, from somewhere near where Daniel Moses lives, was laid out to Chichester line, near the site of Simon Knowles' house, or near Hiram Stanyan's house, in Chichester.

March 24, 1775, the cross road leading easterly from the third range road, near John K. Robinson's house, to the fourth range way, and northerly on the fourth range way, to the cross road between the Haggett and Hall places; and that cross road, and the cross road called the Flag road, to the sixth range road, were laid out.

October, 1779, the seventh range road was laid out, beginning on Epsom line about one hundred and twenty rods southerly from Winthrop Fowler's house, thence northerly to the upper corner of lot No. 12, upon which Trueworthy L. Fowler now lives. Neither the northerly nor southerly part of this was ever used for a road, and the central part was afterwards laid out again.

November 3, 1786, the range road was laid out, leading northerly from the Haggett place to the cross road leading by the Hill school house. March 7, 1788, the cross road leading easterly by the house of Isaac N. Lakeman to the fifth range road, was laid out; and July 8, 1790, a road was laid out from the southwesterly part of Chichester, through Knox's "Rowell land" (which afterwards constituted part of the Pembroke poor farm) through the McCutcheon place, and the southerly part of Winthrop Fowler's farm, then owned by Nathan Piper, to said Piper's house, and thence to the seventh range way. The land owners, except Piper, gave the right of way. The town voted a portion of the seventh range way to Piper as compensation. It does not appear that this road was ever traveled much, and the exact location is not now known.

July 20, 1790, a road was laid out from near where the school house on the eighth range stands, northerly by where Trueworthy L. Fowler now lives, and by where Andrew Farmer then lived, on the hill northerly from the Snell place, then to the northerly side of "John Kelley's land," about sixty rods southerly from Charles S. Adams's house.

In October, 1785, Dea. James Robertson of Bow petitioned the electmen for a road to a ferry which had been established to him on Merrimack river. A meeting was called "to see if they will vote to lay out a road from the main road to said ferry, where it will best convene the publick and said ferry." At the meeting, a committee, consisting of Maj. Samuel McConnell, Captain Head, and Captain Norria, was chosen "to view the several places for a road from the main road to Merrimack river, to know the terms the owners of said land will agree to." As no report is recorded and no further action taken in relation to a road in that direction for some years, we judge they were not very successful. In the warrant for a meeting, March 1, 1790, four years afterwards, there was an article "to see if they will vote that the selectmen shall lay out a road from the main road in Pembroke, in the most convenient place for the public good, to the old ferry place, known by the name of Baker's ferry, or to any place convenient." The record is, "voted that the selectmen lay out a road agreeable to the article." At a meeting in August, 1790, in the warrant was the following: "Whereas it was voted at the last annual meeting that the selectmen should lay out a road from the main road to Merrimack river, where it should best convene, between the widow Elizabeth Gould and Ensign Aaron Whittemore, this therefore is to see if they will vote that said road shall be opened at the expenses it may be had for and if voted to see if they will vote money to purchase said road." At the meeting "voted to leave the 5th article discretionary with the selectmen to lay out the road and voted money to purchase said road."

In the warrant for a meeting April 18, 1791, was an article "to see if they will vote that the selectmen shall assess the money that was voted last year to open the road from the main road to Merrimack river." The record states, "12th article voted." Notwithstanding the selectmen had thus been practically three times instructed to lay out the road, it appears they still hesitated, for the road was not laid out till December 25, 1792, when the following road was laid out: "From the main road to Merrimack river one rod each side the line between Ens. Aaron Whittemore's land and the widow Elizabeth Gould's land,<sup>1</sup> from the main road on said line one hundred and fifty two rods, then west 71° north on the said Widow Gould's land twenty rods, two rods wide, then north 79° west fifteen rods on Mr. John Knox's, two rods wide, then south 56° west thirty six rods to the river one rod each side the line between Mr. Jonathan Elliott's land and Mr. James Head's land." All the owners, except Ens. Aaron Whittemore, signified their satisfaction with the amount received from the town, and signed the

<sup>1</sup>Now owned by Edmund Elliott.

report. Mr. Whittemore afterwards took the money which had been retained for him in the treasury. It is not known whether the ferry here mentioned, Baker's ferry, was where the first ferry was established by the Suncook proprietors, or whether there had been another ferry called "Baker's ferry," or whether Robertson's ferry had been established where Baker's ferry had formerly been. It is certain that Robertson's ferry was not at the site of the ferry established by the Suncook proprietors. The road above described served to accommodate Robertson's ferry, as we do not learn of any other road laid out to it.

As a matter of interest, to show the manner of laying out roads at that early date we give a copy of a petition, and the action of the selectmen under it, as recorded:

To the Select Men of Pembroke, Gentlemen there is a small Piece of Land Laying between my house and the Main Road, Running two and a half Rods on the Road, from the North westerly corner of Land that Joseph Swett Jun<sup>r</sup> Bought of Doct<sup>r</sup> Page, and one and a half Rods Easterly from s<sup>d</sup> Road to my house, the Lawful owner or owners is unknown to altho Lt Asa Robinson Pretends to Claim s<sup>d</sup> Land and has fenced the same so that I Cannot Pass from my house and Barn to s<sup>d</sup> Road, this is therefore humbly to Request you as soon as may be to Lay out a Road from my house to the Main Road upon the cost of the Petitioner so that I may Pass without Trespassing on any Persons Land. Pembroke December 2<sup>th</sup> 1795

Caleb Bartlett

Recorded pr John Knox Jun<sup>r</sup>

A Return of the Road as laid out by the Subscribers from the Main Road to Lt Caleb Bartletts house Beginning at the Northwesterly Corner of the Land that Joseph Swett Jun<sup>r</sup> Bought of Doct<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Page then Running Northwesterly two rods by s<sup>d</sup> Main Road then Easterly two rods wide by s<sup>d</sup> Swetts Land to s<sup>d</sup> Bartletts House

Pembroke December 21<sup>th</sup> 1795

Stephen Bartlett	} Select Men
Caleb Foster	
Isaac Morison	

Recorded pr John Knox Jun<sup>r</sup> T Clerk

Caleb Bartlett then lived in the house afterward owned and occupied by Boswell Stevens, which stood where George P. Little's house stands. As the road then laid out, has never to our knowledge been discontinued, Mr. Little has a *good right* to pass from his house to the *Main Road*. The strip of land described in Bartlett's petition, as two and a half rods long and one and a half wide, was deeded to Jonathan Dix by Jeremiah Gilman in 1772 with a blacksmith shop on it, and in 1774, when Jonathan Dix deeded the house and land on the opposite side of the road, where Mr. Spaulding's house now stands, to his father, Jonathan Dix, of Littleton, Mass., he also deeded this strip of land and shop with it.

The land spoken of as being land bought by Joseph Swett, Jr., of Dr. Benjamin Page, was one acre of land that Doctor Page, who owned the Doctor Connor place or part of it, sold Swett upon which to build a store, and when Swett, in 1804, sold the house and land on the opposite side of the street to Benjamin Cushing, he sold this acre of

and and store on it to Cushing. It afterward came into Asa Robinson's hands, and was again united with what was afterward known as the Haseltine place, and later, as the Langmaid place, now owned by John G. Tallant.

March 23, 1801, the range road northerly from near Mark Richardson's house was laid out, and May 28, 1801, the southerly part of this range road was laid out. On the same day the road from the northerly end of the third range near where William Simpson now lives, was laid out to the old Concord road, near where John H. Nixon then lived on the easterly side of said road about 20 or 30 rods northerly from where Emery Clough now lives.

November 7, 1801, the road leading westerly from the old Concord road, at the foot of the hill where said road turned northerly, was laid out about 12 rods to the Pembroke line. "to meet a road laid out by a Committee appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, to lay out a road from Concord Bridge to Pembroke." At this time Pembroke claimed the southeasterly bank of Soucook river as its northwesterly boundary line, hence they say "Pembroke line," instead of "Soucook river," or "Bow line." After that part of Bow east of Merrimack river was annexed to Concord, and the line between Concord and Pembroke was fixed as a centre of Soucook river in 1804, the road was built by Pembroke, and the bridge by the two towns jointly. The bridge was afterward called the "Elliott Bridge" because near the Elliott homestead. The road has since been discontinued, and the bridge has been gone many years.

January 5, 1802, a road was laid out "from a point opposite Richard Morse's house in a straight course across Suncook river below Osgood's saw-mill, to meet the road that comes down the hill from Chester and Allenstown a sufficient width for public travel." In consideration of said road crossing Mr. Osgood's land, the selectmen gave Mr. Osgood that part of the old road which was then improved, between the ditch which conveyed the water to Mr. Osgood's mills and the river, Mr. Osgood agreeing to the change. The return was signed by Christopher Osgood, with Caleb Foster and David Kimball, two of the selectmen. The validity of this trade was afterwards questioned. In 1813, however, after the town had consented to accept the bridge built in 1802-3, the selectmen gave Mr. Osgood a deed of the land referred to, saying in the deed "it is part of the land conveyed to the Proprietors of Suncook for a road by John Coffrin by his deed bearing date, February 26, 1740, reference to which being had." We think this deed fully substantiates the position we have taken in relation to the location of the first bridge built over the Suncook river, the road leading to it, and the location of the first mills built at Suncook. Richard Morse's house

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RICHARD MORSE'S HOUSE.

stood where Emery's store stands, Osgood's saw-mill near where now is the Factory Company's cloth-room, the grist-mill a little east of the saw-mill, and the old road and bridge a little east by south east of the grist-mill. The ditch spoken of conveyed the water from the pond, or dam which was a considerable distance farther up river than the southeasterly end of the Webster Mill, to carry Mr. Osgood's grist-mill, and perhaps saw-mill. The road laid out was practically where the present road is, and crossed the river at the site of the present "Factory bridge." The road spoken of as coming down the hill from Chester (now Hooksett) and Allentown, came down very nearly where the road now does, till a point was reached near the river, where it turned abruptly to the right, passed up river a short distance, and again turned to the left, passed over the river across the old bridge to the easterly side of the river, and then turned again to the left, passing northerly by the grist-mill and saw-mill to the present Main street. The first bridge built where the new road was laid out, was built in the winter of 1802-3 by private individuals.<sup>1</sup>

April 5, 1801, a road was laid out for the second time from a point southwesterly from Winthrop Fowler's house northerly to a point near the school-house. It was done the first time in connection with pieces north and south of it. In 1802, there was a petition to the Court to lay out a road from Buckstreet bridge to Soucook river, where the road had been laid out in November, 1801, on the route from Portsmouth to Concord, as nearly straight as the land will permit. This was to be a new road almost the entire width of the town. As it would be little used by people of the town, and would take travel from the Main street and Buckstreet, the town opposed it to the bitter end. Though never built, its history deserves notice. The town appointed Anthony S. Stickney

<sup>1</sup> See chapter on Bridges.



agent to oppose the sending of a committee to lay it out. It was laid out, however, in 1803, but never built, and not discontinued till 1822. The town was indicted for not building, and in July, 1807, Nathaniel Dearborn, a lawyer in town, was chosen agent to defend the town against the indictment. In December he was instructed "to argue the discontinuance of the road." In April, 1808, the town voted to lay out a road from Soucook Hill to the Hill road, near John Lead's, where Charles Glidden now lives, then down the Hill road to near the corner of the Lovejoy land, now owned by D. T. Merrill, hence to Buckstreet road, near Samuel Emery's, now William Goss', provided the new road be discontinued. In July after, the town instructed Dearborn to petition the Court for a committee to alter the road, or lay out a new one. In August, 1809, the town chose Col. Asa Robinson as agent to attend to an indictment against the town for not opening the road. In September following, the town "voted to open the road laid out by the selectmen in 1807, and discontinue the road laid out by the committee, and ask the Court to discontinue said road." In August, 1810, the town chose Asa Robinson an agent, "to quash the proceedings of the Court's committee in laying out a road over the Hill in 1803." In 1811, Robinson was again chosen an agent "to oppose the indictment." In January, 1814, Boswell Stevens, a lawyer in town, was chosen an agent "to defend the town against the petition for a road over the Hill," and again September, 1821, "an agent against the indictment," also January, 1822, an agent "to defend the town," and at the same time "advised the selectmen, with Aaron Whittemore, to run lines and look out new routes as a substitute for his road."

At the annual meeting in 1822, Mr. Stevens was chosen moderator, representative, and first selectman, in recognition of his executive ability and sound judgment. During that year the road over the hill was discontinued, and the Academy road laid out as a substitute. September 16, 1822, the town voted to raise \$600, to build the Academy road, and fifty cents on a poll; also to raise \$50 in addition, to defray the costs of the petition. The selectmen paid for costs \$154.83, and land damages for the Academy road, \$480. It is probable the road was not built until the next year, as no tax was assessed, and the selectmen did not pay anything for that purpose till the next year.

In 1796, the first New Hampshire turnpike, extending from the Federal bridge in Concord to Piscataqua bridge in Portsmouth, was chartered and built, running through the extreme northerly part of Pembroke crossing Soucook river about 50 rods northerly from what was then Morrill's Mills, afterwards owned by Enoch Dickerman. The bridge was built and the road kept in repair by the Corporation till the company surrendered their charter.

In June, 1804, the Chester turnpike was incorporated authorizing the company to build a road from Chester street to Chester line in the direction of Pembroke. In December following the grant was extended to Pembroke street, just northwest of George O. Locke's house, near the brick school house. During one of the hearings, it is said that a Pembroke man claimed that if the road was laid out and built, it would be all the way down hill from Pembroke to Chester. When asked by a by-stander how it would be the other way, said it would be about the same. We are inclined to think the traveler would reverse it, and think it was all the way up hill both ways. The road was built the following season where now travelled. Simon Heath of Epsom built the first mile and a quarter from Pembroke Street, except the bridge, for \$2.12½ per rod. Asa Robinson contracted to build the bridge over Suncook river for \$1,000. Samuel Cofran, Asa Robinson and David Kimball, all of Pembroke, contracted to build a tavern house at the upper gate in Hooksett, for \$1,990, and a stable for \$450. These buildings have been burned, and the land where they stood is now owned by heirs of Jesse Gault. That part of the turnpike within the limits of Pembroke was laid out for a public highway, November 19, 1838, the proprietors having surrendered their charter.

March 19, 1805, the cross road was laid out leading from the main street, near the Brickett school-house, to the eighth range near the brick school-house. This road had previously, at different times, been laid out in pieces. December 28, 1808, the cross road was laid out leading easterly from the brick school-house at the eighth range to Chichester line, near Asa F. Hutchinson's house, and November 24, a piece of the sixth range was opened opposite Samuel Kelley's land, now owned by Brainard Gile. November 2, 1813, the sixth rangeway was laid out from near where William W. Fife lives, southerly to the cross road leading to Winthrop Fowler's, but never much traveled. May 24, 1814, the road leading from Buckstreet, near D. S. Batchelder's house, northerly to the cross road leading by where Charles Fisher now lives, was laid out. October 17, 1814, the road was straightened near the Noah M. Cofran house, the new road running south of the buildings, while the old ran north of the same. The change was made with Samuel Cofran, who then owned the farm. August 9, 1816, the road leading from Concord line, a little south of Dickerman's, now Richardson's, mills, by Mailand Prescott's house, and near William L. Robinson's house, to the old road near the Darius Snell house, was laid out. December 10, 1806, a road was laid out from near Winthrop Fowler's to Epsom line, near the McCutcheon place. The road, however, was not built, nor the laying out recorded till 1816. August 15, 1814, the northerly end of the fourth range road was straightened.

December 13, 1817, Glass street, leading westerly from the turnpike bridge to Main street, near the Factory bridge, was laid out. Part of this street had been reserved for a road by Mr. Osgood, when he sold for building lots. August 30, 1819, the road now traveled, was laid out from the seventh range road, northwest of Timothy Drew's house, southerly to Epsom line, to meet the road laid out by the Court's committee, referred to in the former part of this chapter. October 22, 1822, the Academy road, so called, was laid out, leading from Buckstreet road, near Mrs. Jane Lake's, to Main street, near the academy. October 25, 1822, the road was laid out from Allenstown line, near Charles Lovejoy's house, to Buckstreet road, near Bliss Charles' house. November 19, 1838, the Main street was widened and straightened from near the brick school house in Suncook, northerly to near George P. Morgan's house, taking the land from Jeremiah Morgan for that purpose. Mr. Morgan was awarded \$60 for damages, the town to remove the wall to the new line in a workman-like manner. November 8, 1839, the road from the seventh range road near the brick school house to Chichester line, was widened on the southerly side. November 8, 1839, a road was laid out from the "Borough" road near William Simpson's house, on the northerly side thereof, to the sheep road. It was never much travelled. October 10, 1853, High street, in Suncook village, was laid out from Front street, northerly 648 feet. September 22, 1859, the road leading northerly from the cross road, by where Charles Fisher lives, to the fifth range road, was laid out. September 27, 1861, the road was laid out, leading from Buckstreet road near the house of D. T. Merrill, northerly to the old road. October 14, 1861, the road leading by George B. Colby's was widened from the cross road north of said Colby's, southerly to near where Norris C. Stevens lives, and also the road from there to Buckstreet road. October 24, 1863, Glass street was widened from the turnpike westerly. November 7, 1864, Depot, or Front, street and Exchange street were laid out. May 26, 1866, the Academy road was widened on the northerly side, beginning at Main street, and extending easterly. October 6, 1866, Kimball street, in Suncook village, was laid out from Main to Glass street. October 5, the road was laid out leading westerly from the "Borough" road, near Daniel Moses' house, to the "sheep bridge" so called. July 14, 1868, Glass street was widened from Main street easterly to the junction of Church and Glass streets. The selectmen awarded Joseph Emery, Joseph M. Emery, and Natt B. Emery \$300 for land damages. They appealed, asking for an increase. The county commissioners awarded them \$549.54. December 5, 1868, Broadway street in Suncook village was laid out. September 21, 1868, the Academy road was widened at the easterly end, near Buckstreet

road. February 17, 1870, the road leading westerly from the Loudon road, about forty-five rods northerly from Emery Clough's house, to the "Doyen road," so called, at the top of Soucook hill, was laid out. October 25, 1871, Pleasant street in Suncook village was laid out. June 22, 1874, the Main street and Broadway roads were widened and straightened at their junction near Natt B. Emery's house. October 22, 1874, Glass street was widened on the southerly side from Main street, easterly to a point near the house of Cynthia A. Osgood. June 4, 1875, the cross road leading easterly from the Congregational meeting-house to the second range road, was widened on the northerly side. December 18, 1875, Glass street, from Church to Kimball street, was widened on the northerly side, and Church street, on the easterly side, from Main to Glass street, on the westerly side, from Main street southerly eighteen feet. Also the road leading from North Pembroke to Buckstreet, on the westerly side, from a point near where the Epsom road, by the house of Samuel Martin, intersects said North Pembroke road at the foot of Martin's hill, southerly and south-westerly, to a point near Hiram Batchelder's house. March 10, 1876, Main street in Suncook village was widened south of J. M. Emery's house. July 10, 1876, Maple street in Suncook village was laid out. July 10, 1876, Pine and Prospect streets in Suncook village were laid out. Also Union street leading from Main to Prospect street, south of the Methodist church. November 1, 1876, the road leading around Simpson's hill at the Borough was laid out. Also the road leading easterly from where Norris C. Stevens lives, was widened on the southerly side. September 23, 1878, Main street in Suncook village was widened on the easterly side from near the house formerly owned by Mrs. Mary T. Wilkins, southerly to near R. H. Paine's store. July 24, 1882, the old Buckstreet road leading by the house of J. H. Dearborn was widened on the southerly side from a point nearly opposite where the second range road intersects said road, westerly to the northwest corner of the land then owned by David Austin. August 18, 1882, the road passing by the house of Warren Hall was widened from a point eighty-eight feet from the northeasterly corner of James Dodge's land, westerly about twenty rods. May 17, 1883, Union street, leading westerly from Main to Prospect streets, was widened on the northerly side. The selectmen awarded the Methodist church \$422.40 land damages.

May 12, 1884, permission was given the Webster Manufacturing Company to construct and maintain a railroad track across the highway in Suncook, "provided they will construct and maintain the same so that it shall not obstruct said highway, or render it unsuitable for the travel thereon, and provided also that they will at their own expense provide a flagman to be at the crossing of said highway at all times

when cars and locomotives are passing across said highway, and provided also they will give the town of Pembroke a bond of \$8,000 to do and perform the things to be done and performed by them as aforesaid, and to indemnify said town and save it harmless from all losses, costs, expenses, and damages to which it may be subjected by reason of any defect, or insufficiency in said highway accruing from the construction and maintenance of said railroad track across the same."

December 1, 1884, High street was extended northerly 429 feet. September 25, 1886, a road was laid out leading southerly from Glass street, near the house of Mrs. Ann Labontee to the Webster Manufacturing Company's land, 223 feet. November 11, 1889, a road was laid out from the road leading by Buckstreet mills westerly to land of Retyer M. Davis.

Early, when selectmen neglected, or refused, to lay out roads petitioned for, petitions might be presented to the county court to lay them out. The court appointed a committee of three to act upon such petitions, and report their action to the court. Such roads were said to be laid out by the "Court's Committee." Later, the office of "Road Commissioner" was created, and still later, "County Commissioner." These boards consisted of three members, whose duty it was to act upon petitions for roads. The following roads were laid out either by "Court's Committee," "Road Commissioners," or "County Commissioners." In 1825, the road leading from the old turnpike in Concord to Pembroke Street, on petition of Bradbury Tibbets and others, was laid out by "Court's Committee," and named, by those who opposed it, "Sheep Road," and the bridge over Soucook river, "Sheep Bridge," because, as they said, the principal use of it would be to enable its advocates, who were accustomed to drive their sheep on to the plains for summer pasturage, to have a better route for their sheep in going to and from their summer quarters, predicting that there would be very little other travel over it. This would have proved pretty accurate, had not a saw mill been erected soon after, just above the bridge, and other roads laid out to and from this road. In 1832, on petition of James McCutcheon and others, the road leading from the old road near the McCutcheon place, now owned by Winthrop Fowler, to the school house in Epsom, was also laid out by a "Court's Committee."

We here digress to notice the erection of the Free, or Middle, bridge at Concord, the first free bridge ever built over Merrimack river, because several of the roads to be mentioned hereafter were an outcome of the building of this bridge, and because of the important part Pembroke people took in the matter. They contributed liberally towards raising the necessary funds, and one of the most active of the building committee was a Pembroke man. We also notice it, because building

this bridge was the primary cause of the decline and removal of the toll-bridge monopoly. The people of Merrimack county on the easterly side of Merrimack river, and especially those in the immediate vicinity of Concord, had for a long time felt aggrieved that they should be obliged to pay toll when passing to and fro from their place of business. Concord had secured the state house, state prison, county court-house, and jail, which meant all the courts and county offices. The Asylum for the Insane was also located there, and in 1838, was secured the northern terminus of the principal railroad in the state, thus drawing all the public business, especially of the eastern part of Merrimack county, to that place. Hence the people were dissatisfied to be obliged to pay tribute every time business called them in that direction. It was useless to appeal to Concord. Many of the principal citizens owned stock in one or more of the toll-bridges, and opening a free passage into town would be, like a two-edged sword, cutting both ways. It would not only lessen their income, and in the end probably ruin their interest in the bridges, but increase their taxes in the same inverse ratio. In the fall and winter of 1838-9, these complaints materialized in the form of subscription papers, which were circulated through the towns of Loudon, Pittsfield, Chichester, Epsom, Allenstown, and Pembroke, and perhaps others. A few of the people in the central part of Concord contributed liberally. The contributors met at Gass' Hotel in Concord, and chose John Gass and Nathan Call of Concord, Cyrus Tucker of Loudon, and Bailey Parker of Pembroke, a building committee. Nathan Call was master-builder. Four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars had been contributed. The next summer the bridge was built. After the contributed funds had been expended, the committee jointly advanced \$1,300 of their own money to complete the bridge.

In the fall of 1839, two petitions for roads were presented to the court, one by Ira Osgood of Loudon and others, for a road from Loudon to Concord street over the new bridge, and the other by E. M. Wilson of Pembroke and others, for a road from Pembroke street over the new bridge to Concord street. The court appointed Henry Y. Simpson of New Hampton, Jonathan Gove of Acworth, and John Woodbury of Salem, a committee to act upon both petitions. Concord opposed both routes to the last extremity. Both were laid out, the one to Loudon first. Damages were awarded to 415 persons, to each who contributed, half as much as he contributed, awarding to Messrs. Gass, Call, Tucker and Parker, jointly, \$650 for the money they advanced to complete the bridge. The committee's bill of costs for the Loudon road was \$354. Owing to a neglect to notify one of the land-owners, the return for the Pembroke road was not accepted till March, 1840.

The Pembroke road was laid out where is now the traveled road to Concord, across the Soucook to the top of Soucook Hill in Concord, from there in direct line to the head of the gully in Concord, and then down the gully and across the bridge to Concord street, as the Loudon road had been laid out. The road in Pembroke has been called the "Doyen road," and the bridge the "Doyen bridge," because Franklin Doyen lived near the junction of this road with the old road.

In 1840, a road from North Pembroke, leaving the old road a little northwest of Frank P. Robinson's house, to the head of the gully in Concord, was petitioned for by Trueworthy L. Fowler and others. The court appointed Ira A. Eastman of Gilmanton, John Carr of Goffstown, and Horace Chase of Hopkinton, a committee. Pembroke now took a hand in opposing the march of improvement. The selectmen employed Deacon Fletcher, a lawyer of Concord, to oppose the road. The petitioners employed Franklin Pierce and Asa Fowler to act in its favor. A hearing was appointed at the North Pembroke school house. Witnesses were introduced by both parties, and counsel made arguments, Franklin Pierce making one of his ablest efforts. The road was laid out in 1840, and built in 1841. It was called the North Pembroke road, and the bridge, the Davis bridge.

In January, 1841, the Free bridge was carried away by an extraordinary winter freshet. Although the road and bridge had been laid out for a public road more than a year, still Concord refused to pay the award and take possession. By some of the people the freshet was regarded a blessing, believing and hoping it would be the means of getting the road discontinued. Not so the builders. They pluckily contributed again, and the same committee rebuilt the bridge, probably during the summer and fall of 1841. At a town meeting April 11, 1842, the following vote was passed: "Voted that in the opinion of the legal voters of the town of Concord the Free Bridge over Merrimack River, is in its conception, location and construction, impolitic, unequal and oppressive, and ought not to be continued at the expense of the town."<sup>1</sup> It is no wonder that this new bridge was considered an innovation, and a trespass upon the rights of the old bridges. It had been built about midway between them. The Concord bridge was first built in 1795, and the Federal bridge in 1796, each bridge to take the place of a ferry. They had enjoyed the monopoly nearly fifty years, and their owners felt that the outside public were bound, or should be bound, to support them for all time. The town was, however, indicted, and the matter carried before the court, with decision against the town. During 1842, the town paid the awards and assumed the ownership of the bridge and road, but were

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Bouton's History of Concord.

not satisfied. At the annual town meeting in 1843, the town chose a committee of ten men to procure the passage of a law by the legislature to allow the town to own all the bridges over the Merrimack river in Concord, and charge toll enough to pay the interest on the cost and keep them in repair. It was, however, too late for such action. Public opinion was opposed to toll-bridges, and in favor of free bridges, so the project failed. The Federal bridge was made free in 1850, and the Concord bridge in 1857. The county commissioners made the award that Pembroke should pay \$1,000 towards making it free. Pembroke people, though believing it to be an unjust decision, were obliged to submit. Had the question been submitted to an impartial tribunal, we think the decision would have been different.

In 1844, the road leading from the old Buckstreet road, near the house of Hiram Batchelder, to Short Falls, was laid out by the "Road Commissioners," on petition of William Knox and others. The same year the road leading from Pittsfield to Concord line, at "Soucook Bridge," or "Turnpike Bridge," was laid out by "Road Commissioners," on petition of William Treat and others. It comprised as much of the old turnpike as is included within the limits of Pembroke. We have not learned when the old turnpike was first made a public road. We find the town expended money on it as early as 1824, from which we judge it may have been laid out as a public road before 1823, when Merrimack county was formed.

In 1847, the New Dover road, so called, leading from the old turnpike in Pembroke to the old "Canterbury Road,"<sup>1</sup> in Loudon, near the New Dover school-house, so called, was laid out by "Road Commissioners," on the petition of Andrew Seavey and others. In 1854, the road leading from the old Buckstreet road, near Martin H. Cochran's house, to Suncook Village, near the grist mill, was laid out by "County Commissioners," on petition of Norris Cochran and others. In 1859, the old Buckstreet road was widened and straightened from a point near the Hiram Batchelder house, to a point near the house of M. H. Cochran, by "County Commissioners," on petition of Rodney Carlton and others.

The reader will remember that in the account of the journey of the committee of the General Court of Massachusetts from Haverhill to Penny Cook, in 1726, it is said they "traveled in a cart path from Nutfield to Amoskeag Falls, from Amoskeag Falls along by the Merrimack river to Hooksett Falls and Garvin's Falls, fording the Suncook and Soucook rivers, then across the plains to Sugar Ball plains."

<sup>1</sup>The "Canterbury Road" led from Canterbury, which included Loudon, through Chiccheater and Epsom, to Durham. In 1748, the Provincial Government voted £600 to build a bridge over Suncook river in connection with this road. Through Chiccheater it still retains the original name, "Canterbury Road."



This was then the only traveled route through this part of the state. The same year a road was cut through the wilderness, from Chester meeting-house to Penny Cook, the nearest and best way, which, it appears, passed through Pembroke. Several years after the Provincial Government of New Hampshire made provision for a road from Durham, through Epsom and Chichester, to Canterbury. These were then the only roads leading northerly from Massachusetts and the southerly part of New Hampshire, through this part of the state. From this time roads were laid out as occasion required, and the ability of the people to support them increased. In time the country became more generally settled, and there was greater necessity for communication with the seaport towns for trade and other purposes. The people began to look about for better roads for travel, and easier methods for transportation. During the latter part of the last century the building of turnpikes for travel, and the navigation of the Merrimack river with boats for transporting goods, were agitated. In 1794, the legislature gave McGregor and Duncan the exclusive right to cut canals and navigate the Merrimack river "from the Isle of Hooksett to Winnepesoke pond." The time for completion was extended December 13, 1803, June 17, 1806, June 11, 1808, and June 3, 1810. "Blodgett's Canal Company," at Amoskeag, was incorporated December 24, 1798. The name was changed June 24, 1815, to "Amoskeag Canal Company." June 11, 1808, "Bow Canal," to go around Garvin's and Turkey river falls, was incorporated. The "Merrimack Boating Company" was incorporated June 18, 1812. June 16, 1815, John L. Sullivan was given the right to run steamboats on Merrimack river. June 27, 1817, the "Concord and Boston Boating Company" was incorporated. July 2, 1823, the "Boston and Concord Boating Company" was incorporated. June 17, 1836, the right to run steamboats to Plymouth was granted.

"The first boat, loaded with freight from Boston to Concord, through the Middlesex canal, arrived in Concord June 23, 1815."

We are not sure when the citizens of Pembroke first availed themselves of boat navigation on Merrimack river. In the deed by which Mr. Osgood conveyed land to the Pembroke Cotton Factory Company in 1811, a landing near the mouth of Suncook river is mentioned, but not the boat or storehouse. There was afterwards a storehouse there, where the boating company could unload and store goods till the owners could take them away. The landing mentioned may not have referred to a boat landing, but a place where timber was drawn to be put into the river and floated to market, as was the custom in former times. After the advent of canals and locks, by means of which boats could be taken up and down the river by the falls, timber was

cut into logs of suitable length, sawed into boards, piled, and fastened together in cribs, as they were called. The cribs were fastened together in rafts, and the rafts were floated down the river to the head of the falls. Each crib was then put through the locks and canal, by the falls, and again put together in rafts, and floated to the head of the next falls. Sometimes when there was no canal around the falls, the cribs were made of such size that they could be loaded on wheels, by backing the wheels into the water and floating the crib upon the axle, and firmly binding it there. It was then drawn by oxen by the falls, and unloaded into the river again. This was done at Buckstreet and Suncook. Boards were put into cribs at Buckstreet Mills, drawn by the falls, put into the river, floated to Suncook, again loaded on wheels, and drawn to the landing at the mouth of Suncook river, where the raft was to be formed. The people of Pembroke, in common with others, enjoyed these increased facilities for travel and transportation of goods some thirty or forty years, till the advent of railroads towards the middle of the present century.

#### PORTSMOUTH & CONCORD RAILROAD.

The Portsmouth, Newmarket & Concord Railroad was chartered July 1, 1845. By an act of the legislature in 1846, Newmarket was dropped from the name, and it was called the Portsmouth & Concord Railroad, and chartered as such January 20, 1850. It was built from Concord, through Pembroke, Allenstown, Hooksett, Candia, Raymond, and Newmarket, to Portsmouth. It was completed in 1852, with a station at Suncook Village. The road was greatly embarrassed with a large debt from the start, and issued a large amount of bonds. July 14, 1855, the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad was chartered, and in 1857, purchased the railroad from the trustees of the bondholders of the former corporation, and has owned it ever since. Soon after this purchase, the Concord & Portsmouth Corporation leased it to the Concord Railroad. This corporation and its successors, under contracts made from time to time, have since operated it.

To accommodate the travel to Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, and Boston, a road was built from Suncook Village to Hooksett Village.

In 1861, the rails were taken up between Suncook and Candia, thus compelling the travel from Suncook to Portsmouth to pass through Hooksett and Manchester to Candia. In 1875, the station at Suncook was burned, taking fire from the engine. The present larger and more convenient one was soon after built, by the company, some fifteen to twenty rods northerly from the old site.

The Suncook Valley Railroad, though not passing through Pembroke, greatly improved the railroad accommodation of the town. It

was chartered January 4, 1849, and, that charter expiring, again July 1, 1863. It was built from Pittsfield through Chichester, Epsom, and Allenstown, to its junction with the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, a little south of Suncook Village. It was completed in 1869, and a station established in Allenstown, near Buckstreet Mills and East Pembroke postoffice. Regular trains to Pittsfield began to run December 6, 1869. The Suncook Valley Extension Railroad was chartered July 6, 1849, and now runs to Barnstead Centre, and ere long, it is hoped, will be extended to Alton Bay.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### BRIDGES IN PEMBROKE AFTER ITS INCORPORATION.

In former chapters we have shown when the first bridge across the Suncook river, and the first two across the Soucook, were built, and also that in 1750 there was a contract made between the Masonian proprietors and persons proposing to settle at Buckstreet, that a bridge should be built over Suncook river there, within one year, and that said bridge was probably built before 1755. We will now proceed to give other facts in relation to these, and dates when others were built.

As no mention of bridges is made in the town records for the first twenty years after its incorporation, we infer that they were kept in repair by highway labor, and rebuilt, if ever, in the same way. In September, 1779, the town voted to raise \$1,000 to build a stone abutment at Suncook bridge. This was during the Revolutionary struggle. The money then in use was issued by the Provincial government, and in such quantities that the people had small faith in its ultimate redemption, and so deemed it of little value. In March, 1780, the town "voted to raise nine thousand dollars to repair highways and labor to be nine pounds per day." In 1781, the town "voted to raise twenty thousand dollars to repair highways and labor at *fifty dollars* per day."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> After the settlement of the Province currency was a necessity for the transaction of business. In 1690 the Province of Massachusetts issued 7,000 pounds of paper currency in different amounts, in which New Hampshire shared the benefits. Between 1690 and 1741, there were eight other emissions of bills of credit, or fiat money. In 1741, the Provisional government took measures to redeem all bills of credit that had been issued, and decreed that they should be valued at only one fourth of their original face value, and they were styled old tenor. In 1742 the government made another issue of bills of credit, which were styled new tenor. Hence it was necessary when making a contract, or selling property, to state whether the debt should be paid in old or new tenor money, one pound of the latter being worth four of the former. These bills gradually depreciated. In 1720, an ounce of silver was equal in value to seven shillings and six pence in currency; in 1740, to 120 shillings, or sixteen times as much. After the commencement of the Revolutionary war, the Provincial Congress at Exeter, in June, 1775, issued 10,050 pounds of currency or bills of credit; and in the July following, 10,000 more; and in 1776, 2,000 more. In July, 1776, the Continental Congress at Philadelphia issued bills of credit to the amount of 2,000,000; and 40,000 pounds of this issue was assigned to New Hampshire. In December following, 3,000,000 more of the same currency was issued. For some time this money passed readily at par, but, for various reasons, it gradually depreciated in value, till it became worthless.

After the close of the war there was a change. In March, 1785, the town "voted to raise three days' work to a single poll and in that proportion on all ratable estate to repair highways," and also, "that those that worked at the bridges over Suncook and Soucook rivers last fall, have credit out of the aforesaid tax for what work they then did, said labor to be set at *three shillings* per day." Thus will be seen the great change in the value of money, from 1781 to 1785.

It will also be remembered that at that time there were only two bridges over Suncook river, at Suncook and Buckstreet, and two over the Soucook, one where is now the Thompson bridge, and the other near Head's mills. The records do not show upon which of these bridges the work had been done the fall before, nor the occasion of their requiring the labor, but we are led to believe they had been badly damaged by a freshet, and perhaps some of them were carried away, leading the people to volunteer work to repair, or rebuild them. Buckstreet bridge stood, however, for we find in October, 1785, at a special meeting, it was voted to raise 150 days' work to repair it, and at an adjourned meeting, 150 days' work additional were voted for the same purpose.

In the call for a meeting October 20, 1794, was an article "To see if the town will vote to repair Buckstreet great bridge, so called, for the future."

The town, however, took no action. Such results seems to indicate that they were inclined to leave the care of this bridge to Allentown, regarding them as not within the limits of Pembroke. August 3, 1795. Frederick Foster was chosen to attend court "to answer to the complaint against the bridges." It would appear from this that the town had been indicted for not repairing the bridges. In March, 1796, the same matter came before the town, but no action was taken. Another meeting was called in June, 1796, "to see what method the town will take other than has been taken in relation to the presentment of Bridges." No action was taken. In August, 1797, at a special meeting, Maj. Samuel McConnell and Ens. Aaron Whittemore were chosen to defend the town against this presentment.

From the foregoing action and the circumstances following, it would seem that the town had been successful in warding off the support of the bridges over Suncook river, a decision giving them the right in point of law.

The result of such action of the town, and decision of the court, led the inhabitants of Allentown, in June, 1798, to present to the General Court the following petition:

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> The Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened at Hopkinton on the first Wednesday of June A D 1798

Humbly Shows The inhabitants of Allenstown in the County of Rockingham, that in the year 1750 a township was incorporated in said County by the name of Pembroke bounded westerly by Merrimac and Suncook rivers Northerly upon Chichester and Epsom, Easterly and Southerly by Suncook river, that when said Pembroke was incorporated about one mile was taken off from the westerly part of Allenstown and included in Pembroke. That the inhabitants of Pembroke have unreasonably refused and still neglect and refuse to build or keep in repair any part of the bridges over Suncook river under pretense of their not being liable by law to build said bridges, nor any part of the same, said town being bounded by Suncook river in the act of incorporation, by reason whereof your petitioners are in danger of being compelled to build and keep in repair all the bridges across said Suncook river, a burden which your petitioners in their present situation are wholly unable to bear on account of the fewness of their number, and expense of maintaining and keeping in repair the other roads and bridges through their own town; that the public have a long time suffered much inconvenience and danger for want of good bridges over Suncook river and that said bridges are now in a ruinous condition, the lives of passengers being daily endangered in passing the same.

Your petitioners further show that if that part of Pembroke which was taken off from Allenstown with the inhabitants, was to be re-annexed to said Allenstown it would not be more than their just proportion of the Highway tax of said town to build and keep in repair the bridges over Suncook river.

Wherefore your petitioners Humbly pray that that part of Allenstown with the inhabitants thereof which is included within Pembroke by said act of incorporation may be disannexed from Pembroke and Joined again to that tract of land known and called by the name of Allenstown; That they may thereby be enabled to build and keep in repair the roads and bridges aforesaid or that such other relief in the premises may be afforded to your petitioners as your Honors think Just and proper. And they as in Duty bound will ever pray

Allenstown June 6, 1798

Israel Marden	Robert Bunton	James Clark
John Leonard	John Leonard Jr	Daniel Kenneson
Samuel Webster	Moses Leavitt	Nathaniel Smith
Samuel Fisk	David Webster	John Cate
Philip Sargens	George Evans	Samuel Davis
John Johnson	John Hayes	Nathaniel Smith Jr
Theodore Shackford	John Fisk	Hall Burgin
Theodore Shackford Jr	James Bunten	Samuel Wells Jr
Simon Johnson	John Hartford	

At the same time another petition from sundry inhabitants of Pembroke was presented to the General Court, as follows:

Humbly Shews, Certain of the inhabitants of that part of Pembroke which was taken off from Allenstown in the County of Rockingham, that they and the public have long laboured and still labour under many and great inconveniences by reason of the badness of bridges over Suncook river. That the town of Pembroke have refused and still refuse to render any assistance towards building and repairing said Bridges, thereby in effect endeavoring to compell the town of Allenstown to build and keep in repair all the bridges across Suncook river which we conceive to be very unreasonable and unjust considering the fewness of the inhabitants and the expense of making and repairing their other roads and bridges. And being informed that the inhabitants of Allenstown are about petitioning your Honors to have that part of Pembroke aforesaid which was formerly Allenstown re-annexed to Allenstown for the purpose of enabling them to build and repair the bridges over said river Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honors that the aforesaid petition of the inhabitants of Allenstown may be granted that they and the

public may no longer suffer for the want of safe and convenient Bridges over said river. And as in duty bound they will ever pray

Pembroke June 4th 1798.

John Cochran  
Daniel Cochran

James Cochran Jr  
Samuel Martin

Thomas Robinson

The next November, John and James Cochran, Jr., signed and presented a petition of recantation in which they say they "would not have signed said petition had they rightly comprehended its meaning when presented them, they supposing the Petition had nothing further in view than only to request some assistance towards rebuilding and keeping in repair the bridge over Suncook river and for that intent only your petitioners put their names to said Petition without considering with that attention they would have done had they had any suspicion of the true meaning of said Petition; so they pray to be considered as never having signed it with an intent so injurious to themselves and the town of Pembroke at large." They were both prominent and influential men in town. They were Dr. John and Maj. James Cochran.

At the fall session of the General Court for that year, the following petition was presented:

Humbly shows The Inhabitants of that part of Pembroke in the County of Rockingham known by the name of Buckstreet, that the granting of two petitions presented to your Honors at the last session of the Honorable General Court held at Hopkinton on the first wednesday of June last (the one by the Inhabitants of the town of Allenstown in the County aforesaid, humbly praying to have annexed to said Allenstown a tract of land with the inhabitants thereof which they in their petition pretend to say was taken off from the westerly part of Allenstown and included in Pembroke when said town was incorporated, it being about one mile and the same tract of land which is called Buckstreet; the other by a few of the inhabitants living on said tract of land, praying that the aforesaid petition of Allenstown might be granted) would be greatly injurious and oppressive to your petitioners; that your petitioners never understood that the above mentioned tract of land was ever at any time esteemed a part of Allenstown, or that the inhabitants thereof had ever at any period of time any claim upon the same, by any grant whatever, or that Allenstown has as yet ever been incorporated, that by annexing the above mentioned part of Pembroke to Allenstown, Pembroke would be greatly injured as the necessary town charges would fall more heavily on the remaining inhabitants and they would be necessitated to class with some other town for the purpose of choosing a representative, as the number of inhabitants that would remain would be insufficient according to the constitution for the purpose, That the inhabitants of Allenstown can with far less inconvenience support the bridges over Suncook river than your petitioners having already a considerable extent of highway to maintain and by reason of the fewness of their number, find it exceedingly difficult to keep the same in proper repair for the accommodation of travelers and should the repairing and keeping in repair the bridges over Suncook river be added to what they already have to do in regard to the reparation of public roads they must inevitably sink under the burthen and the public remain unaccommodated. That but two of the persons who signed the other petition said to be presented to your Honors by the inhabitants living on the before mentioned tract of land, were freeholders in said town of

Pembroke, that in their petition they have stated that the inhabitants of Pembroke have refused and still do refuse to render any assistance toward building and repairing the Bridges over Suncook, which is altogether untrue; And it can evidently be made to appear, if necessary, by a number of respectable witnesses that the inhabitants of Pembroke, although obligated to do so, by no law whatever, the same being without the limits of their town, have invariably for the space of twenty years last past been at more than half the expense in keeping the aforesaid bridges in repair. That your petitioners together with the other inhabitants of Pembroke have ever heretofore approved themselves true friends and lovers of their Country in the most difficult times and have ever demeaned themselves as good citizens of the State and borne with cheerfulness their proportion of all public expenses and are still ready to sustain their part in whatever may conduce to the public good. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honors not to do them so incomparable an injury as to annex the above mentioned tract of land or any part thereof to Allenstown by granting the prayers of the aforesaid petitioners, which can be of but little advantage to said parties or the public at large in comparison of the vast disadvantage it will be to your petitioners and the town of Pembroke. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Pembroke November 21 1798

Solomon Whitehouse  
Christopher Osgood  
Robert Chase  
Jacob Emery  
John McDaniel  
Thomas Cochran

Jacob Edes  
Samuel Cochran  
Will<sup>m</sup> Cochran  
Trueworthy Dudley  
John Ayer  
Caleb Lovejoy

Joseph Emery Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Thomas Kimball Jur  
Joseph Emery  
Benjamin Piper  
Nehe<sup>l</sup> Cochran  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Emery<sup>1</sup>

The foregoing petitions show so clearly the circumstances connected with the subject under consideration, the feeling and temper of all parties interested, for or against, the action which the General Court was asked to take, that further explanation is unnecessary. Although the General Court did not decide to grant the prayer of the petitioners directly, undoubtedly knowing that the grounds taken by the petitioners in asserting that when Pembroke was incorporated a strip of land was taken from Allenstown to make up the town of Pembroke, was an erroneous statement, they did pass an act making the easterly and southerly bank of the Suncook river the easterly and southerly line of Pembroke, giving the following reasons:—"The bridges across Suncook river adjoining said Allenstown are much out of repair and almost impassable; that the town of Pembroke did not conceive themselves under obligation by law to build said bridges or any part of the same; that the inhabitants of said Allenstown were few in number and by no means able to build and keep in repair said Bridges aforesaid." "Wherefore they prayed for relief by the establishment of such boundary line."

This act was passed December 21, 1798.

Whatever may be thought of the reasons for this action, it surely cannot be deemed strange that the people of Pembroke should be dissatisfied when they knew that the inhabitants of Allenstown were

entirely relieved from all support of the bridges over Suncook river, and the whole burden thrown upon Pembroke. Had the decision made the centre of Suncook river the southeasterly line of Pembroke, as in 1804 the centre of the Soucook river was made the dividing line between Pembroke and Concord, throwing the support of the bridges equally upon the adjoining towns, Pembroke undoubtedly would have been satisfied; but as it was, the people felt that a great wrong had been done them, and they resolved not to submit to it, hoping that in the future they would be relieved. This hope, however, proved futile, and in the end, quite expensive. We think subsequent events have conclusively proved the decision wrong. At the present time Pembroke is supporting the whole of four bridges across the Suncook, and half of six over Soucook river, while Allenstown is supporting only one bridge of any account, that being the one over Bear brook, near the Ela place. It is sometimes argued in defense of this wrong, that Pembroke has the right to tax the mill privileges and mills on the southeast side of the river, which may in part be true, but of what account is it to Pembroke, or has it been? At the time of the passage of the act, there was but one set of mills on that side of the river. Now there are two, but how do the taxes received from these mills compare with the thousands of dollars which the town has paid for building and repairing the four bridges over Suncook river?

There is a well authenticated tradition that the representative to the General Court from Pembroke for 1798 was greatly alarmed on account of the petitions presented, fearing the prayers of the petitions would be granted, and Pembroke would lose that part of the town called Buckstreet, hence he voluntarily made the proposition that Pembroke would support the bridges over Suncook river, making the southerly bank the southerly bounding line of the town, averring that Pembroke would be satisfied with such action. If this tradition be true, less censure would attach to the General Court for its action; and little blame could fall on Allenstown for accepting favor thrust upon it thus unexpectedly.

Acting in accordance to the resolution referred to above, a meeting was called November 18, 1799, "to see if they will choose an agent to attend the General Court at its next session to act in behalf of the town in regard to the bridges over Suncook river, with such instructions as they shall think proper to vote for them." No action was then taken, but at an adjourned meeting, they chose Daniel Knox an agent to defend the town against the indictment of bridges, and instructed him to employ Jeremiah Mason, Esq., or any other of the best counsel that can be had. A meeting was called January 27, 1800, "to see what method they will take in regard to the indictment served on each



of the Selectmen in behalf of the town in regard to the bridges over Suncook river." Maj. Samuel McConnell was chosen "to answer the indictment against the bridges over Suncook river."

Another meeting was called April 14, 1800, "to see what shall be done in regard to repairing or rebuilding the bridges over Suncook river." It is inferred from this that the agents chosen for that purpose, had not been as successful in warding off the indictments of bridges as before the act of the legislature, fixing the southeasterly line of the town. At the meeting, Maj. Samuel McConnell, Maj. James Cochran, Capt. Solomon Whitehouse, James Cunningham, Robert Martin, Robert Moore, and Dea. Nathaniel Lakeman, were chosen a committee to find a place to build a bridge over Suncook river as they think proper, but at an adjourned meeting the town voted "that the Selectmen repair the lower bridge over Suncook river, as they think proper." This must have been the bridge at Suncook, near Osgood's mills. They also voted that the selectmen should "warn a meeting to prepare a way for getting clear of the bridges." The meeting was called May 26, 1800, "To see what method they will take in prosecuting a review before the General Court in June next in regard to our incorporation being enlarged over Suncook river." Also, "to see what they will vote in regard to building a bridge over Suncook river and in appointing a place for said bridge and if voted and agreed upon, to see what method they will take to build said bridge whether by a committee for that purpose, or by vendue to the lowest bidder," and "to see how much money they will vote to build said bridge." At the meeting, Daniel Knox, Esq. was chosen "to regulate the business at the General Court." At an adjourned meeting June 25, 1800, the town "voted to build a bridge over Suncook river at the old place at Buckstreet Mills, by the mill owners finding the saw to saw the plank for covering both bridges, and likewise keeping the small bridge covering in good repair at their own expense, giving bonds to the town for the same." Joseph Swett, Jr., Samuel Emery, Ens. James Cochran, John Knox, and Maj. Samuel McConnell, were chosen a committee to build the bridge. They also voted to raise \$50 in money, and \$300 in labor, to build it.

At another meeting held July 31, 1800, Isaac Morrison, Ens. Aaron Whittemore, Maj. James Cochran, Robert Martin, and Josiah Haggett, were chosen a committee "to view the river and find a place to build the bridge." At an adjourned meeting the committee reported, "That they had measured the river at three different places. That at the lower end of John Ayer's land—now owned by D. S. Batchelder—they found the river sixty eight feet wide and good banks. At the bridge between the island and Allentown seventy feet, between the island and the bank this side, one hundred and seven feet, at the lower end

of the island, judged one hundred and fifteen feet, and a little above the island, one hundred and two feet. They judged that a bridge could be built for one third of the money at the lower end of Mr Ayer's land, that it could at the old place; that it could be built at either of the other places for three quarters of the money that it could at the old place; and that in their opinion the lower place was the best." No action was taken.

Notwithstanding the above report, the following August, Samuel Daniell and Thomas Kimball bound themselves in the sum of \$400 "to find the saw and mill at Buckstreet to saw the plank for the bridges, to be erected near said mills, at the place where the old bridge stood and to keep the little bridge covered at their own expense, and secure the island where the great bridge stands so as to warrant the bridge shall not be lost."

The bridges were probably built during the summer and fall, mostly by highway labor. The bond has a peculiar history, remaining in force from 1800 to 1824. Samuel Daniell, a prominent business man of the town twenty-five or thirty years, and holding nearly every important office, moved away and became poor. Thomas Kimball, with a perseverance worthy a good cause, sought to be released from the bond by securing the insertion of an article in the warrant for the annual meetings in 1809, 1813, 1819, 1820, 1823, and 1824, and for special meetings August, 1810, April, June, September, October, 1811, and December, 1822. Not till March, 1824, was he unconditionally released.

After providing for the building of the Buckstreet bridges, only the one above, and near Osgood's mills was a bone for contention to the town. In October, 1800, the selectmen issued a warrant for a meeting to act upon eight articles; of such a character and so clearly showing the feeling of the town, we give them entire: "To see if they will vote to build a bridge below Osgood's Mills," "If voted To see if the town will choose a committee to agree with Mr Osgood for the road to pass through his land and perform said business of building said bridge" "To see if the town will raise any money to perform said business, and if voted To see how much." "To see if the town will vote to call on any part of the delinquent Surveyors to work out their list of taxes to build any part of said bridge this fall." "To see if the town will inquire concerning a report in circulation that the selectmen gave unlimited orders to surveyors to work on a bridge without the limits of the town." "To pass any other vote respecting the building of said bridge." The town voted to pass over all the articles.

At a meeting called in April, 1801, "To see if the town will vote to build a bridge over Suncook river near Osgood's Mills as the old bridge is condemned as not safe to pass on longer, and if voted To see whether

they will have it below the mills or where it now stands," both articles failed of a passage. In explanation, we add that Osgood's mills were what had been Cochran's mills, and stood where John Cochran<sup>1</sup> built the first mills in town. The saw mill stood near, or northwest of the factory company's present cloth room, and the grist mill a little farther east, or southeast, and the road and bridge still farther east, or southeast. In January, 1802, a complaint was made to the selectmen that the bridge near Osgood's mills was dangerous, and they called a meeting February 1, 1802, "To see if the town will vote to build a bridge over Suncook river at the foot of Osgoods Mills straight across to meet the road that comes from Chester and Allenstown down the Hill." "To see how much money and labor they will raise and to choose a committee to see that the money and labor is laid out to the best advantage." This article also failed of a passage.

By consulting the chapter on roads, it will be seen that the selectmen laid out a road January 5, 1802, from a point opposite Richard Morse's house straight across the river where it was then proposed to build a bridge. It will also be remembered that Richard Morse's house stood on the spot now occupied by Emery's store, and that the place at the foot of Osgood's mills, where it was proposed to build the new bridge, was where now stands the Factory bridge, and that the old bridge spoken of was up the river from Osgood's saw mill and grist mill.

At the annual meeting March, 1802, it was voted "not to give any money to build a bridge below Osgood's Mills." At another meeting March 29, 1802, the town voted to repair the bridge near Osgood's mills, and raised \$10 in money, and \$20 in work, but the following April another meeting was called "to see if the town would vote to build a new bridge at the foot of Osgoods Mills and to see how much money and labor they would raise for that purpose." The article failed to pass. At a meeting October 11, 1802, "to see if the town will vote to build a bridge over Suncook river below Osgoods Mills and to see what method the town will take in regard to the petition and order of notice thereon served on the Selectmen for the town not voting to lay out a road below Osgoods Mills," the town refused to build the bridge, and chose Isaac Morrison an agent to attend court and oppose an agent being sent to lay out a road below Osgood's mills.

It appears that the town was determined neither to repair the old bridge, nor build a new one, for between October 11, 1802, and March 7, 1803, private individuals built a bridge below Osgood's Mills, where the present Factory bridge now stands. Among the old papers of Isaac Morrison is a statement showing the amount of labor and mate-

<sup>1</sup>Originally spelt Coffrin.

rials used, and by whom contributed. We give the names of some of the largest contributors, with amount contributed by each :

	Days' labor.	Lumber.
Capt. Solomon Whitehouse,	61	\$1.85
Christopher Osgood,	56	18.00 and rum
David Pinkerton,	14	.34     "
Capt. David Kimball,	32	1.00
Jeremiah Wardwell,	11	
Maj. James Cochran,	28	1.00
Capt. Asa Robinson,	10	7.00 and rum
Caleb Foster,	30	1.75
David Kimball, Jr.,	7½	

Others contributed one day's labor and upward. Whole number days' labor contributed, 517. Materials contributed, \$50.11. This shows a good degree of public spirit even now worthy of imitation.

At the annual meeting March 7, 1803, the town refused to accept the above as a town bridge. At a meeting October 3, 1803, relative to accepting this bridge, and selling the old one, no definite action was taken. The records make no further mention of this bridge till October, 1811, when a meeting was called to see if the town will vote to repair the bridge below Osgood's Mills. Voted to pass over the article, yet empowered the selectmen to settle with Mr. Osgood, and the other proprietors of Osgood's bridge, so called, and make the exchange of land where the old bridge stood, and the new one is standing. In February, 1812, Boswell Stevens, a lawyer in town, was chosen agent to defend the town against the indictment for not keeping the bridge below Osgood's Mills in repair. In August, 1812, a meeting was called to see if the town will accept and repair the bridge over Suncook river, near the factory where it now stands, or whether they will erect one in some other place. The article was dismissed. Afterwards a committee was chosen to examine the several votes that had been passed.

At a meeting held November 2, 1812, "to see if the town will direct the selectmen to lay out a public highway from Christopher Osgoods to Allenstown line in a direction to Philip Sargents as the road is now traveled across Suncook river, also to authorize the selectmen to settle with claimants for building the bridge which is now standing over and across said river and for such part of the road as they shall find to be private property," and "to see if the town will authorize the selectmen to dispose of and transfer such part of the old road from Christopher Osgoods to Suncook river as is not now occu-

## BRIDGES IN PEMBROKE.

pied for a high way, in such manner as they shall think proper to vote to dismiss both articles.

At the annual meeting in 1813, it was "voted that the selectmen be empowered and directed to settle the whole business and conveyances and receive grants of land relative to the Osgood bridge, their report being recorded, to be final and conclusive." This seems to be the most comprehensive and sensible vote passed in town during all this bitter bridge war, lasting more than fifteen years. We find no report recorded, but the first charge in the selectmen's account that year was for paying Christopher Osgood for the land near the factory, and repairs on the same, \$50. We judge there is little else to report, as the road had been laid out in 1802, and the exchange of land made at that time by Mr. Osgood and the selectmen on both parties, as will be seen in the chapter on roads, his report.

In accordance with the report referred to above, we find on the 1813, the selectmen deeded to Christopher Osgood "that parcel of land that lies between the ditch that conveys water from the saw-mill now owned by the Pembroke Cotton Factory Company to the Suncook river in said Pembroke, it being a parcel of land that was conveyed to the original proprietors of Suncook road, by John Coffin by his deed bearing date the 26 day of March 1740, reference being had." This deed from the selectmen fully substantiates the position we have taken in our chapter on "Roads, Bridges, and Ferries in Suncook before the Incorporation of Pembroke," viz., that the first and second bridges built over the river were a little southeast of the Factory company's cloth room, Cochran's mills, built in 1738, were in the immediate vicinity, north or northwest, of said bridge.

The "Chester Turnpike" was chartered by the legislature in 1805. The "Turnpike Bridge," now sometimes called the "Osgood Bridge" was built for the "Turnpike Company," by Asa Robinson in 1805, for \$1,000. The company supported the bridge until 1823, when, by the action of the selectmen, it became the property of the town, and since has been supported by it. Pembroke built a new bridge in 1823, near where Charles Lovejoy lives, known since as "Buckstreet," "Bombay," and "Lovejoy" bridge. This was destroyed by a freshet in the spring of 1843, and a meeting was called "to see if the town will vote to discontinue the road," and "to see if the town will vote to re-build the bridge." Both failed. The next fall the town was indicted for not rebuilding the bridge. In 1844, the town rebuilt the bridge, and has since kept it in good repair.

As before shown, in 1737, the Suncook proprietors built a bridge over Soucook river, where the "Thompson Bridge" now is. After the incorporation of Pembroke, this bridge was left within the limits of Bow. For nearly fifty years after, little is known about its support. After the part of Bow east of the Merrimack was set off to Concord, and the line between Concord and Pembroke was fixed, in 1804, at the centre of Soucook river, all the bridges over the Soucook were built and supported by the two towns jointly.

In 1840, a road was laid out from the Free bridge in Concord to Pembroke Street, and the "Doyen Bridge" built in 1841. This bridge was carried away by a freshet in 1855, and rebuilt in 1856, Pembroke putting in the permanent stone abutment now there, that on the other side having been put in by Concord since. The "Elliot Bridge," next above, was built in 1805, and discontinued in 1860.

Very little is known of the two bridges next above the "Elliot." Neither is specifically mentioned in either the Suncook or Pembroke Records. The only reference is a vote passed in 1785, allowing "the men who worked upon the bridges over Suncook and Soucook rivers the fall before," credit on the taxes then raised. As then there were no bridges over the Soucook, except that where the Thompson bridge now is, and one of these, probably reference was made to the one near Head's Mills, and Pembroke people aided in building it. It is also very probable that the upper one, built by "Penny Cook" proprietors in 1731, had passed away before, or soon after, Pembroke was incorporated. Nothing is known when or by whom the one near Head's Mills was built, though undoubtedly early, to take the travel over the old Penny Cook, or Concord road; and that a road led from it directly to the old ferry over the Merrimack river, just above the Concord bridge. It was kept up more than twenty years after the building of the Elliot bridge. Mark Richardson, now deceased, said it was there in 1826, when he owned half of Head's Mills, or Soucook Mills, as they were then called; and that the flume that carried the water to the grist mill, passed under the bridge.

The first bridge, where "Sheep," or "McConnell's," or later, "Clough's," bridge now is, was built jointly by Concord and Pembroke in 1825, the year after the "Sheep" road was laid out, and has always been supported in the same way. The "Davis" bridge, next above, was so built in 1841, the year following the laying out of the North Pembroke road, and jointly supported since. "Dickerman" bridge, next after that, was built in 1817, after the laying out of the road to the eighth range road, so called, below what was then "Dickerman's" now "Richardson's" Mills. This bridge was carried away by a freshet in 1828, and during the summer and fall, a new one built above the

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mills, where the bridge now is, and a road laid out to it from the old road, though we are unable to find the record of it.

The next above, and last in Pembroke, is the "Turnpike" bridge. The "Turnpike Company" built the first bridge in this place in 1796 or 1797, and supported it many years. We find no record that the "Turnpike" was laid out as a public highway till 1844, when the county commissioners laid out a road from Pittsfield to Concord line at Soucook bridge, over the portion of the "Turnpike" road within the limits of Pembroke. Ever since the bridge has been supported in part by Pembroke.

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## CHAPTER XXX.

### MERCHANTS OR TRADERS IN PEMBROKE.

Very little is known, or can be known now, of the early merchants or traders in Pembroke. The first of which we have any positive knowledge was John Cochran, afterwards known as Dr. John. He commenced trade before 1770, and was in trade till after 1790. We learn this from one of his account books which we have examined. From it we learn something of the nature and extent of his trade. He made potash, having two establishments for that purpose. He traded not only with his own townsmen, but with people from the adjoining towns of Bow, Allenstown, and Epsom; and in some instances with people from a greater distance, buying ashes of them and paying in goods from his store. Nearly all the credits were for ashes, with occasionally a little butter, corn, rye, peas, flax seed, and flax. He kept a large assortment of goods, consisting of hardware, West India goods, crockery, and groceries, including rum, molasses, tea, coffee, and sugar. We find no charge for tobacco, but in one or two instances a tobacco box was charged. From this we infer that when tobacco was used it was raised by the consumer. It will be remembered that at that time there were no railroads or boat navigation to bring goods into the country, no turnpike roads or horse teams to be used for that purpose; but that goods were drawn from the seaport towns of Portsmouth, Newburyport, Salem, and Boston by ox teams. Horses, when kept, were kept for horseback riding. These ox teams were loaded down with boards, oak lumber for ship building, hoops bound in bundles, shooks (staves fitted for casks and bound in bundles), and potash, with occasionally a little farm produce, including the housewife's domestic manufactures, such as stockings, or

feelings, stocking yarn, tow-cloth, and diaper, as it was called, that is, cloth for towels, table covers, and other purposes.

Mr. Cochran appears to have been a man of enterprise and capacity for business, though he made no pretensions to an education, having been born and bred in a place, and at a time when schools were not in fashion, but rather Indian wars and hard work. Suncook was settled under the auspices of the "Suncook Proprietors." While they were careful to build a meeting-house, settle a minister, and provide for the payment of his salary, schools, school houses, or school masters are not mentioned in their records. If there were any schools in Suncook before Pembroke was incorporated, they were private schools supported by private contribution. We have seen no mention of such schools, hence say he was bred where there was no common school to acquire the rudiments of an education, no academy or high school to perfect such education if he had acquired it, and no business college to fit him for business.

We introduce some extracts from Mr. Cochran's account book to show the character of his business, and the habits and customs of the people at that early date. If the reader should find bad spelling, we ask him to consider the circumstances under which he had been reared, and remember that this man, uneducated as he was, had the capacity to acquire knowledge which enabled him in after life to become a noted and skillful physician. The writer well remembers, when a boy, hearing aged people tell of Dr. Cochran's wonderful skill.

#### SPECIMENS OF DR. COCHRAN'S ACCOUNTS.

Jenery 28 1770		
Samuell Cinston (Keniston) Dr to 2 gallen Meleses	14	4 0
1771 and 1 gill rum		3 0
Sept 23 Samuell Cinston Dr to 1 gallen meleses	2	10 0
October 8th 1771 Samuell Cinston Dr to 2 gallenes meleses	5	0 0
1771		
October 16 Samuell Cinston Dr to 2 qartes of Rum	1	08 0
Feb 28 1772 Samuell Cinston Dr To 1 gellen Meleses	2	02 0
July 15 1772 Samuell Cinston Dr to 1 silk hencars (handkerchief)	6	15 0
agust 3 1772 Samuell Cinston to 1 gallen meleses	2	06 0
by Sery (Sarah) Cinston		
agust 13 Samuell Cinston Dr to 1 gellen meleses	2	06 0
by Sereh (Sarah) Cinston		
agust 19 Samuell Cinston Dr to 1 gallen meleses	2	06 0
1772		
November 10 Samuell Cinston Dr to 2qartes of rum	1	16 0
1773		
Jenery 27 Samuell Cinston Dr to 2lb shuger by John Juel	1	04 0
1773		

\*This account is in pounds, shillings, and pence, old tenor, which was then worth only one fourth its face value in new tenor money; hence if the price of an article was four pounds old tenor, it would be only one pound new tenor, or lawful money. The reason for this is explained in the chapter on bridges, page 323.



MERCHANTS OR TRADERS IN PEMBROKE.

Febery 10 Samuell Cinston Dr to 2 Jack knives, 1 per garters  
Dr to 6 long nedeles (needles) and 8 larg pines (pins)  
Dr to 1 lvery com (comb) all by Sery Cinston  
1773

Febery 20 Samuell Cinston Dr. by Serey Cinston for 2 lb coffey  
May 17 Samuell Cinston Dr to  
6 puter pletes (pewter plates) and 4 yd temy  
1773

July 14 Dr to 1 knife  
Febery 16 day 1774 to 1 lb shuger by Serey  
Dec 15 Dr by 1 quart of rum  
Decemb 21 Dr by 1 gill of rum

Decmb 5 1784 Samuell Cinston Dr  
for 2 oz indigo and 1 per garters  
and 1 oz of pepper by Samuell

Jenery 14 Dr for 1 Black silk hencorchey (handkerchief) and  
1 seen (skein) soeng (sewing) silk By Samuel  
24 Dr for 1-4 lb tae (tea) By Samuel  
febery 3 1785 To 1-4 lb tae

Credit

Samuel Cinston Credit to ashes 8 bushell  
March Samuell Cinston Credit to ashes 7 1-2 bushell  
1772

September 4 Samuell Cinston ashes 6 bushell  
Febry 1773

26 Credit to ashes to Samuel Cinston 8 bushell  
Agust 19 yr 1773 By 4 bushell of ashes

Febery 26 1775 Cr By 11 bushell ashes

March ye 24 1784 Credit to ten bushells of ashes  
March ye 10 Credit to 2 bushels of ashes  
March 10 1784 Credit for 7 1-2 bushels of ashes by John Robinson  
Febry ye 11 1785 Credit for 5 Bushells of Ashes

September 15<sup>th</sup> 1786 Cr for 15 bushells of ashes

Febery 14 1786 Samuell Cinston  
to 4 visets to his boy and meda  
Brot from the other side

Whether or not the balance was paid and the account settle  
not appear.

Jenery 22 1772  
Francis Car of Chester Dr to 3 gallenes Meleses  
1772  
Dec 29 Francis Car Dr to Cash

1773

Febery 6 Francis Car Dr to 1 y <sup>d</sup> and Quarter & 1-2 Quarter of Scarlet brood Cloth by his wife	22 0 0
Novemb 19 1774 Dr By 1 gallen meleses	2 8 0
Decembr 5 Dr By 1 yd and Quarter Surg and 1 per garters and 5 nedeles	7 10 6
	<hr/>
The above account is void and of none effect	44 4 6

Credit

agust 29 1772 Francis Car Credit to Ashes 19 bushells and to moog fip and rum	11 8 0
Agust 23 Cr By Cash by Ben Piper	0 14 0
Feb 26 1774 Cr By 43 Bushells of Ashes	4 0 0
Credit By Cash	25 16 0
	<hr/>
	2 6 6
	<hr/>
	44 4 6

The above account is of none effect.

March 22 1773

Josh Kimbell Dr to 1 pint of rum and 1-2 moog Toley	0 13 0
Apriel 12 to 1 gill of rum	4
1773	
September Dr By fiipe and rum 4 Gilles	0 16 10
September 20 Dr by 1 Quart of Rum	0 14 0
20 1 gill	0 4 0
Sept 23 day By 1 pt of rum	0 14 0
Sept 29 day By 1 gill and 1-2 of rum	0 5 0
Oct 3 day By 1-2 gill of rum	0 2 0
Oct 23 day Dr B 2 Quarts of rum	1 8 0
Oct 29 day Dr By 1 Quart of rum	0 14 0
December 7th Dr By 2 gills and 1 glass of rum	0 8 0
December 15 Dr By 1 Quart of rum	0 14 0
December 19 Dr By 1 gill of rum	0 4 0
December 21 Dr By 3 glasses	6
December 23 Dr By 1 quart rum	14
December 7 Dr By 1-2 bushell of salt	2 0 0
Jenery 19 1775 Dr By 3 quarteres of yd of Chenax 1 per sisere 1 yd teep	2 2 6
	<hr/>

This day Reckend and seteld with Joshua Kimball and Balance Cler from  
the Begeneng of the woorld to this date Pembroke march 13<sup>th</sup> 1775 witenes or  
hands

Joshua Kimball  
John Cochran

There is a tradition that Mr. Dix traded in town before the Revolution in what was afterwards called the Merrill house, taken down by M. L. Spaulding to make room for his new house. Tradition does not state how long he traded there, or who traded there before him. We know a store was kept there many years afterward by John H. Merrill. In 1776, Thomas Morse, trader, deeded to Dr. Richard Bartlett the farm where H. T. Simpson lives. Morse had not traded there long, because John Knox had sold the same farm to Ebenezer Frye in 1772.

## MERCHANTS OR TRADERS IN PEMBROU

Morse's store was on the east side, and Bartlett traded there a few years afterwards. Timothy Barnard commenced trade in 1799. It is supposed he commenced in Bartlett's old house, which he bought land and built the house owned by Joseph Walcott. Walcott afterwards traded there. Richard and Aaron Whittemore commenced at the Vose place as early as 1797. Richard remained there several years after Aaron built his house, and kept tavern at Richard Bartlett's, was in trade several years. He lived afterwards in the house owned by Boswell Stevens, which he is supposed to have built, as well as the store which stood in the corner, a Congregational meeting-house. Bartlett sold his place the same year, the land with the buildings, to Zaccheus Colby, and Colby sold the same to Asa Robinson, and Robinson, in 1814, sold the same acre and 110 rods of land, to Boswell Stevens. From Asa Robinson was in trade, as is supposed, in the store at Colby. Joseph Swett, Jr., was in trade from 1800 to perhaps longer. It is supposed he traded at first in the Meeting-house which he lived. In 1804, when he sold to Benjamin Cushing Walcotts called the "Merrill House," he also sold one lot on the easterly side of Main street with a store thereon. It is supposed he bought of Dr. Benjamin Page. From this farm Joseph Swett built and traded in the above mentioned store. Benjamin Fisk kept store and tavern at the same time. The house which stood northwest of where the late G. S. Blanchard lived, on Fisk's farm, it is reasonable to suppose he traded there. Benjamin Cushing and Josiah Sturtevant commenced trade in town in 1800 till Sturtevant's death in 1806. Cushing traded one year afterwards. It is probable they traded in the store at Colby. Joseph Swett, Jr., in 1804. In 1807, Mr. Cushing sold the house to Joseph Swett to John H. Merrill who, it is supposed, built the house, fitted up a store in the same, and traded there. Timothy Barnard Brickett also traded in town in 1805-6. It is supposed he was near his father's house, where James Dodge now lives. Pinkerton traded in 1800, but it is not known where. Brainard Gile lives. As early as 1808, Aaron Walcott built the store which stood in the corner nearly opposite George Small's small house. Mansur's family lived in the house adjacent to it as did Wallace's family afterwards. James Wallace traded there afterwards, and was followed by Isaac A. Porter. James Porter traded in this store from 1825 till 1849. Moses Chamberlain traded there from 1816 till 1835, when he sold out to Daniel Sawyer, his father. Chamberlain traded one year with Jacob E. Sawyer and afterwards alone, first in the store at the corner of

ing-house, and later in the old store near where G. S. Blanchard lived, till he built a new store on the west side of the street. Joseph Noyes moved the old store across the street, and fitted it for a dwelling house. It was occupied by his son-in-law, Ruel L. Cram. It stood a little north of where the Sawyer family live, and was removed from there to Suncook village many years ago.

We think Joseph Farnum Foster kept the first store in Suncook village in 1813. The store in which he traded stood a little north of where Stephen A. Bates now lives. It was at one time used for a blacksmith shop, and later, by Stephen Bates for a bakery, and burned when Mr. Bates's house was burned in 1832.

Jeremiah H. Wilkins commenced trade in Suncook village in 1815, and continued till 1830. Those who have traded longest in Suncook village are, J. H. Wilkins, David Austin, M. B. Hazeltine, Eleazer Baker, William L. Morse, J. E. Chickering, R. H. Paine, and the Emery Brothers. The latter were in trade continuously from 1859 to 1890, and have been since as Emery Brothers & Co.

John and Bailey Parker commenced trade at North Pembroke in 1816, and continued till 1835, and Bailey till 1856. John Buss commenced business at Buckstreet in 1810. He traded in an old store on the southerly side of the road north of I. G. Russ's tenement lot. Buss deeded the store to Stephen Holt, Jr., in 1811. We are not sure he was the first to trade there. He was followed by Stephen Holt, Jr., David Ambrose, William Knox, Albert G. Pearson, J. C. and J. B. Cram, and Isaac G. Russ. Knox was in trade from 1817 till 1836, Pearson from 1834 till 1851, and Russ from 1860 to 1895—35 years, and so continues.

Jacob Elliott commenced trade on the hill, in a store which stood in the corner east of the old meeting-house, about 1810. John Knox, 3d. was in company with him two years, and Moses Chamberlain one. He was followed by Seth B. Newell, Benjamin Holt, Jr., and John K. Moore.

Below we give an alphabetical list of the several traders, and of firms who have engaged in legitimate trade since 1805, so far as we are able, with dates of time in trade. Where one date is given it indicates that the person, or firm, was in trade part, or all, of that year. If two dates are given it indicates that the person, or firm, was in trade part of both years with the intervening time. When this \* mark precedes a name it indicates that the person traded outside of Suncook village. This † mark indicates that while the person probably traded outside of Suncook we are unable to fix with certainty the place. All others were in trade in Suncook. A dash following the figures indicates the person or firm as still in trade.

TRADERS.

- Adams, Nellie & Co., 1872.  
 Aldrich, H. D., 1884.  
 Ambrose, David, 1818-24. \*  
 Appleton Sisters, 1885-89.  
 Austin, David, 1832-45.  
 Austin, David, 1858-62.  
 Austin & Wilkins, 1814.  
 Baker, Eleazer, 1878.  
 Baker, Eleazer, 1882-89.  
 Baker, Eleazer & Co., 1887-95.  
 Baker & Fellows, 1872-77.  
 Baker & Fellows, 1879-81.  
 Bancroft, Franklin, 1833-44.  
 Barker, Harriet T., 1869.  
 Barker, Harriet T., }  
 Remington, Charlotte, } 1870-71.  
 Barnard, Timothy, 1799-815. \*  
 Bartlett, John F., 1872-75.  
 Bartlett, John F., }  
 Baker, Eleazer, } 1870-71.  
 Bartlett, George F., 1890-95-  
 Bartlett, John G., 1856-72.  
 Bartlett & Huntoon, 1867.  
 Bartlett & Son, 1884.  
 Beard, George, 1850. \*  
 Boardman, Benjamin G., 1816-27. \*  
 Boardman, Moses B., 1836. \*  
 Bowles & Brown, 1806-67.  
 Brickett, Barnard, 1805-06. \*  
 Buntin, George C., 1878-81.  
 Buss, John, 1810-11. \*  
 Carr, James W., 1848-49. \*  
 Chamberlain, Moses, 1816-35. \*  
 Chickering, Jacob E., 1868-69.  
 Chickering, Jacob E., 1876-91.-  
 Churchill, J. H., 1847.  
 Clement, Charles C., 1875.  
 Clifford, William K., 1863.  
 Cofran, George P., 1883-87.  
 Colburn, John L., 1854.  
 Connor, William F., 1878.  
 Cram, Joshua B., 1857-79. \*  
 Cram, J. C. & J. B., 1852-56. \*  
 Culver, Benjamin L., 1872-81.  
 Cushing, Benjamin, 1807. \*  
 Cushing, Benjamin, \* }  
 Sturtevant, Josiah, \* } 1801-06.  
 Cyr, John N., 1890.  
 Dalton, Curtis E., 1837-94.  
 Damien, Fleury, 1890.  
 Davis, Roswell C., 1883-86.  
 Dodge, Plumer W., 1827. \*  
 Dube, Louis, 1886.  
 Dube & Lamprey, 1882-85.  
 Dutton, Roger B., 1855.  
 Eastman & Gile, 1800-65.  
 Eaton, Charles E., 1861.  
 Edmondson, Mary J.  
 Elliott, Jacob, 1810-  
 Elliott, Jacob, }  
 Knox, John E. } 1  
 Emery Brothers, 188  
 Emery Brothers & C  
 Emerson, Nathaniel  
 Evans, John, 1807-1  
 Farnham, Charles A.  
 Fellows, Andrew J.  
 Fellows, Bert J., 18  
 Fellows, Emma B.,  
 Fellows, James G.,  
 Fellows & Johnson,  
 Fisk, Betsey, 1845. \*  
 Fleury, Joseph, 189  
 Folsom & Son, 1867.  
 Fountain, Lewis, A.  
 Ford, Horace, 1872-  
 Ford, Horace & Co.  
 Ford, Horace & Co.  
 Foster, Joseph Farn  
 Fowler, Benjamin, .  
 Fowler, John F., 18  
 Fowler & Osgood, 1  
 Gay & Spaulding, 1  
 Gilbert, John F., 18  
 Gilbert, Mason E.,  
 Goodman, Benjamin  
 Gordon, George E.,  
 Gordon, George E.  
 Gould, Jennie T., 1  
 Greenleaf, Daniel, 1  
 Hale, Stephen, 1828  
 Hall, James W., 18  
 Hardy, William P.,  
 Haseltine, Moses B  
 Haseltine, Moses B  
 Hatch, Marshall E.  
 Hayes, David, 1864  
 Hayward, Jonas R.  
 Herrin, Mrs. Addie  
 Herrin, Elery O., 1  
 Hildreth, Clifton B  
 Hildreth, Clifton B  
 Hildreth, Charles I  
 Hildreth & Gordon.  
 Hildreth & Hartwe  
 Hildreth & Runals,  
 Holmes, Varney E.  
 Holmes, William J  
 Holmes & Co., 1878  
 Holt, Benjamin, Jr  
 Holt, Stephen, Jr.,  
 Jacobs, Timothy, 1  
 Jones, Phillip, & C  
 Johnson, A. B. & J

- Johnson, A. B. & J. P. } 1884.  
 Robinson, J. T., }  
 Johnson, George H., 1874.  
 Johnson & Truesdell, 1880-81.  
 Katz, Julian, 1890-95-  
 Kimball, John J., 1878-79.  
 Kimball, John M., 1855.  
 Kimball & Spaulding, 1870-71.  
 Kingsbury, Albert G., & Co., 1878-79.  
 Knox, John 3rd, 1808.\*  
 Knox, M. Henry & Co., 1873-95-  
 Knox, William, 1817-30.\*  
 Laducier, Lewis, 1892-95-  
 Lund & Tennant, 1856.  
 Mann, John S., 1808.†  
 Mansur, Aaron, 1808-13.  
 Millard, Fred M., 1888.  
 Merrill, John H., 1808-21.\*  
 Miller, Johnson & Cyr. 1879-82.  
 Miller & Johnson, 1877-78.  
 Morgan, Ira N., 1873-77.  
 Moore, John K., 1824.\*  
 Moore & Johnson, 1877.  
 Morse, Charles P., 1866-68.  
 Morse, George W., 1854.  
 Morse, William L., 1852-60.  
 Morse, William L., Agent, 1880-82.  
 Morse, William L., & Co., 1866-68.  
 Morse, William L., & Co., 1872.  
 Morse, William L., & Co., 1878.  
 Morse & Hatch, 1870.  
 Morse & Osgood, 1862-63.  
 Morse & Sawyer, 1870-71.  
 Morse & Wheat, 1868.  
 Moulton, Holmes & Co., 1875.  
 Moulton & Wilson, 1873.  
 Moulton & Weeks, 1874.  
 Newell, Seth B., 1818-22.\*  
 Noyes, Jacob, 1867-70.  
 Noyes, Jacob, 1877.  
 Noyes, George, 1850-52.\*  
 Noyes, Jeremiah S., 1830-32.  
 Noyes & Martin, 1844.  
 Otterson, Thomas J., 1850-51.  
 Otterson, Thomas J., 1856-59.  
 Otterson, Thomas J., 1873.  
 Paine, Rufus H., 1867-69.  
 Paine, Rufus H., 1876-95-  
 Paine & Chickering, 1870-75.  
 Paine, John K., 1853.  
 Palmer, William S., & Co., 1878-95-  
 Parker, Bailey, 1837-56.\*  
 Parker, J. & B., 1816-35.\*  
 Parker & Lane, 1830.  
 Peabody, H. S., 1890-94.  
 Peabody, H. S., & Co., 1884-89.  
 Pearson, Albert G., 1834-51.\*  
 Phillips, Pauline, 1880.  
 Piper, William H., 1868-79.  
 Pickering, Lucien, 1873-81.  
 Porter, Issac A., 1819-22.\*  
 Potter, Grace A., 1863-83.  
 Pratt & Ilott, 1876.  
 Rainville, Peter S., 1895-  
 Remington, Charlotte, } 1863-64.  
 Wilcomb, Sarah, }  
 Richardson, Almon, } 1872.  
 Richardson Lucien, }  
 Robinson & Rainville, 1885-93.  
 Robie, Hattie, } 1868.  
 Appleton, Mary, }  
 Russ, Isaac G., 1860-95-  
 Sanborn, Phebe C., 1864-68.  
 Sawyer, Jacob, 1836-40.\*  
 Sawyer, Jacob, 1845-47.\*  
 Sawyer, Jacob, 1858-62.\*  
 Sawyer & Noyes, 1841-43.\*  
 Seavey, Frederick, 1850-53.  
 Simpson, Henry T., 1885-89.  
 Simpson, Miller & Co., 1890-95-  
 Simpson, Walter C., 1880.  
 Smith, Ozro M., 1853.  
 Smith, Earl & Co., 1866.  
 Smith & Johnson, 1867.  
 Snow, Grace V., 1870-76.  
 Spaulding, Abram & Co., 1852-54.  
 Spaulding, Miles L., 1866-69.  
 Spaulding, Miles L., 1872-73.  
 Spaulding, Miles L., 1876-84.  
 Spaulding, Miles L., & Co., 1867.  
 Spaulding, Miles L., & Co., 1874-75.  
 Stark, Caleb, 1817-28.  
 Stewart, Philip, 1856-57.  
 Sullivan Brothers, 1876-87.  
 Sullivan, Lizzie, 1889.  
 Sullivan, Maggie, 1884-95-  
 Sullivan, Sylvester, 1888.  
 Suncook Clothing Co., 1878-82.  
 Tennant, John, 1857-58.  
 Tewksbury, George W., 1866.  
 Tilton, George W., 1875.  
 Titcomb & Gay, 1870.  
 Truesdell & Blodgett, 1885-90.  
 Truesdell & Blodgett, 1892-95-  
 Truesdell, Blodgett & Bellisle, 1891.  
 Truesdell & Co., 1882-84.  
 Wallace, James, 1815-17.\*  
 Watts, Benjamin F., 1871.  
 Watts & Dickerman, 1870.  
 Webster, John H., 1866-67.  
 Weeks, Simon A. H., 1865-69.  
 Weeks & Pratt, 1875.  
 Welch, John, 1880-82.  
 Welch, John & Co., 1883-89.  
 Whittemore, Hiram, 1838.\*  
 White & Farnsworth, 1867.  
 Williams, Charles, 1853-62.  
 Williams, Charles, 1864-68.

Williams & Eaton, 1863.  
Williams & Hosmer, 1867.  
Williams & Towle, 1866.  
Wilkins, Frank, 1876.

Wilkins, Jeremiah H., 1815-31.  
Wilkins, Joseph, 1873-95-  
Wilson, James, 1825-49.  
Yeaton Brothers, 1870-77.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### MILLS, MILL PRIVILEGES, AND MANUFACTORIES.

*Mills on Suncook River:* The first mills in ancient Suncook were built on the Suncook river a little north or northeast of where the factory bridge, so called, now is, by John Coffrin, or Cochran, as he afterwards spelt his name, in the year 1738, as appears by the following vote passed May 17, 1738.

"Voted that this committee should have power to pass a deed of the "mill lot" or "lot No. 1" with the stream according to agreement in case s<sup>d</sup> Coffrin Doth complete and finish his agreement with the committee of Suncook concerning Building Mills in s<sup>d</sup> Suncook and enter into obligation to saw for sixteen shillings per thousand to lay on logs and take off boards according to custom."

The proprietors of Suncook gave him a lot of land called "Lot No 1" or the "Mill Lot." It was given him as an inducement for him to build a saw-mill and grist-mill to accommodate the settlers. It extended on the northerly side of Suncook river, from a point a little north of the Webster dam, westerly to the Merrimack river, and contained 68 acres and 177 rods, as shown by the proprietors' plan and record. Within its bounds is now the most important part of Suncook village. In 1760, John Cochran, mill-wright, deeded to his son Thomas one half of his saw-mill and privilege. In 1768, Mr. Cochran deeded the "Mill Lot" to his two sons, Robert and James 3<sup>d</sup>, without reserving the half of the saw-mill which he had deeded to his son Thomas. In 1773, Samuel Daniell owned a fulling-mill<sup>1</sup> with privilege there. We could find no deed recorded conveying the privilege to him. In 1789, Daniell deeded his fulling-mill and privilege to Joshua Clement of Salem, Mass. In 1796, Clement deeded the fulling-mill and privilege, and one half the saw-mill and privilege, to Robert Chase of Haverhill, Mass. As we could find no deed recorded conveying any part of the saw-mill to Clement, we cannot tell whether he got his title from Thomas Cochran, or from Robert and James Cochran 3<sup>d</sup>. Chase deeded the same property to David Cross, and Cross, in 1799, deeded half the property to William Haseltine, and in 1801, deeded the other half to him. Haseltine kept his half of the saw-mill till 1811, when he sold it to the Pembroke Cotton Factory Company.

<sup>1</sup>The fulling-mill stood southerly from the grist-mill, perhaps between the grist-mill and the old bridge, or between the grist-mill and the river, so that to get into it one had to cross the ditch that carried water to the grist-mill.

He kept the fulling-mill, working at his trade as clothier, till 1838, when he sold it, with two carding machines in it, to Charles G. Prescott for (\$1,800) eighteen hundred dollars. In 1860, Moses Martin, administrator of the estate of Charles G. Prescott, sold the fulling-mill and privilege to the Pembroke Mills Company. About 1792 or 1793, Robert Cochran, one of the brothers to whom John Cochran had given the mill lot and mill property, died, leaving a widow and one son, Joseph Cochran, Jr., who afterwards settled in Plymouth. The property was divided by a committee between James 3<sup>d</sup>, and Joseph Cochran, Jr. In 1794, Joseph Cochran, Jr., sold to his uncle, James Cochran 3<sup>d</sup>, the part that had been set off to him. At the same time his mother, Anna, who had married James Knox, released her right of dower in the property.

February 2, 1796, James Cochran 3<sup>d</sup> sold to Christopher Osgood all the real estate he owned in Pembroke, which included the grist-mill, half the saw-mill, and all the mill privileges on lot No. 1, except the fulling-mill privilege, and half the saw-mill privilege, both of which were owned by Joshua Clement. In 1801, Mr. Osgood sold to Charles Flanders the land where Flanders's blacksmith shop stood, with the privilege of taking water from the ditch that supplied water to Osgood's grist-mill sufficient to carry a trip hammer and blacksmith's bellows. This shop stood not far from where is now the centre of the Webster mill. In 1809, Flanders sold the shop, land, and privilege, to John Lewis and Leonard Pratt, of Weymouth, Mass. They made some addition to the shop, converted it into a paper mill, buying more land of Osgood and Foster, and manufactured paper in company several years. It was for many years called the Pratt paper mill.

In 1805, Mr. Osgood sold to Joseph Farnum Foster, and William Kimball, both of Concord, land joining Flanders's land on the southeast side, for a tan yard, with the privilege of taking water from the ditch sufficient to grind bark. In 1809, Foster sold this land to Lewis and Pratt. In 1806, Osgood sold to Joel Fox land for a blacksmith shop, with a privilege of taking water from the ditch to carry a trip hammer and bellows. This land was north of and adjoining Flanders's land, and southeast of the old bridge, which was where the first bridge built over Suncook river stood. Fox built the shop, and in 1813, sold shop, land, and privilege to Caleb Stark, who, in 1814, deeded it to the Pembroke Cotton and Woollen Factory Company.

In 1803, Mr. Osgood deeded to John Lewis, Edward Fuller, and, Enoch Wiswell, all of Waltham, Mass., about two acres of land extending northerly and easterly to near, or above, where the Webster dam now is. Upon this land and the land before mentioned, were built all the paper mills afterwards in Suncook, except the "Guinea Mill," which



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was on the southerly side of the river. Lewis, Fuller, and a paper mill, setting the mill, and putting a dam across where the Webster dam now is. In 1805, Wiswall sold the property to Fuller and Lewis, who carried on paper pany. Fuller was unfortunate, having been suspected of turning paper for counterfeit money, and the property passed into the hands of Mr. Lewis, who, in 1817, sold one half of the whole of the paper mill privilege and dam, to Charles Samuel G. Davis, the old paper mill having been burned. Davis built a paper mill where the old one stood. In 1818, and in 1818 the property passed into Williams's hands. Williams deeded to Stephen Bates one half of the paper mill privilege. Bates and Williams then manufactured paper in the next year, 1829. Williams mortgaged the other half of the mill to Bates, when the whole property passed into Bates's hands. The mill was burned soon after. About this time, or soon after, a new mill was made, and Samuel Appleton built a mill on, or near the river, for manufacturing cotton batting or wadding, and per Appleton was an ingenious mechanic, and is said to have made the first glazed wadding ever made in this country. He was for a time associated with him in the enterprise. However, afterwards passed into Mr. Bates's hands, who sold the land, mill privilege, dam, and Appleton built a new mill and John B. Paine. In December following, Fife sold the mill, who, in 1843, sold the whole property to Nichols and it was united with the other factory property. Nichols put a planer into the building, the first one used in the country, afterwards used by Joseph Wilson in which he made planers and hammers. The building now stands between the mill and the river, and is used as a boarding house.

About 1830, Henry Todd built on, or moved upon, the mill lot, owned then by Jeremiah H. Wilkins, a building where he manufactured lead pipe. In 1833, Todd sold it to John Todd, who used it for the same purpose till he purchased the Appleton mill in 1838. It stood a little east of the Lewis paper mill, which was known when Mr. Lewis built the paper mill which it was long as used for a paper mill. It was at one time, called the "Old Combine." It stood southeast of the river, where near where the southeast end of the Webster dam is. Lewis sold the old paper mill privilege to Williams and also the same year sold to Pratt his half of the privilege. It is reasonable to suppose that he built this mill about 1817. The mill passed from Lewis by mortgage, or otherwise

Wilkins. Wilkins sold to John S. Bartlett, Bartlett sold to William Gordon, and Gordon, in 1848, sold it to Charles C. Nichols, who made the upper story into a public hall. He used the lower part several years as a dwelling house. After it came into the factory company's hands, it was moved to where the company's cloth room now is, and part of it used by Charles P. Morse for a tin shop. It has since been moved, and is now used by the company as a tenement house.

The New Hampshire *Gazetteer*, published in 1815, says there was then a nail factory in Suncook village. We learn that about 1814, Joseph Blanchard hired a portion of William Haseltine's fulling-mill, with water power, and manufactured nails there. We are not informed how extensive were his operations, or how long he continued in business. In 1811, Mr. Osgood sold to the Pembroke Cotton Factory Company about thirteen acres of land on the northerly side of the Suncook river, and extending westerly from the road to the landing near the mouth of the river; also his grist-mill, and his half of the saw-mill, with all the water privileges he then owned, or did own on the ninth day of March, 1809, below Fullers' and Lewis's paper mills. The company built a brick factory building. The property soon passed into the hands of Major Caleb Stark and his son Henry. Major Stark was the son of Gen. John Stark, who was noted for his patriotism and bravery during the Revolution. It appears that Major Stark and his son bought the stock of the Pembroke Cotton Factory Company, Caleb owning seventeen twentieths, and Henry, three twentieths. After the property came into the Starks' hands, the company was called the Pembroke Cotton and Woollen Factory Company. Stark and his son operated the factory several years. They took away the old saw-mill. In 1830, they sold all the factory property, including the land bought of Osgood with the buildings on it, the grist-mill, the saw-mill privilege, and mill yard, and the shop bought of Fox, to Joseph Dykes for \$8,000. Mr. Dykes, it appears, had not sufficient capital for the enterprise, hence was not successful. He mortgaged the property back to Stark. The same year he mortgaged the same property to William Whitney, and afterwards gave Whitney a deed of the property to secure him from loss. In 1831, Dykes deeded one half of the property to Benjamin Hall and Walter Greenough, and at the same time gave them a mortgage of the other half, to secure them against loss on account of the mortgage to Stark. In July, 1831, Dykes deeded one half of the property to Elbridge Gerry, subject to the mortgage to Stark, and mortgaged to him the other half to secure the payment of the Stark note. The same day Gerry mortgaged one half of the property to Asa Ward, and assigned Dykes's mortgage to Ward. Gerry and Dykes undertook to operate the factory in company. In April,

1832, Dykes mortgaged one half of the property to Samuel F. Coolidge and Elisha Haskell, and at the same time gave them a bond to secure them from loss. In July, 1832, it appears, the company of Gerry & Dykes failed, and all their property, both real and personal, was attached. There was, however, an agreement made and signed July 20, 1832, between the parties interested, debtors and creditors, by which the property was put into the hands of Mark Healy of Boston, Mass. He was to operate the factory two years, working up the stock on hand for the benefit of the creditors. The persons who signed this agreement were, Elbridge Gerry, Mark Healy, Coolidge & Haskell, Joseph Dykes, Asa Ward, J. T. Austin, Thomas R. Gerry, Ann Gerry, Merchants bank, and C. P. Brooks. From the agreement we learn that Coolidge & Haskell's claim was \$17,525, but the amount of other claims is not given, nor do we know how much any of the creditors received. In 1834, Dykes released Healy from all claim for the property. Healy afterwards went into bankruptcy.

May 26, 1843, Augustus H. Fiske, assignee of Mark Healy, deeded to Charles C. Nichols all Healy's right to the property of Joseph Dykes. The same day, Samuel D. Bell deeded to Nichols all the right he had acquired in the factory property by reason of the mortgage from Dykes to Stark. The same year, Charles C. Nichols and George Brownell bought Mr. Paine's building and privilege which he bought of Bates in 1838. They also bought William Haseltine's part of the Osgood saw-mill and also bought of John and Olive G. Lewis the old "Guinea Mill" privilege, with other real estate, not connected with water power. They became joint and equal owners of the factory and factory property, operating the factory in company. In 1844, they foreclosed the old mortgages of the factory property, to which they had acquired a right.

They took away the old factory building and built a larger and more substantial one, which was burned in 1859, after the property came into possession of the Suncook Manufacturing Company. In 1845, Nichols & Brownell mortgaged the property to Jabez Howe, Samuel Johnson, and George O. Hovey. In 1847, Brownell quitclaimed his right to the factory property to John Mixer and Isaac Pitman. Nichols sold half his right to John L. Hadley. The same year, 1847, the Suncook Manufacturing Company was incorporated, and June 21, Mixer, Pitman, Hadley, and Nichols deeded to that company all the property that Dykes bought of Stark, and all that Nichols and Brownell had since bought, with machinery and stock on hand, for \$72,000.

The same year, the company bought of Edwin Kimball one fourth of the Osgood grist-mill, and of Edwin Kimball, Herman A. Osgood, and Ira B. Osgood, seven eighths of the Osgood saw-mill, and, in 1849, of

John H. Osgood, the other three fourths of the grist-mill. In June, 1855, the Pembroke Mills Company was incorporated, and in September following, the Suncook Manufacturing Company, by trustees, conveyed all its personal and real estate to the Pembroke Mills Company. In 1860, Stephen Bates deeded to the Pembroke mills one half of the Pratt paper-mill, which had come into his hands from Charles C. Nichols to whom it had been deeded, in 1848, by Matthew Sargent, and to Sargent by James T. Gerry, to James T. Gerry by Ann Gerry, to Ann Gerry by Elbridge Gerry, to Elbridge Gerry by Benjamin G. Boardman, in 1831. At the same time he deeded to the company the Lewis paper-mill, which had come into his hands from C. C. Nichols, to whom it had been deeded, in 1848, by William Gordon, and to Gordon by John S. Bartlett, to Bartlett by Jeremiah H. Wilkins into whose hands it came by mortgage from John Lewis. In 1862, the Webster Mill Company was incorporated. Later, the Pembroke Mills Company quitclaimed to the Webster Mills Company certain real estate and water privileges which had been deeded to it, reserving the right to the exclusive control of the water in the Suncook river, excepting the right of drawing whatever amount of water said Webster company may have occasion to use through their canal for driving the machinery in their mill, or mills. The Webster company purchased other real estate, erected boarding-houses and a brick factory building.

In 1867, the China Mills Company was incorporated. In 1870, the Pembroke Mills quitclaimed to the China Mills Company certain real estate, including mills, dams, water privileges and buildings which had been deeded to said Pembroke Mills, making the same reservation as was made in the deed to the Webster Mills. The China Company purchased other real estate and built extensive boarding houses with a substantial brick factory building, all on the south-east side of the Suncook, within the town of Allenstown, but taking the water to drive their water wheel in a canal from the Suncook river which is entirely within the limits of Pembroke. From these facts, and the fact that their dam and business office is in Pembroke, we think this mill deserves, and is entitled to, our notice. In 1876, the three companies purchased Augustus Lord's right to control the water of the little Suncook river in Epsom and Deerfield.

The three companies, "Pembroke Mills," "Webster Manufacturing," and "China Manufacturing," are distinct from each other, each owning one mill, with other necessary buildings and water power. All manufacture print cloth. They are under one management. B. K. Weld of Boston is treasurer, David L. Jewell, agent, and Edmund E. Truesdell, superintendent and paymaster. The Pembroke Mill was built in 1860, after the mill built by Nichols & Brownell was burned. It

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is 273 feet long, 72 feet wide, has 20,000 spindles, and 42 is run by two turbine water wheels, aggregating 400 horse for auxiliary power has two Corliss steam engines, aggregating horse power. It employs 175 female and 80 male operatives, monthly pay roll is \$6,000. It uses 1,000 tons of coal, 2 of oil, and 1,200 pounds of starch per annum. It uses 24 of cotton, and manufactures 110,000 yards of cloth per week.

The Webster Mill was built in 1865. It is 310 feet long, and for power has two turbine water wheels, 800 horse power auxiliary power, two Corliss steam engines, 800 horse power employs 350 female and 150 male operatives, with a monthly pay roll of \$12,000. It requires 2,000 tons of coal, 4,000 gallons of oil, 24,000 pounds of starch per annum, and has 36,000 spindles, uses 35,000 pounds of cotton, and makes 225,000 yards of cloth per week.

The China mill was built in 1868, and is 510 feet long and 72 feet wide. The power used is two turbine water wheels, 800 horse power, and two Corliss steam engines, 800 horse power. It uses 3,000 tons of coal, 6,000 gallons of oil, and 36,000 pounds of starch per annum. It uses 60,000 pounds of cotton, makes 330 yards of cloth per week, and employs 500 female and 300 male operatives, with a monthly pay roll of \$17,000. It will be seen that the three mills when in full operation use 119,000 pounds of cotton, and 119,000 yards of cloth per week, making an approximate total of 119,000 pounds, or 3,119 tons, of cotton, and 34,580, yards of cloth. The three mills were built under the management of John Pope, agent for the several companies.

In 1800, Dr. John Cochran, James Buntin, and Benjamin Hall signed an agreement, which is now in existence, to build a saw-mill and grist-mill on the south east side of the Suncook river. The said Buntin sold the before mentioned Cochran and Benjamin Hall, but do find one, conveying from James Buntin to John Hall, but do find one, conveying from James Buntin to John Hall, a "mill privilege with one acre of land on the south east side of the Suncook river with a privilege to pass and repass to and from the mill, dated December 4, 1801. From this, we infer that the agreement was not put in force, and that Cochran built a saw-mill and that no grist-mill was ever built there. John Cochran owned the mill and owned it till 1818, when "John Cochran physician John Lewis " a saw-mill and mill privilege in Allenstown on the Suncook river bank, the land extending from where Osgood's Mill is now, in 1801, to the upper end of the falls proceeding from the lower falls, called, with the privilege of a road, also one full acre of land

dam which said Cochran built across Suncook river a few rods east of the paper-mill dam, with the privilege of building another dam if the present one is carried away." On, or near, the site of the saw-mill, Mr. Lewis built a paper-mill which was afterwards called the "Guinea Mill." Mr. Lewis, becoming involved in debt, in 1828, mortgaged it to Benjamin G. Boardman. In 1829, he again mortgaged it to Boswell Stevens. The property afterward fell into the hands of Elijah Thayer and Joshua C. Bates, who, in 1839, deeded it to Olive G. Lewis. In 1843, Olive G. and John Lewis deeded the mill privilege, with the right of flowage and right to build a dam, to Charles C. Nichols, when it became merged with other factory property.

#### OSGOOD'S MILLS.

The first saw-mill here was built on the southeast side of the river, in 1816, by William Kimball and his brother, Eliphalet, on William's land. In 1817, William Kimball deeded to Christopher Osgood three fourths of the saw-mill and privilege, and three fourths of the land and privilege for a grist-mill on the northerly side of the river. Mr. Kimball and Mr. Osgood built the grist-mill together, Mr. Kimball owning one fourth, and Mr. Osgood three fourths of it. In 1822, Eliphalet Kimball sold one eighth of the saw-mill and privilege to William Haseltine, and in 1843, Haseltine sold the same to Nichols & Brownell. In 1847, Edwin Kimball, Herman A. Osgood, and Ira B. Osgood sold the other seven eighths to the Suncook Manufacturing Company. In 1847, Edwin Kimball sold one fourth of the grist-mill to the same company, and in 1849, John H. Osgood sold the other three fourths to the same company. The saw-mill standing there now is owned by the Webster Manufacturing Company, and operated by Addison N. Osgood. The grist-mill there now (1895) is not in use.

#### BUCKSTREET MILLS.

It is not certain when, or by whom, the first mills at Buckstreet, on the southeast side of the river, were built. It is, however, probable that they were built by Jeremiah Gilman, or his brother, Col. David Gilman, prior to 1767, as at that time, in a deed from James to Thomas Lucas, "Gilman's Mills" are referred to. We have not been able to find any deed recorded conveying the privilege to either of the Gilmans.

In 1779, David Gilman of Pembroke deeded to David Dexter of Haverhill, Mass., what is now known as the Kimball farm (owned by Sarah P. Knox), his grist-mill and privilege, and three quarters of the saw-mill, saying in the deed that he had sold one quarter of the saw-

mill for twenty years, and that at the expiration of that time the privilege should revert to Dexter, but did not tell to whom he had sold it.

In 1785, Dexter sold one quarter of the saw-mill and privilege to William Knox, Jr., who lived where George B. Colby now resides. The same year, 1785, Dexter deeded one half of the grist-mill, one quarter of the saw-mill, with the farm which had been deeded to him, to Thomas Robinson of Epping, without saying what disposition he had made of the other half of the grist-mill and quarter of the saw-mill, but as we find that, in 1802, Samuel Daniell deeded to Nehemiah Ordway, Jr., one half of the grist-mill and one eighth of the saw-mill, we infer that Dexter had deeded these to Daniell, though there is no such deed recorded. Ordway held his half of the grist-mill till his death, about 1807.

In 1812, Moses Fitts of Candia, administrator of the estate of Nehemiah Ordway, Jr., sold Ordway's half of the grist-mill and privilege to John Bagley of Candia. In 1816, John Bagley sold his half of the grist-mill to Joseph Cochran, who afterward settled in Plymouth. In 1818, Joseph Cochran sold the same to John Carlton. In 1798, Thomas Robinson deeded his half of the grist-mill and quarter of the saw-mill and privileges, with the farm, to Thomas Kimball of Bradford, Mass., who kept his half of the grist-mill till 1827, when he sold it to John Carlton, who then owned the whole grist-mill and privilege.

This old grist-mill stood on the northwest side of the old saw-mill adjoining it. To get into the grist-mill one had to pass through the saw-mill, and step down several steps. In May, 1835, Carlton sold the old grist-mill to William Knox, James Martin, and Norris Cochran. The same year, Knox, Martin, and Cochran bought of Thomas Kimball, John, Daniel, Nehemiah, and Hiram Knox their interest in the island at Buckstreet. They then built a saw-mill practically where the present saw-mill is, putting it on the westerly side of the little stream, using the island for a mill-yard.

In 1837, John, Daniel, Hiram, and Nehemiah Knox, Josiah Richardson, Thomas Kimball, Mark Tilton, Daniel Clifford, and Alexander Salter quitclaimed to Knox, Martin & Cochran all their right and title to the mills and mill privileges in Pembroke and Allentown, called Buckstreet Mills. The new saw-mill was burned, but was soon rebuilt by its enterprising owners.

In 1871, Norris Cochran sold his third of the saw-mill and privilege to John Tennant. In 1874, William Haseltine, administrator of John Tennant's estate, sold Tennant's third of the mill and privilege to Samuel Martin and William Knox, into whose possession the other two thirds of the mill had come after the death of their fathers, James Martin and William Knox.

In 1885, Elizabeth A. and Sarah P. Knox, who, after the death of their brother, William, owned half of the saw-mill and privilege, and a portion of the Robinson fulling-mill privilege, sold the same to Samuel Martin, who then owned all of the mill and privilege. In 1894, Martin sold the mill and privilege to Reuben C. Moulton, who has repaired the saw-mill and made large additions, removed his shop from the Corbin mill, and increased his business.

We now revert to the old saw-mill. The fourths and eighths were divided into smaller parts and sold to different parties. Some of the deeds were recorded, and some were not. In 1815, John Knox, Jr., deeded to Josiah Richardson one-eighth part of the saw-mill and privilege, reserving the privilege for a blacksmith shop and trip hammer; and the same year he deeded to Josiah Richardson and Samuel Wells another eighth part of the mill, making the same reservation as before, saying that the privilege for a blacksmith shop and trip hammer had been bargained and sold. The same year, 1815, James Clark deeded one eighth of the saw-mill to Alexander and Webster Salter, which he says he bought of Nathan Goss. In 1824, Frederick McCutcheon sold to Josiah Richardson one-twenty-fourth part of the saw-mill.

It will be seen that this old saw-mill had a great number of owners, but in 1824, Daniel, Nehemiah, and Hiram Knox, Thomas Kimball, Jr., Josiah Richardson, Ephraim C. Robinson, Mark Tilton, David Clifford, Nehemiah Cochran, and Alexander Salter, into whose hands it had come, gave David Clark a warranty deed of the saw-mill "on the southeast side of Suncook river at Buckstreet with all the privileges belonging thereto."

Clark not only kept a saw-mill there, but built a grist-mill a few feet south of the old saw-mill, taking the water to it in a flume. In 1829, Clark deeded both mills with the house where Retyre M. Davis lives, which Clark had built, to David Clark of Plaistow, John Clark of Chester, and Nathaniel Clark of Sandown. In 1831, John and David Clark deeded the same property to John Richardson of Haverhill, Mass. In August, 1835, Richardson deeded the same to Josiah Rogers, Josiah Rogers, Jr., and Daniel M. Head. They mortgaged the same to the Concord Bank, and in due time it came into the possession of the bank. In 1841, the Concord Bank deeded the property to Joseph Gregg of New Boston, who mortgaged it back to the bank. The mills were burned, and the privilege came back to the bank.

In 1844, the Concord Bank gave Theodore French and Lewis Downing a quit-claim deed of the mill privilege, house, and land. In 1845, French and Downing deeded the same property to William L. Morse and Moses Martin. They built a building there which they used for a, bedstead factory, and other purposes.



In 1851, Morse sold half his interest in the Robinson fulling-mill privilege, and the old saw-mill privilege and building on it, to Jacob D. Putnam. The same year he deeded the remainder of his right to Putnam. In 1852, Martin sold his interest in the same property to Putnam. The building was burned, and in 1856, Putnam sold the mill privilege to Charles L. Cofran and Asa Ames. In 1857, Ames sold his interest in the property to Cofran. In 1865, Cofran sold the property to Samuel Martin and Norris Cochran, who built the building now there, which was for some time used by Thomas B. Wattles and Thomas Bond as a twine manufactory. It has since been used for a grist-mill and spoke manufactory.

In 1880, the heirs of Norris Cochran's estate, sold said Cochran's half of the building and privilege to William Knox, and in 1885 Elizabeth A. and Sarah P. Knox, sole heirs of William Knox, sold their interest in the property to Samuel Martin, and in 1891, Martin sold the entire property to Hiram M. Fisher, upon whose death in 1894, it came into the hands of his son, Charles Fisher, who is now operating the same.

#### ROBINSON'S FULLING-MILL.

In 1809, Ephraim C. Robinson bought of Daniel, William, and John Knox, Jr., and Thomas Kimball, Jr., four sixteenths of a privilege for a fulling-mill on the westerly side of the island at Buckstreet below the bridge. We are not sure he had any title from any of the other mill owners, as we found none recorded. He built the fulling-mill and occupied it, working at his trade as clothier for many years. In 1848, he deeded the mill and privilege to his son, Andrew J. Robinson. In 1849, William Knox, Norris Cochran, and James Martin bought one half of the mill and privilege, and Moses Martin and William L. Morse bought the other half. The mill has been gone many years. The privilege was owned, we think, mainly by Samuel Martin, but in the spring of 1894 it was sold to R. C. Moulton.

#### MILLS ON THE NORTH-WEST SIDE OF SUNCOOK RIVER AT BUCKSTREET.

About 1786-87, John Ayer, Job Abbott, and James Cochran, Jr., built a saw-mill on the northwest side of Suncook river at Buckstreet, near where Joel M. Corbin's mill stands, occupied by R. C. Moulton. It was built upon Ayer's land, which he bought of Thomas Lucas in 1769. In 1788, Ayer deeded James Cochran, Jr., "one third of a mill-yard on the northwest side of Suncook river called the new mill." In December, 1788, John Ayer, James Cochran, Jr., and Job Abbott gave Thomas Robinson a bond for one hundred pounds, "that they would neither build a grist-mill nor suffer any other person to build one on any

of their land so long as said Robinson or any of his heirs shall own or possess the grist-mill near the Buckstreet bridge." We can only infer why this bond was given. As the old mill near the bridge had been built some twenty or thirty years it probably needed repairing, or rebuilding, and it is probable that Robinson hesitated to do it, fearing the persons who had built the new saw-mill, would also build a new grist-mill, hence the bond was given to induce Robinson to repair, or rebuild. In 1789, Job Abbott deeded one third of the saw-mill to Richard Bartlett. We have not found any deed recorded conveying the mill property from Bartlett, nor do we find any deed conveying the interest of James Cochran, Jr., but we find in 1803, Samuel Phelps deeded to Samuel Cochran, Jr., four ninths of the saw-mill on the northwest side of Suncook river, owned in partnership with Timothy Ayer. We find no deed conveying this property from Timothy Ayer, but we find a deed recorded from his brother, John Ayer, 2nd, dated December 29, 1807, by which he conveys to James Parker of Dorchester one quarter of a saw-mill, which he says he bought of Timothy Ayer. We find no deed recorded conveying any of this mill to Nathan Goss, but we find a deed dated January 6, 1808, by which Nathan Goss conveys to James Parker of Dorchester, one quarter of a saw-mill on the west side of Suncook river. The same year, 1808, James Parker of Dorchester deeded to Jacob Norris of Dorchester, one half of a saw-mill and mill-yard on the westerly side of Suncook river at Buckstreet, with a blacksmith shop on the mill-yard, a house lot, and house frame on it. The blacksmith shop is the one now standing near the bridge, and the house lot with house frame is now owned by Isaac G. Russ, where his store is. In 1809, Jacob Norris deeded the same property that Parker deeded to him, to Nehemiah Cochran of Pembroke. We have not been able to find any deed recorded conveying any of this mill or privilege from Nehemiah Cochran, nor any deed conveying any part of the same to Samuel Cochran, Jr., except the four ninths conveyed by Phelps in 1803. There is a tradition that the saw-mill was burned and never rebuilt. We are not sure that Samuel Cochran, Jr., ever had any title to more than four ninths of the mill or mill privilege. About 1850, Mr. Cochran leased the privilege to Jeremiah F. Page for the purpose of erecting a spoke-mill. Mr. Page manufactured spokes there several years, taking water for that purpose.

In 1868, Samuel Q. and Asa F. Cochran, executors of their father's will, sold the privilege and surrounding property to Joseph W. and Thomas B. Wattles. In 1871, Joseph W. Wattles sold the same property to Sarah E. Corbin. Joel S. Corbin built the building lately occupied by R. C. Moulton, and rented it to Mr. Doubleday for the purpose of manufacturing twine. Doubleday put in machinery,

and operated it for some time, but the enterprise not proving as profitable as was expected, he took the machinery away, and the building was for several years occupied by R. C. Moulton for manufacturing doors, screens, boxes, trunks, and a variety of other wood work.

#### MILLS ON THE SOUHOOK RIVER.

But little is known of the early history of the old "Soucook Mills" which were designated at different times by different names as "Foster's Mills," "Clement's Mills," "Heads Mills," etc. Asa Foster bought the land where these mills were afterwards built, of John Noyes in 1756. In 1765, Foster bought of Francis McCoy other land adjoining this, in describing which "Foster's Mills" are spoken of, showing that mills had been built there previous to that date. Foster sold two acres of the land he bought of Noyes to Samuel and Reuben Kimball, as a privilege for a saw-mill. It is not certain that they built a saw-mill, as no deed could be found recorded conveying the property from them. It is, however, evident that Asa Foster built the first grist-mill, and retained the ownership till 1791. We have been able to find no other record in which this mill is mentioned till 1777. Major James Head, who was the father of Nathaniel Head, Jr., who settled in Chester, now Hooksett, and uncle of Gen. Nathaniel Head, came into Pembroke from Bradford, Mass., about 1770, and settled where John Ham, lately deceased, lived. He was mortally wounded at the Battle of Bennington, and died in camp there, August 31, 1777. Three days before his death he made a will, dated Camp Bennington, August 28, 1777. In this will he gave his son Nathaniel, five shillings, his oldest daughter, Betsey, who was married to Francis Kimball, one pound and five shillings, to his second daughter, Sarah, who married William Carlton, twenty pounds, to his youngest daughter and youngest child, Hannah, about fourteen years of age, eighty pounds, and all the rest of his property to his two sons, Richard and James. Among the property specified was "that one half of the saw-mill at Soucook by Asa Foster's with all the privileges appertaining thereto." We find no deed recorded conveying this property to James Head, or conveying it from his sons, Richard and James; hence we get no information in relation to the builders of the saw-mill. In Asa Foster's deed to Frederick Foster in 1791, he conveyed all the land he bought of John Noyes and Francis McCoy, except two acres he sold to Samuel and Reuben Kimball for a privilege for a saw-mill, and included house, barn, and grist-mill. From these facts we conclude that at this time Asa Foster owned the grist-mill, and Frederick Foster owned the whole of the saw-mill.

In 1796, Frederick Foster deeded the whole farm on both sides of the river, with all the mills and privileges, to Gen. Nathaniel Head. The

next year, 1797, Head deeded the whole property back to Foster. Two years after, 1799, Frederick Foster deeded to Nathaniel Head twenty-six acres of land, with all mills and mill privileges, he having previously deeded the principal part of the farm and farm buildings to Jonathan Elliot. In 1801, Gen. Head deeded the mills and land to his son-in-law, Joshua Clement. Clement was a clothier and built a fulling-mill, and worked at his trade there several years. In 1809, Clement deeded the land and mills to Oliver Blake of Bridgewater. Soon after Blake deeded the same property to Samuel Dane of New Boston. In 1814, Dane deeded the same property to Reuben Kidder of Bridgewater. The same year, 1814, Kidder deeded to Benjamin Moore the same property, except a privilege for a fulling-mill which had been deeded to Daniel Hadley. In 1815, Moore deeded, what had been deeded him, to Ebenezer and Amos Perry who mortgaged it back to Moore, and he, in 1819, again deeded it to Nathan and Frye Holt, Jr. In 1820, Nathan and Frye Holt, Jr., deeded the same property to Moses Black of Danvers, Mass. In 1824, Moses Black deeded the same land, mills, and privileges, to Moses Holt and Mark Richardson. In 1827, Holt and Richardson deeded the same property to Samuel and David Damon. The Damons mortgaged the property to the Concord Bank. In 1830, Samuel Damon quitclaimed the property to Natt Swain, of Ashby, Mass., for \$167. In 1831, Mr. Swain deeded the same property to Charles Hutchins of Concord. In 1832, Mr. Hutchins deeded the same to the Concord Manufacturing Company. Soon after, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company became the owner of all the stock of the Concord Manufacturing Company, and in that way became the owner of all said company's personal and real estate, the Soucook mills and privileges among the rest. The Amoskeag Company retained the ownership of the land and privileges till 1892, when the property was deeded to William A. Russell, trustee, and in 1893, Russell deeded the same with other property to the Garvins Falls Power Company, which now owns it.

The next mill above "McConnell's, or Clough's," though in Concord, was built to accommodate a portion of Pembroke people, and was owned for many years by a Pembroke man, hence deserves notice. The only saw-mill here was built in the fall and winter of 1832-3 by Joseph Lougee, Joseph Clifford, and Hiram Kimball, who purchased the privilege of Charles Walker. In the spring of 1833, Lougee and Clifford sold their two thirds of the mill to Samuel McConnell, Jr., of Pembroke. In 1835, Kimball sold his part of the mill to McConnell, who retained the ownership and occupancy till his death about 1862. In 1863, John K. McConnell, administrator of Samuel McConnell's estate, sold the mill to Benjamin A. Noyes of Bow. The same year Noyes sold to Charles H. Clough of Concord. Mr. Clough built a spoke-

mill and manufactured spokes several years. The dam was carried away by a freshet, and never rebuilt. No business was done here for several years before Mr. Clough's death. The privilege is now owned by Mr. Clough's heirs.

The next above, and the last in Pembroke, on the Soucook, is now known as Richardson's mill. The first mill built here was built by John and Nathaniel Morrill of Chichester, and Benjamin Kimball of Concord. In 1792, John and Nathaniel Morrill bought of John Bryant of Bow fifty acres of land, "with the falls and the privilege for a rolling way on the west side of the river." In 1793, they deeded Benjamin Kimball of Concord, one quarter of the privilege for a saw-mill. The mills, both saw-mill and grist-mill, were built. In 1802, John and Nathaniel Morrill and Hezekiah Young deeded to Enoch Dickerman of Canton, Mass., the fifty acres of land, one quarter of a saw-mill, the whole of a grist-mill, and a privilege for a fulling-mill by the grist-mill. Mr. Dickerman was a clothier. He built a clothing-mill and occupied it, working at his trade as long as he remained on the place. In 1803, Benjamin Kimball deeded his quarter of the saw-mill and privilege to his son Hazen. In 1809, Mr. Dickerman deeded to Samuel Tolman of Stoughton, Mass., the fifty acres of land, a grist-mill, fulling-mill, and one quarter of a saw-mill. In 1810, Mr. Tolman deeded one half of the same property to Moses Dickerman, Enoch's oldest son.

In 1825, Ebenezer Tolman, into whose hands the property had fallen after the death of Samuel Tolman, mortgaged the fifty acres of land, three quarters of a saw-mill,<sup>1</sup> a grist-mill, and privilege for a fulling-mill, to Thomas Tolman of Boston, Mass., who assigned his claim to William D. Austin of Boston, Mass. In 1835, William Austin, guardian of William D. Austin, deeded the same property to Caleb Beede and Hiram Chase of Chichester. The same year, Charles Hutchins of Concord deeded to Chase and Beede one quarter of the saw-mill and privilege, which he had bought of Richard Bradley, administrator of the estate of Hazen Kimball. In 1838, Chase and Beede deeded to John Richardson of Pembroke, the fifty acres of land with a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a smut-mill, and the privileges. After Mr. Richardson purchased the property, he built a new grist-mill which was in use as long as he lived. In 1879, Edward Langmaid, administrator of the estate of John Richardson, deeded the mills and privileges to Nathaniel P. Richardson. In 1880, Richardson deeded the same to Josiah Lake of Chichester. In 1882, Lake and Richardson deeded the same property to Alfred P. Bickford of Epsom, and George M. Munsey of Chichester. Bickford and Munsey took away the grist-mill and improv-

<sup>1</sup>As we find no deed of the half of a saw-mill recorded either to or from any of the parties interested, we conclude there must have been a mistake in deeds to and from Mr. Dickerman, and that they were intended to convey three quarters of the saw-mill instead of one quarter.

ed the saw-mill, putting in a circular saw. In 1892, they deeded the saw-mill and privilege to Nathaniel P. Richardson. In 1893, Richardson deeded it to George G. Jenness of Concord.

Some time between 1775 and 1785, Thomas Baker built a saw-mill on what was then called Hampshire brook, since then known as the Baker brook. Martin H. Cochran now owns the land where it stood. After this saw-mill went down, Mr. Baker built a grist-mill at or near the same place, which was taxed to Thomas Baker, or his son Seth, as late as 1822. After Baker's saw-mill went down, Joseph Baker and Josiah Haggett built a saw-mill on the same stream, above, on land now known as the Haggett place, owned by William Goss. This mill was taxed one third to Baker, and two thirds to Haggett as late as 1810. About 1800, or before, Obediah Shattuck built a grist-mill on the Great Brook, so called, on land now owned by Trueworthy L. Fowler. The mill did not stand long there, probably on account of lack of water to operate it. About the same time, or a little later, Nathan Holt, then Nathan Holt, Jr., built a grist-mill on the same brook lower down the stream. Mrs. Louisa H. Fife now owns the land where it stood. This mill was not used many years.

In 1785, Ebenezer Frye deeded to Ichabod Robie and Jonathan Elliott one half of a new saw-mill standing on Meeting-House brook near Merrimack river. As this deed furnishes all the knowledge we have of this mill, either traditional, or recorded, we are unable to say when, or by whom, it was built, or how long it stood.

There is a well authenticated tradition that there was once a saw-mill on the south side of the Suncook river, near where the China mill is. The only other evidence we have of this mill is a copy of a letter found among the Masonian papers, a copy of which we give, believing it will interest the reader.

Capt Moses Foster

Portsm<sup>e</sup>, January 18th 1768

Since our return home from Suncook we have communicated our proceedings to the Proprietors who sent us, and informed them that we had seen and conversed with you and that you neither proposed or offered us any consideration for the use of their mill privilege you improve on Suncook river nor mentioned taking a lease for the same, whereupon it was resolved unanimously at a meeting that you be sued for the same and ejected the Premises at the next term of the Inferior Court of Common Please. We also communicated the inconsiderable terms which Mr Carr your son in law offered for the land he had improved in the Gore and what we offered it to him for per acre and he neglected to comply with the moderate terms offered by us, it was also resolved that he be sued at the next term for the land. This is to inform you of the resolution of the proprietors respecting their affairs as they relate to you and Mr Carr that you may have the opportunity of accomodating the affairs between this and next term and that you will neither of you hear any further before suits will be commenced against both of you unless prevented by your speedy application of a settlement with us in behalf of the proprietors, to inform you thereof this is from your Most hum<sup>l</sup> Servts

Nath<sup>l</sup> Meserve  
Geo Jaffrey

## SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

Capt. Moses Foster lived near where Moody K. Wils from an old plan made by Walter Bryant in 1758, which was found among the Masonian papers, we learn there was a path leading pretty directly from his place to where this old mill was and where there was then a bridge across Suncook river. From these facts we conclude that Captain Foster built and owned the mill. We are not able to say whether suit was commenced against him when he was ejected from the premises, or not, but think he was ejected, and the mill was either torn down or allowed to fall.

The Chelmsford Glass Company was incorporated July 1864, and soon commenced to manufacture window glass in Suncook. William Parker, Esq., owned a controlling interest in the company and was its agent. The company purchased land of Mr. Parker and perhaps of others, on the south side of what is now called Glass Factory, extending from the street to the river upon which a brick building was erected in which to manufacture glass. Other needed land was purchased, and for several years the business was carried on. A change of the tariff laws by which the duty on foreign glass was removed, rendered it impossible to manufacture glass at a profit. On this cause the company ceased operations, and closed up in 1865, the Webster Manufacturing Company purchased the company's real estate in Pembroke, both land and building. The brick building has been converted into tenements and another tenement built between that and the river by the Factory Company. The building occupied by the glass company for a store room, is now used for a bakery. The Factory company has other tenement blocks on land purchased of the glass company. The buildings mentioned stand on the south side of Glass Factory. The name derives its name from the glass factory.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### SECRET ORGANIZATIONS—NEWSPAPERS.

Following the prevailing custom of the times, Pembroke furnished a constituency for the permanent establishment of various secret organizations for the promotion of the social, moral, and general interests of their membership, as will be seen from the following record. They seem to meet a public need, and if properly managed, can but be conducive to the general happiness of the community. Their ready and efficient care of the sick of their number has won them the highest praise.

## ODD FELLOWS.

Howard Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., was organized September 24, 1849, with the following charter members:—Jordan K. Piper, Asa Millard, Nathan F. Clarke, and M. H. Head. King D. Stewart, Silas S. Burlingame, Aaron Whittemore, Jr., Charles Williams, and Mortimer D. Senter at the same date were elected and initiated. The organization was perfected by the election and installation of the following officers:—Jordan K. Piper, N. G.; Asa Millard, V. G.; Nathan F. Clark, S.; M. H. Head, T.; and October 1, 1849, King D. Stewart, W.; W. Haseltine, Jr., C.; S. M. Burlingame, O. G.; C. Williams, I. G.; C. S. Stevens, R. S. N. G.; M. D. Senter, L. S. N. G.

New members were added from time to time till May 6, 1859, when the results of a disastrous fire in Suncook led to a suspension of its activities for several years, but through the efforts of Stephen Hook of the White Mountain Lodge of Concord, and the petition of Charles Williams, King D. Stewart, S. M. Burlingame, Hall B. Emery, and Aaron Whittemore, it was revived January 21, 1869, and the following officers elected and installed by C. H. Brown, G. M.:—Aaron Whittemore, N. G.; Jacob Sawyer, V. G.; William Fife, S.; and Charles Williams, T. Twelve new members were initiated, and nine applications received.

Since then it has been constant in endeavors to fulfill its mission, and paid out large sums in sick benefits. It contributed its share in the erection of the Odd Fellows' Home at Concord, and was represented at its dedication. It also furnished a room.

Its present membership is eighty-eight, and officered (1895) as follows: Jacques Nerbonne, N. G.; Fred G. Evans, V. G.; Fred M. Millard, S.; Jacob Noyes, P. S.; Fred H. Pratt, T.; Jacob Noyes, Stephen Hook, Rufus H. Paine, trustees; Arthur G. Ladd, S. P. G.; John D. Sweat, W.; Charles H. Zanes, C.; Stephen Hook, R. S. to N. G.; Rufus H. Paine, L. S. to N. G.; George P. Appleton, R. S. to V. G.; Amos B. Palmer, L. S. to V. G.; Jesse R. Paine, R. S. S.; John G. Bartlett, L. S. S.; C. L. Baker, O. G.; C. B. Hadley, I. G.; Rev. J. L. Felt, chaplain; C. B. Hadley, janitor; Jacques Nerbonne, F. N. Evans, E. H. Pratt, L. P. Northrup, R. M. Davis, A. B. Palmer, C. E. Dalton, visiting committee; Stephen Hook, C. H. Zanes, A. G. Ladd, finance committee.

Friendship Lodge of Hooksett, and Evergreen Lodge of Short Falls, are an outgrowth.

Hildreth Encampment, No. 17, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 7, 1871, with seven charter members:—Stephen Hook, Lewis A. Hyatt, Addison N. Osgood, George H. Larabee, Albert H. Yeaton, Charles



P. Bridgman, and George P. Appleton. There were present to participate in the service:—James E. Hartshorn of Portsmouth, M. W. G. P.; Joseph Kidder of Manchester, M. E. G. H. P.; Charles P. Blanchard of Concord, R. W. G. S. W.; N. E. Morrill of Manchester, R. W. G. S.; L. K. Peacock of Concord, R. W. G. T.; John W. Saul of Concord, R. W. G. J. W. It was duly officered as follows:—George H. Larabee, C. P.; Stephen Hook, H. P.; George P. Appleton, S. W.; Addison N. Osgood, S.; Charles P. Bridgman, T.; Albert H. Yeaton, J. W. The following, on application, were received and exalted to the patriarchal degree:—B. L. Culver, George Gay, Charles O. Moulton, George A. Robie, King D. Stewart, Jacob Noyes, Charles W. Cilley, B. A. Ham, E. H. Holt, Simon A. H. Weeks, Harvey Denison, Charles L. Dow, William Fife, A. C. Willey, and Natt Head. Messrs. Head, Cilley, Culver, Stewart, Moulton, Ham, Robie, and Gay were exalted to the Royal Patriarch degree; and the following subordinate officers installed:—George Gay, S.; Lewis A. Hyatt, G.; Natt Head, 1st W.; B. L. Culver, 2d W.; G. A. Robie, 3d W.; C. W. Cilley, 4th W.; B. A. Ham, 1st G. of T.; C. O. Moulton, 2d G. of T.

It was named in honor of Charles F. Hildreth, P. G. P., has received ninety-eight, and has a present membership of sixty-two, officered as follows:—J. W. Prescott, C. P.; A. G. Ladd, S. W.; F. M. Millard, scribe; Jacob Noyes, treasurer; Dr. G. F. Munsey, J. W.; Stephen Hock, H. P.; A. N. Osgood, O. S.; C. H. Zanes, I. S.; Dr. G. H. Larabee, guide; G. P. Appleton, 1st watch; A. A. Blodgett, 2d watch; E. P. Northrup, 3d watch; J. D. Sweatt, 4th watch; E. M. Fowler, 1st guard of tent; C. E. Dalton, 2d guard of tent.

Canton General Stark, No. 9, Uniformed Patriarchs, I. O. of O. F., was instituted in Suncook, August 15, 1883, with the following members: George P. Appleton, Stephen Hook, C. F. Hildreth, A. N. Osgood, S. G. Walker, F. M. Millard, W. D. Foss, George A. Robie, Jacob Noyes; officers were C. F. Hildreth, commander; A. N. Osgood, vice commander; George P. Appleton, guard; Jacob Noyes, secretary; Stephen Hook, treasurer.

On October 20, 1885, it was voted to merge it into Canton General Stark, Patriarchs Militant, and the officers instructed to make the necessary arrangements. On February 11, 1886, the following members were mustered by Gen. J. H. Albin: Charles F. Hildreth, George A. Robie, Moses R. Lake, George W. Haseltine, Addison N. Osgood, A. B. Foss, Benjamin A. Ham, S. G. Walker, Curtis E. Dalton, John F. Bartlett, Fred M. Millard, W. R. Blackley, Charles P. Morse, George S. Blanchard. The officers were George P. Appleton, captain; Rufus H. Paine, lieutenant; Charles H. Zanes, ensign; Jacob Noyes, clerk;

Stephen Hook, accountant. The present officers (1895) are, Fred O. Sanborn, captain; Edwin P. Northrup, lieutenant; Ellery Ring, ensign; Rufus H. Paine, clerk; Stephen Hook, accountant. Membership 61.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Orient Lodge, No. 12, Knights of Pythias, was organized at Suncook December 6, 1871, by G. C. Stillman and S. Davis, assisted by J. C. Dow, G. K. of R. & S.; and Silas S. Clater, G. B. Large delegations were present from Granite Lodge, No. 3, and Merrimack Lodge, No. 4, of Manchester. C. H. Sanborn, C. O. Moulton, G. P. Appleton, A. J. Fellows, W. H. Piper, W. B. Thayer, B. L. Culver, J. F. Bartlett, E. O. Herrin, C. R. Appleton, C. L. Dow, J. W. Converse, A. N. Osgood, and C. O. Smith became charter members, with the following officers:—E. O. Moulton, P. C.; G. P. Appleton, C. C.; C. H. Sanborn, V. C.; W. B. Thayer, K. of R. & S.; W. H. Piper, M. of F.; A. J. Fellows, M. of E.; J. F. Bartlett, M. at A.; E. O. Herrin, I. G.; C. R. Appleton, O. G. Since, one hundred and thirty-one have been admitted to membership and rank. Its fortunes have fluctuated somewhat, owing to the floating character of so much of Suncook's population.

In 1875, twenty-seven of its members in uniform, accompanied by a band, took part in the parade at the celebration of the centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill, the only Lodge of the order from New Hampshire represented.

Present membership, thirty-two, with the following board of officers: Edwin F. Badger, C. C.; John W. Hubbard, V. C.; Fred G. Evans, K. of R. and S.; Charles L. Cleveland, M. of F.; Albert J. Ames, M. of E.; George P. Appleton, P.; Fred E. Cleveland, M. W.; Peter S. Rainville, M. at A.

#### GRAND ARMY.

The George W. Gordon Post, No. 39, G. A. R., was organized July 1, 1878, with the following members:—James H. Osgood, L. Pickering, N. A. Tuttle, J. A. Moses, R. H. Paine, W. O. Bean, S. T. Sargent, Benjamin Wallace, C. O. Moulton, E. P. Kimball, C. E. Johnson, M. J. Finley, C. R. Hunt, A. J. Abbott, John Lamprey, J. M. Abbott, S. Crane, William Fuller, T. Lynch, and Jabez Pickering, officered as follows:—Rufus H. Paine, C.; C. O. Moulton, S. V. C.; James H. Osgood, J. V. C.; Lucius Pickering, A.; Solomon T. Sargent, I.; Charles F. Hildreth, S.; Jabez Chickering, chaplain; Edward P. Kimball, O. D.; Michael Finley, O. G.; Nathan A. Tuttle, S.; Nahum O. Bean, Q. M. S.

In 1888, it had a membership of thirty-six. It included several

never in the service of the town, nor enlisting from the town. It disbanded May 31, 1886, and the records were transferred to the State organization.

#### PROVIDENT MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Subordinate Division, No. 29, of this association was organized at Suncook, August 3, 1878, with the following members:—Rev. Henry W. Tate, Alvah M. Dean, M. D., Ira N. Morgan, Martin H. Cochran, Rufus H. Paine, George E. Miller, Clarence D. Grout, and Lucius Pickering. Officers were chosen as follows:—Martin H. Cochran, Rufus H. Paine, Lucius Pickering, trustees; Alva M. Dean, medical examiner; Rev. Henry W. Tate, clerk. Its present membership is eighty-four.

#### FREE MASONS.

Jewell Lodge, No. 94, A. F. and A. M., was organized April 7, 1879. Its charter members were, Edmund E. Truesdell, Augustus B. Johnson, John P. Johnson, George P. Cofran, Nathaniel Head, Charles Williams, David L. Jewell, George H. Larabee, George P. Little, Oscar B. Truesdell, Enoch H. Holt, James M. Young, Frederick E. Northrop, Joel M. Corbin, Otis S. Eastman, William Wainwright, Lewis S. Dearborn, Henry M. Hadley, Martin R. Sawyer, John B. Haselton, Charles P. Bridgman, Josiah W. Dudley, Edwin P. Northrop, Retyre M. Davis, Benjamin L. Culver, Joseph L. Hosmer, William F. Head, George A. Robie, Eben H. Nutting, Samuel S. Ordway, Charles P. Morse, Addison N. Osgood, Alonzo Osgood, Charles F. Hildreth, Clifton B. Hildreth, Charles A. Seavey. The following were elected officers:—George H. Larabee, M. W.; Charles P. Bridgman, S. W.; George P. Little, J. W.; Charles Williams, treasurer; John B. Haselton, secretary; Oscar B. Truesdell, S. D.; Enoch H. Holt, J. D.; Frederick E. Northrop, S. S.; Henry M. Hadley, J. S.; George W. Ruland, chaplain; William Wainwright, tyler.

The present officers are, George E. Miller, W. M.; Eugene S. Head, S. W.; Thomas H. Bunney, J. W.; Jacob E. Chickering, treasurer; Almon A. Blodgett, secretary; Frank S. Blodgett, S. D.; Walter S. Cass, J. D.; Henry A. Stetson, chaplain; Moses H. Knox, S. S.; George W. Robinson, J. S.; Fred H. Pratt, marshal; William W. Foss, tyler. George H. Larabee, Charles P. Bridgman, Edmund E. Truesdell, Enoch H. Holt, Rufus M. Weeks, George P. Cofran, are past masters. The lodge is in a flourishing condition. Present membership, eighty-four.

Hiram Chapter, No. 24, R. A. M., after working under a dispensation from November, 1892, was chartered May 15, 1894, with the following members: Rufus M. Weeks, George H. Larabee, Charles H.

Smith, Edmund E. Truesdell, Thomas H. Bunney, Charles A. Bailey, Eugene S. Head, Nelson T. Marsh, George P. Cofran, Frank P. Reed, Benjamin L. Culver, Enoch H. Holt, George P. Little, Bert J. Fellows, Bela H. Emerson, Eleazer F. Baker, James B. Tennant, Warren Tripp, James F. Fowler, Addison N. Osgood, Edwin P. Northrup, and Joseph H. Dearborn.

The necessary officers to complete the organization were chosen as follows: Rufus M. Weeks, excellent high priest; George H. Larabee, king; Charles H. Smith, scribe; Edmund E. Truesdell, treasurer; Eleazer F. Baker, secretary; George P. Cofran, captain of the host; Edwin P. Northrup, principal sojourner; Enoch H. Holt, royal arch captain; Bela H. Emerson, master of the third veil; Eugene S. Head, master of the second veil; Thomas H. Bunney, master of the first veil; Moses Henry Knox, chaplain; William W. Foss, tyler.

#### LE CERCLE DRAMATIQUE ET LITTERAIRE.

On January 11, 1885, twenty-seven French Canadians formed an association with this designation for mutual instruction and amusement, A. A. C. Brien was chosen president; Ernest Fontaine, vice president; T. Dozois, secretary; Joseph Fleury, assistant secretary; John N. Cyr, F. Emond, P. S. Rainville, instigating committee. Additional members were as follows: Alfred Brien, A. Racine, F. X. Fontaine, Zoel Pinard, Dolphis Martel, Joseph Belisle, Charles Charron, C. G. Belisle, H. Brien, Zotigue Longpre, Moire Lefebore, Troole Lafayette.

They first brought to the notice of the public the drama, "Felix Poutre," written by Louis Frechette, and later, "Le Cercle." Lectures have also been a feature for their entertainment.

The society was represented at the general convention of French Canadians in the United States, at Rutland, Vt., June, 1886, Nashua, 1888, and Manchester, 1890, appearing at the latter places in uniform, and receiving the hearty applause of the spectators.

For their greater improvement, with the aid of the ladies, on September 9, 1888, a library, to include French and English works, was started, and now numbers about 600 volumes. The rapid increase of its membership led to the establishment of a benefit order April 7, 1889. Its present membership is over 200, and it has in its possession a fine hall nicely furnished, and besides other valuables, \$3,000 in banks. Peter S. Rainville is now president.

#### PEMBROKE GRANGE.

Pembroke Grange, No. 111, P. of H., was organized December 30, 1885, through the special effort of Joseph H. Dearborn, Martin H. Cochran, Joseph Warren, Crosby Knox, Rev. Daniel Goodhue, and

George P. Little. In addition to these, the following were charter members: Moses R. Lake, Albert Langmaid, George W. Stone, Charles B. Whittemore, Charles A. Gile, Frank S. Whitehouse, Fred R. French, Stephen S. Ford, Mrs. J. H. Dearborn, Mrs. George P. Little, Mrs. Joseph Warren, Mrs. F. S. Whitehouse, and Mrs. C. B. Whittemore. It was officered as follows: Joseph H. Dearborn, master; George P. Little, overseer; Moses R. Lake, lecturer; Mrs. F. S. Whitehouse, assistant lecturer; Charles A. Gile, steward; Joseph Warren, assistant steward; Rev. Daniel Goodhue, chaplain; Frank S. Whitehouse, treasurer; Stephen S. Ford, secretary; George W. Stone, gate keeper; Mrs. G. P. Little, Pomona; Mrs. Joseph Warren, Flora; Mrs. J. H. Dearborn, Ceres; Mrs. C. B. Whittemore, lady assistant steward.

From the first, the grange has had a steady growth, and now numbers 247, including farmers from Bow, Allenstown, and Hooksett. It is said to be only second to the largest organization of the Patrons of Husbandry in the state.

#### ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS OF AMERICA.

Court Gen. Natt Head, No. 7846, of this Order, was organized April 22, 1890, with the following officers: M. L. Fowler, C. R.; P. S. Rainville, S. C. R.; F. W. Gilbert, F. S.; W. S. Savent, R. S.; E. Nault, S. W.; J. Gilbert, J. W.; George Gilbert, S. B.; J. B. May, J. B.; Dr. A. A. C. Brien, court physician; John Welch, S. H. Flanders, Arthur Racine, trustees; Dr. A. A. C. Brien, treasurer. Besides the above, additional charter members were, J. H. Rainville, James Gilbert, William Adams, Ferrin Narcarms, Francis Leavitt, A. Boisant, Edward May, Zoel Pinard, Tom McGuire, Joe Belisle, George Lerone, D. May, O. Narcarms. It has a membership of 53.

#### ORDER OF THE FRATERNAL CIRCLE.

Pembroke Lodge, No. 200, of this Order, was organized October 18, 1890, and after addresses in explanation of its object, by state deputy, Charles S. Flanders of Concord, and superintendent deputy, Peter Kerr, the necessary officers were elected and installed as follows: Edwin P. Northrup, past president; Fred M. Millard, president; William H. Hunt, vice president; Fred C. Evans, secretary; Jacob F. Robinson, treasurer; Addie S. Herrin, chaplain; Albert J. Ames, marshal; Jeremy D. Salter, guard; William H. Slater, sentinel; Dr. G. H. Larabee, medical examiner; Winfield S. Head, Mary J. Sullivan, William H. Shaw, trustees. In addition, Henry M. Hadley, Edwin H. Colby, Grace E. Glidden, Charles H. Zanes, Peter S. Rainville, Joseph St. John, John Ahmuty, and James F. Buckley became members.

## GOLDEN CROSS.

The Suncook Commandery of the Order of the Golden Cross was instituted May 21, 1894. The following sir knights and ladies were elected as officers, and installed: Rev. Paul E. Bourne, past noble commander; Willie C. Rose, warder of outer gate; Nellie G. Fowle, warder of inner gate; James T. Bickford, noble treasurer; William H. Mitchell, M. D., financial keeper of records; Nellie W. Mann, noble keeper of records; James W. Ahmuty, worthy herald; Mary E. Gould, vice noble commander; Rev. T. C. Russell, worthy prelate; William A. Lamb, noble commander.

## THE SUNCOOK JOURNAL.

This paper was started about 1874, by Otis S. Eastman, in an office on the Allenstown side of the Suncook River. It was burned out in 1879, its headquarters transferred to William & Hosmer's block on the Pembroke side, where it remained till 1893, when it was removed to the Wilkins block. In April, 1883, Mr. Eugene Lane, the late proprietor, came into possession, and with commendable enterprise and energy, endeavored to give the community a sprightly, newsway, weekly paper, and meet promptly the demands of the public for job work. To furnish greater facilities for increasing business, in June, 1884, he added to the equipment of his office a Potter cylinder printing press.

Mr. Lane sold the paper to the Syndicate Publishing Company of Manchester in October, 1894, and ceased its publication with the issue of October 20, 1894. Since then no paper has been published in town.

## THE SUNCOOK BANNER.

This paper was published for a brief period by J. J. Lane. The first issue appeared November 20, 1880, and the last, June 27, 1881. It was established to satisfy certain persons who wished for a paper, giving greater, though not exclusive, prominence to the cause of temperance. The result showed there was not a sufficient local constituency for two papers.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

## OFFICERS OF ANCIENT SUNCOOK AND PEMBROKE.

We give below the list of officers of "Ancient Suncook" prior to the incorporation of the town of Pembroke in 1759. As best serving the purpose intended, they are given chronologically, rather than alphabetically. No meetings are found recorded during the years, 1753-59, hence the supposition is that officers previously elected nominally continued in office during that period.

# OFFICERS OF ANCIENT SUNCOOK.

## MODERATORS.

David Melvin, 1729-30.  
 John Kittredge, 1731.  
 Benjamin Prescott, 1732.  
 Abraham Adams, 1733-34.  
 John Wood, 1735.  
 Abraham Adams, 1736.  
 Dudley Bradstreet, 1737-38.  
 Benjamin Chandler, 1739-42.

Richard Eastman, 17  
 Asa Foster, 1744-45.  
 Moses Tyler, 1746.  
 Benjamin Johnson, 1  
 Capt. Peter Ayer, 17  
 Ens. Stephen Holt, 1  
 Joseph Mulliken, 175

## CLERKS.

Benjamin Prescott, 1720-32.  
 Josiah Chandler, 1733-36.

Noah Johnson, 1737-  
 Benjamin Johnson, 1

## TREASURER.

Benjamin Johnson, 1747-50.

## COMMITTEE TO MANAGE AFFAIRS.

David Melvin, }  
 Eleazer Davis, } 1729.  
 Jonathan Hubbard, }  
 David Melvin, }  
 Dr. John Kittredge, } 1730.  
 Jonathan Houghton, }  
 Dr. John Kittredge, }  
 Benjamin Parker, } 1731.  
 Henry Lovejoy, }  
 Dr. John Kittredge, }  
 Benjamin Parker, } 1732.  
 Josiah Chandler, }  
 Benjamin Parker, }  
 Josiah Chandler, } 1733.  
 William Lovejoy, }  
 Benjamin Parker, }  
 Josiah Chandler, } 1734.  
 William Lovejoy, }  
 Josiah Chandler, }  
 William Lovejoy, } 1735.  
 Nicholas Holt, }  
 Henry Lovejoy, }  
 Noah Johnson, } 1736.  
 James Moore, }  
 William Lovejoy, }  
 James Moore, } 1737.  
 Benjamin Holt, }  
 Noah Johnson, }  
 Benjamin Holt, } 1738.  
 Richard Eastman, }  
 Noah Johnson, }  
 Benjamin Holt, } 1739.  
 Richard Eastman, }  
 Noah Johnson, }  
 Joseph Baker, } 1740.  
 Stephen Holt, }

Stephen Holt,  
 Joseph Wood,  
 Benjamin Chandler,  
 Richard Eastman,  
 Benjamin Chandler,  
 Capt. Moses Foster,  
 Dea. Noah Johnson,  
 Capt. Moses Foster,  
 Dea. Noah Johnson,  
 Lt. Stephen Holt,  
 Capt. Moses Foster,  
 Dea. Noah Johnson,  
 Capt. Moses Foster,  
 Ens. Joseph Holt,  
 Stephen Holt, }  
 Moses Tyler, } 1  
 Ephraim Blunt, }  
 Josiah Chandler,  
 Stephen Holt,  
 Benjamin Johnson,  
 Josiah Chandler,  
 Stephen Holt,  
 Benjamin Johnson,  
 Stephen Holt,  
 Benjamin Johnson,  
 Josiah Chandler, Jr.  
 Stephen Holt,  
 Benjamin Johnson,  
 Josiah Chandler, Jr.

## COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

Timothy Richardson, 1729-31.  
 Ephraim Foster, } 1732.  
 Josiah Johnson, }  
 Josiah Parker, Jr., 1733.  
 Thomas Hurd, 1734.  
 Joseph Parker, 1734-35.  
 Benjamin Holt, 1736-37.  
 Stephen Holt, 1738.  
 Joseph Wood, 1739.  
 Richard Eastman, 1740.  
 Joseph Wood, 1741.

Moses Foster, 1742.  
 Moses Foster, 1743.  
 Ephraim Blunt, 1744-45.  
 Thomas Russ, 1745.  
 Joseph Baker, 1746.  
 Lt. Nathan Adams, 1747-48.  
 Lt. William Kittredge, 1749.  
 Nathan Holt, 1749-50.  
 Benjamin Johnson, 1750.  
 John Pollard, 1751-59.

## OFFICERS OF PEMBROKE.

The following are the various officers of the town of Pembroke, with the years of their service. The loss of records necessitates the omission of some in the years immediately after the incorporation. In 1878, a law was passed creating biennial elections in November for representatives, state and county officers, which accounts for the choice of two sets of representatives for that year.

## MODERATORS.

Thomas Lukes, 1762-67.  
 John Bryant, 1768.  
 Daniel Moore, 1769.  
 David Gilman, 1770-72.  
 Benjamin Norris, 1773-74.  
 David Gilman, 1775-77.  
 Samuel Daniell, 1778.  
 David Gilman, 1779.  
 Aaron Whittemore, 1780-81.  
 William Cochran, 1782-84.  
 Richard Bartlett, 1785-86.  
 Nathaniel Head, 1787-88.  
 Richard Bartlett, 1789.  
 Nathaniel Head, 1790-91.  
 Richard Bartlett, 1792-93.  
 Nathaniel Head, 1794-95.  
 Daniel Knox, 1796.  
 Nathaniel Head, 1797.  
 Daniel Knox, 1798-99.  
 Daniel Knox, 1800-01.  
 Nathaniel Head, 1802-16.  
 Boswell Stevens, 1817.  
 Caleb Stark, 1818.  
 Boswell Stevens, 1819-25.  
 Aaron Whittemore, 1826-27.  
 John Vose, 1828.  
 Boswell Stevens, 1829-31.  
 Thomas Knox, 1832-33.

James Wilson, 1834-39.  
 George W. Doe, 1840.  
 Isaac Kinsman, 1841-42.  
 Aaron Whittemore, Jr., 1843.  
 Charles G. Burnham, 1844.  
 Aaron Whittemore, Jr., 1845-47.  
 George W. Doe, 1848.  
 Aaron Whittemore, Jr., 1849-50.  
 Moses Martin, 1851.  
 Albert G. Pearson, 1852-53.  
 Moses Martin, 1854.  
 George W. Doe, 1855-56.  
 William Haseltine, 1857-59.  
 John Webster, 1860.  
 William Haseltine, 1861-64.  
 Trueworthy L. Fowler, 1865-66.  
 William Haseltine, 1867.  
 Aaron Whittemore, Jr., 1868.  
 Stephen Hook, 1869.  
 Trueworthy L. Fowler, 1870.  
 Winthrop Fowler, 1871-74.  
 Addison N. Osgood, 1875-77.  
 Trueworthy L. Fowler, 1878-81.  
 Moses R. Lake, 1882-83.  
 Winthrop Fowler, 1884.  
 Charles P. Morse, 1885-88.  
 Winthrop Fowler, 1889-92.  
 Isaac G. Russ, 1893-94.



## TOWN CLERKS.

John Coffrin, 1762-66.  
 Thomas Robertson, 1767-72.  
 Richard Bartlett, 1773-77.  
 Isaac White, 1778.  
 Richard Bartlett, 1779.  
 Samuel Daniell, 1780-86.  
 Dr. Thomas Adams, 1787-94.  
 John Knox, Jr., 1795-99.  
 Joseph Swett, 1800.  
 John Knox, Jr., 1801.  
 Nathaniel Martin, 1802-03.  
 Aaron Whittemore, Jr., 1804-05.  
 Nathaniel Head, Jr., 1806-07.  
 Robert Martin, 1808-09.  
 John H. Merrill, 1810-21.  
 Richard Whittemore, 1822.  
 Benjamin Cushing, 1823-31.  
 George W. Doe, 1832-34.  
 Benjamin Cushing, 1835-38.  
 Hezekiah Eldridge, 1839.  
 Jacob Sawyer, 1840-43.  
 George Noyes, 1844.  
 George W. Doe, 1845-47.  
 William Haseltine, 1848-55.  
 John W. Ames, 1856.

Joseph M. Emery, 1857-58.  
 John Q. Dow, 1859.  
 Alonzo Osgood, 1860.  
 Moody K. Wilson, 1861.  
 Clifton B. Hildreth, 1862-63.  
 Moody K. Wilson, 1864-67.  
 Edwin B. Gould, 1868-69.  
 Rufus H. Paine, 1870.  
 Charles O. Moulton, 1871-72.  
 George P. Appleton, 1873-74.  
 John R. Kimball, 1875-76.  
 Charles P. Morse, 1877.  
 Albert H. Yeaton, 1878-80.  
 Walter C. Simpson, 1881.  
 Thomas S. Sullivan, 1882.  
 Charles H. Noyes, 1883-84.  
 John H. Cyr, 1884.  
 Eugene Lane, 1885-86.  
 George E. Gordon, 1887-88.  
 Jacob F. Robinson, 1889-90.  
 Almon F. Burbank, 1891.  
 Eleazer F. Baker, 1891.  
 Edward M. Fowler, 1892.  
 Charles A. Seavey, 1893.  
 Peter S. Rainville, 1894.

## SELECTMEN.

Thomas McLucas, }  
 William Knox, } 1762.  
 David Connor, }  
 No record } 1763.  
 Ephraim Blunt, }  
 William Moore, } 1764.  
 Isaac White, }  
 Ephraim Blunt, }  
 William Moore, } 1765.  
 Isaac White, }  
 David Connor, }  
 Thomas Robertson, } 1766.  
 Samuel McConnell, }  
 David Connor, }  
 Thomas Robertson, } 1767.  
 Samuel McConnell, }  
 David Connor, }  
 Thomas Robertson, } 1768.  
 Samuel McConnell, }  
 David Connor, }  
 Thomas Robertson, } 1769.  
 Samuel McConnell, }  
 Thomas Robertson, }  
 Samuel McConnell, } 1770.  
 Richard Bartlett, }  
 Richard Bartlett, }  
 Daniel Moore, } 1771.  
 David Gilman, }

Thomas Robertson, }  
 David Gilman, } 1772.  
 James Head, }  
 Benjamin Norris, }  
 Aaron Whittemore, } 1773.  
 Joseph Emery, Jr., }  
 Samuel McConnell, }  
 Benjamin Norris, } 1774.  
 Joseph Emery, Jr., }  
 Richard Bartlett, }  
 David Gilman, } 1775.  
 David Abbott, }  
 David Abbott, }  
 William Cochran, } 1776.  
 Samuel Daniell, }  
 Samuel McConnell, }  
 David Gilman, } 1777.  
 Joseph Emery, Jr., }  
 Samuel Daniell, }  
 William Cochran, } 1778.  
 Samuel Noyes, }  
 Aaron Whittemore, }  
 Joshua Kimball, } 1779.  
 Nathaniel Head, }  
 Richard Bartlett, }  
 William Cochran, } 1780.  
 Caleb Foster, }

Richard Bartlett,	}	1781.	Caleb Foster,	}	1801.
William Cochran,			Samuel Whitehouse,		
Caleb Foster,	}	1782.	David Kimball,	}	1802.
William Cochran,			Isaac Morrison,		
Samuel Daniell,	}	1783.	Robert Martin,	}	1803.
John Knox, Jr.,			Samuel Emery,		
Richard Bartlett,	}	1784.	Isaac Morrison,	}	1804.
William Cochran,			Robert Martin,		
Joseph Emery, Jr.,	}	1785.	Samuel Emery,	}	1805.
Richard Bartlett,			Joseph Swett,		
William Cochran,	}	1786.	Isaac Morrison,	}	1806.
Joseph Emery, Jr.,			Samuel Emery,		
John Knox, Jr.,	}	1787.	John Knox, Jr.,	}	1807.
Stephen Bartlett,			Isaac Morrison,		
James Mann,	}	1788.	John Knox, 3rd.,	}	1808.
John Knox, Jr.,			Joseph Cochran,		
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1789.	Christopher Osgood,	}	1809.
James Mann,			Samuel Emery,		
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1790.	Aaron Whittemore,	}	1810.
Nathaniel Head,			Benjamin Cushing,		
Richard Bartlett,	}	1791.	Aaron Whittemore,	}	1811.
Stephen Bartlett,			Chauncey Newell,		
Isaac Morrison,	}	1792.	Trueworthy Dudley,	}	1812.
John Knox, Jr.,			Aaron Whittemore,		
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1793.	John Knox, Jr.,	}	1813.
Isaac Morrison,			Joseph Baker,		
John Knox, Jr.,	}	1794.	John Knox, Jr.,	}	1814.
Stephen Bartlett,			Isaac Morrison,		
William Cochran,	}	1795.	Jacob Emery,	}	1815.
James Cunningham,			Isaac Morrison,		
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1796.	Jacob Emery,	}	1816.
William Cochran,			Timothy Barnard,		
John Knox, Jr.,	}	1797.	Isaac Morrison,	}	1817.
Stephen Bartlett,			Seth B. Newell,		
Isaac Morrison,	}	1798.	Jacob Emery,	}	1818.
John Knox, Jr.,			Boswell Stevens,		
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1799.	Seth B. Newell,	}	1819.
Isaac Morrison,			Seth B. Newell,		
Joseph Emery, Jr.,	}	1800.	Richard Whittemore,	}	1820.
Daniel Knox,			Josiah Richardson,		
James Cochran,	}	1801.	Seth B. Newell,	}	1821.
Stephen Bartlett,			Boswell Stevens,		
Isaac Morrison,	}	1802.	David Ambrose,	}	1822.
Caleb Foster,			Boswell Stevens,		
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1803.	David Ambrose,	}	1823.
Isaac Morrison,			John Parker, Jr.,		
Caleb Foster,	}	1804.			
Stephen Bartlett,					
Isaac Morrison,	}	1805.			
Caleb Foster,					
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1806.			
Isaac Morrison,					
Caleb Foster,	}	1807.			
Stephen Bartlett,					
Isaac Morrison,	}	1808.			
Caleb Foster,					
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1809.			
Isaac Morrison,					
Caleb Foster,	}	1810.			
Stephen Bartlett,					
Isaac Morrison,	}	1811.			
Caleb Foster,					
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1812.			
Isaac Morrison,					
Caleb Foster,	}	1813.			
Stephen Bartlett,					
Isaac Morrison,	}	1814.			
Caleb Foster,					
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1815.			
Isaac Morrison,					
Caleb Foster,	}	1816.			
Stephen Bartlett,					
Isaac Morrison,	}	1817.			
Caleb Foster,					
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1818.			
Isaac Morrison,					
Caleb Foster,	}	1819.			
Stephen Bartlett,					
Isaac Morrison,	}	1820.			
Caleb Foster,					
Stephen Bartlett,	}	1821.			
Isaac Morrison,					
Asa Robinson,	}	1822.			
Stephen Bartlett,					
Isaac Morrison,	}	1823.			
Asa Robinson,					

# OFFICERS OF PEMBROKE.

Boswell Stevens,	} 1822.	Joseph Emery,
David Ambrose,		Aaron Whittem
John Parker, Jr.,		John Richardson
Boswell Stevens,	} 1823.	Noah M. Cofran
Seth B. Newell,		John Richardson
Jacob Emery,		John C. Knox,
Boswell Stevens,	} 1824.	Aaron Whittem
Seth B. Newell,		Trueworthy L.
Jeremiah H. Wilkins,		Eleazer M. Wilk
Boswell Stevens,	} 1825.	Aaron Whittem
Jeremiah H. Wilkins,		Eleazer M. Wilk
Asa Parker,		Stephen Bates,
Boswell Stevens,	} 1826.	Aaron Whittem
Jeremiah H. Wilkins,		Trueworthy L.
William French,		Herman A. Osg
Aaron Whittemore,	} 1827.	Aaron Whittem
Jacob Emery,		Trueworthy L.
William French,		Herman A. Osg
Jacob Emery,	} 1828.	Trueworthy L.
Boswell Stevens,		Samuel Gault,
John Parker, Jr.,		John H. Osgoo
David Ambrose,	} 1829.	Aaron Whitten
John Parker, Jr.,		Albert G. Pear
Jacob Emery,		Charles Bailey,
Boswell Stevens,	} 1830.	Charles Bailey,
David Ambrose,		Aaron Whitten
Samuel Robinson,		Albert G. Pear
David Ambrose,	} 1831.	Charles Bailey,
Jeremiah H. Wilkins,		Aaron Whitten
Moses Head,		William Ha-el
Josiah Richardson,	} 1832.	Hall B. Emery,
Samuel Robinson,		Aaron Whitten
Jesse Holt,		Hall B. Emery
Samuel Robinson,	} 1833.	Moses Martin,
James McCutcheon,		Moses Martin,
George Noyes,		John H. Osgoo
James McCutcheon,	} 1834.	Wilson Holt,
George Noyes,		Moses Martin,
Asa Sawyer,		Wilson Holt,
Jeremiah H. Wilkins,	} 1835.	Samuel Emery
Benjamin Fowler,		Joseph Emery,
Samuel Robinson,		Samuel E. Moc
William French,	} 1836.	William K. Cli
Noah M. Cofran,		Trueworthy L.
William Abbott,		William K. Cli
Josiah Richardson,	} 1837.	Martin H. Coc
Jeremiah H. Wilkins,		Trueworthy L.
Samuel Gault,		Martin H. Coc
Samuel Gault,	} 1838.	John K. Robin
James Wilson,		Martin H. Coc
Jacob Elliott,		John K. Robin
James Wilson,	} 1839.	Solomon Whit
Jacob Elliott,		Martin H. Coc
Norris Cochran,		Solomon Whit
Benjamin Fowler,	} 1840.	Nathaniel Lak
George W. Doe,		Hall B. Emery
Albert G. Pearson,		John K. Robin
Norris Cochran,	} 1841.	Crosby Knox,
Albert G. Pearson,		Solomon White
Joseph Emery,		John M. Kimb
		David L. Holt,

Solomon Whitehouse,	}	1862.	Moody K. Wilson,	}	1879.
John M. Kimball,			Moses W. Lancey,		
David L. Holt,			Charles P. Morse,		
Aaron Whittemore, Jr.,	}	1863.	Martin H. Cochran,	}	1880.
Edmund Elliott,			Moses W. Lancey,		
Stephen A. Bates,			Charles P. Morse,		
Trueworthy L. Fowler,	}	1864.	Martin H. Cochran,	}	1881.
Martin H. Cochran,			Moses W. Lancey,		
Jacob E. Chickering,			Charles P. Morse,		
Trueworthy L. Fowler,	}	1865.	Charles P. Morse,	}	1882.
Martin H. Cochran,			John Marden,		
Jacob E. Chickering,			John Welch,		
Trueworthy L. Fowler,	}	1866.	Charles P. Morse,	}	1883.
Martin H. Cochran,			John Marden,		
Jacob E. Chickering,			John Welch,		
Jacob E. Chickering,	}	1867.	Isaac G. Russ,	}	1884.
John H. Morgan,			John Welch,		
Thomas R. Holt,			David B. Richardson,		
Aaron Whittemore, Jr.,	}	1868.	Addison N. Osgood,	}	1885.
Crosby Knox,			George P. Little,		
Benjamin N. Emery,			George P. Cofran,		
Aaron Whittemore, Jr.,	}	1869.	Addison N. Osgood,	}	1886.
Crosby Knox,			George P. Little,		
Benjamin N. Emery,			George P. Cofran,		
Martin H. Cochran,	}	1870.	George P. Little,	}	1887.
James F. Langmaid,			George P. Cofran,		
Addison N. Osgood,			James G. Fellows,		
James F. Langmaid,	}	1871.	George P. Cofran,	}	1888.
Addison N. Osgood,			James G. Fellows,		
John H. Sullivan,			Joseph H. Dearborn,		
John H. Sullivan,	}	1872.	Isaac G. Russ,	}	1889.
Winthrop Fowler,			James Dodge,		
John Marden,			Victor Gilbert,		
John H. Sullivan,	}	1873.	Isaac G. Russ,	}	1890.
Winthrop Fowler,			James Dodge,		
John Marden,			Victor Gilbert,		
Winthrop Fowler,	}	1874.	Isaac G. Russ,	}	1891.
John Marden,			Charles P. Morse,		
Isaac G. Russ,			Jacob F. Robinson,		
Trueworthy L. Fowler,	}	1875.	Charles P. Morse,	}	1892.
Henry T. Simpson,			Jacob F. Robinson,		
George P. Morgan,			Almon F. Burbank,		
Trueworthy L. Fowler,	}	1876.	Isaac G. Russ,	}	1893.
Henry T. Simpson,			Almon F. Burbank,		
George P. Morgan,			Edward M. Fowler,		
Henry T. Simpson,	}	1877.	Almon F. Burbank,	}	1894.
George P. Morgan,			Edward M. Fowler,		
Moody K. Wilson,			George N. Simpson,		
Moody K. Wilson,	}	1878.		}	
Moses W. Lancey,					
Charles P. Morse,					

## COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

Nathaniel Ambrose, 1793.  
 Nathaniel Martin, 1794.  
 Nathaniel Ambrose, 1795.  
 Asa Robinson, 1796-97.  
 Nathaniel Martin, 1798-99.

Aaron Whittemore, 1800.  
 Joseph Emery, 1801.  
 Amos Carlton, 1802.  
 Andrew Robertson, 1803.  
 Daniel Baker, 1804.

Thomas Whittemore, 1805-08.  
 Joseph Gale, 1800.  
 Thomas Whittemore, 1810.  
 David Holt, 1811.  
 Jacob Cochran, 1812.  
 Samuel Cofran, 1813.  
 Aaron Whittemore, 1814.  
 Amos Carlton, 1815.  
 Richard Whittemore, 1816.  
 Aaron Martin, 1817.  
 Thomas Knox, 1818-19.  
 Aaron Whittemore, 1820.  
 Samuel Cofran, 1821-22.  
 Josiah Richardson, 1823-24.  
 Nehemiah Cochran, 1825.  
 Jonathan Stanyan, 1826.  
 Chauncey Cochran, 1827.  
 Hiram Knox, 1828-29.  
 John L. Fowler, 1830.  
 Nehemiah Knox, 1831.  
 Nehemiah Cochran, 1832-33.  
 Joseph S. Colby, 1834.  
 James Kimball, 1835.  
 Aaron Whittemore, Jr., 1836.  
 Jacob Sawyer, 1837.  
 Joseph Emery, 1838.  
 Charles P. Hayward, 1839.  
 Trueworthy L. Fowler, 1840.  
 Joseph Emery, 1841.  
 Albert G. Pearson, 1842.  
 George Noyes, 1843.  
 True Dudley, 1844.  
 Trueworthy L. Fowler, 1845.

Albert G. Pearson, 1846-47.  
 Winthrop Fowler, 1848.  
 Albert G. Pearson, 1849.  
 Jonathan Stanyan, 1850.  
 Winthrop Fowler, 1851.  
 Moses Martin, 1852.  
 Trueworthy L. Fowler, 1853-54.  
 George Noyes, 1855.  
 William K. Clifford, 1856-57.  
 Nathaniel Lakeman, 1858.  
 David L. Holt, 1859.  
 Jacob Sawyer, 1860.  
 Ruel L. Cram, 1861.  
 David L. Holt, 1862.  
 Crosby Knox, 1863.  
 Nathaniel Lakeman, 1864.  
 Samuel D. Robinson, 1865-67.  
 Charles P. Hayward, 1868.  
 Crosby Knox, 1869.  
 True W. Fowler, 1870-71.  
 Crosby Knox, 1872-74.  
 David L. Holt, 1875-76.  
 Daniel W. Mann, 1877-80.  
 Lewis A. Hyatt, 1881.  
 Jacob Noyes, 1882.  
 James G. Fellows, 1883.  
 Crosby Knox, 1884.  
 Jacob Noyes, 1885.  
 George O. Locke, 1886-88.  
 Frank W. Stevens, 1889.  
 Walter S. Cass, 1890-93.  
 Moses W. Lancey, 1894.

## TREASURERS.

Abel Blanchard, 1816-17.  
 Benjamin Cushing, 1818-31.  
 Aaron Whittemore, 1832-33.  
 Benjamin Cushing, 1834-35.  
 Samuel Robinson, 1836.  
 Jeremiah H. Wilkins, 1837-38.  
 David Austin, 1839-40.  
 George Noyes, 1841-43.  
 Jacob Sawyer, 1844.  
 Aaron Whittemore, 1845.  
 Jacob Sawyer, 1846-47.  
 Brainerd Gile, 1848.  
 Selectmen, 1849-50.  
 Jacob Sawyer, 1851-52.  
 William Haseltine, Jr., 1853.  
 Josiah B. Cram, 1853.  
 Brainerd Gile, 1854.  
 Josiah B. Cram, 1855-57.  
 David L. Holt, 1857-58.

Moody K. Wilson, 1859.  
 John E. Kimball, 1860.  
 Nathaniel B. Emery, 1861-62.  
 John E. Kimball, 1863.  
 Trueworthy L. Fowler, 1864-66.  
 Simon A. H. Weeks, 1867.  
 John H. Sullivan, 1868-69.  
 Warren Martin, 1870-71.  
 Aaron Whittemore, 1872-73.  
 John H. Sullivan, 1874.  
 Moody K. Wilson, 1875-76.  
 Edmund F. Truesdell, 1877-80.  
 George P. Little, 1881-82.  
 George P. Cofran, 1883.  
 John E. Kimball, 1884.  
 Henry S. Peabody, 1885-88.  
 Jacob F. Robinson, 1889-91.  
 Jacob E. Chickering, 1892-93.  
 Frederick C. Lyford, 1894.

## SUPERVISORS.

Martin H. Cochran,	}	1878.	Rufus H. Paine,	}	1888.
Addison N. Osgood,					
Samuel D. Robinson,					
Addison N. Osgood,	}	1880.	Levi L. Aldrich,	}	1890.
Samuel D. Robinson,					
Solomon Whitehouse,					
Addison N. Osgood,	}	1882. <sup>1</sup>	Almon F. Burbank,	}	1892.
Albert H. Yeaton,					
Rufus H. Paine,					
Henry T. Simpson,	}	1884.	Levi L. Aldrich,	}	1894.
Addison N. Osgood,					
Rufus H. Paine,					
Thomas R. Holt,	}	1886.	Stephen H. Flanders,	}	
Rufus H. Paine,					
Thomas R. Holt,					
Levi L. Aldrich,			Daniel W. Mann,		

## REPRESENTATIVES.

David Gilman, 1775.	Jeremiah H. Wilkins, 1832.
Jacob Emery, 1776.	Thomas Knox, 1833.
Samuel McConnell, 1777.	Jeremiah H. Wilkins, 1834.
Richard Bartlett, 1778-79.	James Wilson, 1835.
John Whittier, 1780-81.	James McCutcheon, 1836.
Samuel McConnell, 1781.	None chosen, 1837.
Richard Bartlett, 1782.	James Wilson, 1838-39.
Samuel Daniell, 1783-86.	None chosen, 1840.
James Cochran, 1787.	George W. Doe, 1841-42.
None chosen, 1788.	None chosen, 1843.
Samuel McConnell, 1789.	Daniel Sawyer, 1844.
Richard Bartlett, 1790.	Voted not to send, 1845.
Daniel Knox, 1791.	Eleazer M. Wilson, 1846-47.
Richard Bartlett, 1792.	George W. Doe, 1848.
Samuel McConnell, 1793.	Aaron Whittemore, Jr., 1849-50.
Nathaniel Head, 1794.	Samuel E. Gault, 1851.
Daniel Knox, 1795.	Norris Cochran, 1852-53.
Richard Bartlett, 1796.	William Haseltine, 1854-55.
Samuel McConnell, 1797.	Samuel E. Gault, 1856-57.
Daniel Knox, 1798-99.	Trueworthy L. Fowler, 1858-59.
Daniel Knox, 1800-01.	William Knox, Jr., 1860.
Asa Robinson, 1802-03.	Martin H. Cochran, 1861-62.
Aaron Whittemore, 1804-05.	Solomon Whitehouse, 1863-64.
Asa Robinson, 1806-07.	George O. Locke, 1865-66.
Isaac Morrison, 1808-10.	Voted not to send, 1867.
Daniel Knox, 1811.	Edmund Elliott,
Isaac Morrison, 1812.	John K. Robinson,
Daniel Knox, 1813.	None chosen, 1870.
Boswell Stevens, 1814-17.	Isaac G. Russ,
Isaac Morrison, 1818.	Eleazer M. Wilson,
Boswell Stevens, 1819-20.	Daniel S. Jones,
Leonard Pratt, 1821.	Frank P. Reed,
Boswell Stevens, 1822-25.	John B. Haseltin, 1875.
Aaron Whittemore, 1826-27.	George P. Little, 1876-77.
Boswell Stevens, 1828.	Addison N. Osgood,
James Haseltine, 1829.	George P. Little,
Jeremiah H. Wilkins, 1830.	Addison N. Osgood,
James Haseltine, 1831.	Henry T. Simpson,

<sup>1</sup> Albert H. Yeaton left town during the year, and Henry T. Simpson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

# OFFICERS OF PEMBROKE.

Henry T. Simpson,	} 1879.	George P. Little,
Edmund E. Truesdell,		Henry S. Peabody,
Edmund E. Truesdell,		Eleazer F. Baker,
Charles P. Morse,	} 1882.	Jacob E. Chicker,
Moses W. Lancey,		Winthrop Fowler,
Eleazer Baker,	} 1884.	Eugene Lane,
James G. Fellows,		Moody K. Wilson,
George N. Simpson,	} 1886.	James H. Osgood,
George P. Cofran,		John Maguire,
George H. Larrabee,		

## SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE

No record has been found of superintending schools the years 1811-20, 1827-38, and 1840-42.

Aaron Whittemore,	} 1809.	Francis Vose,
Trueworthy Dudley,		Moses B. Haseltine,
Chauncey Newell,		Mortimer D. Ser,
Aaron Whittemore,		Brainerd Gile,
John Knox,		William Parker,
Joseph Baker,	} 1810.	Trueworthy L. F.
No record, 1811-20.		Brainerd Gile,
Abraham Burnham,	} 1821.	Mortimer D. Ser,
Josiah Kittredge,		John H. Merrill,
Boswell Stevens,		James Thurston,
Abraham Burnham,		Albert G. Pearce,
John Chandler,		Trueworthy L. F.
John Pillsbury,	} 1822.	Edward Kimball,
Abraham Burnham,		Josiah K. Brick,
John Pillsbury,	} 1823.	Trueworthy L. F.
Daniel Knox,		Brainerd Gile,
Abraham Burnham,	} 1824.	Brainerd Gile,
Daniel Knox,		Robert Crossett,
Jeremiah H. Wilkins,	} 1825.	Trueworthy L. F.
Joseph Gale,		Robert E. Merri,
Jacob Elliott,		Edward Kimbal,
Thomas Kimball, 3d.,		Aaron Whittemore,
Benjamin Fowler,		Edward Kimball,
William French,	} 1826.	Rufus A. Putnam,
No record, 1827-38.		John M. Kimball,
Francis Vose,	} 1839.	George S. Barnes,
Charles G. Burnham,		Silvanus Haywa,
William Haseltine, Jr.,		Daniel McCurdy,
No record, 1840-42.		Aaron Whittemore,
Moody Kent,	} 1843.	Daniel McCurdy,
Aaron Whittemore,		Edward Kimball,
Trueworthy L. Fowler,		Aaron Whittemore,
Moody Kent,	} 1844.	Brainerd Gile,
Abraham Burnham,		Nelson Green,
James Pike,	} 1845.	James H. Mills,
William Haseltine, Jr.,		James M. Richa,
Francis Vose,		Crosby Knox,
Joseph Kidder,		John M. Kimball,
Francis Vose,		John M. Kimball,
Warren F. Evans,	} 1846.	John M. Kimball,
Jeremiah H. Wilkins,		John M. Kimball,
Francis Vose,	} 1847.	Jesse M. Coburn,
Abraham Burnham,		Jesse M. Coburn,
Edward S. Morris,		John M. Kimball,

Trueworthy L. Fowler, }  
 John M. Kimball, } 1871.  
 Martin H. Cochran, }  
 Nathan Call, }  
 Lyman White, } 1872.  
 James Dodge, }  
 Nathan Call, }  
 Lyman White, } 1873.  
 James Dodge, }  
 Trueworthy L. Fowler, } 1874.  
 Ollin E. Saunders, }  
 Martin H. Cochran, }  
 Ollin E. Saunders, } 1875.  
 John R. Kimball, }  
 Ollin E. Saunders, }  
 Martin H. Cochran, } 1876.  
 John R. Kimball, }

Trueworthy L. Fowler, } 1877.  
 Martin H. Cochran, }  
 Trueworthy L. Fowler, } 1878.  
 Martin H. Cochran, }  
 Martin H. Cochran, } 1879.  
 Trueworthy L. Fowler, }  
 Martin H. Cochran, } 1880.  
 Moses R. Lake, }  
 George W. Ruland, } 1881.  
 Moses R. Lake, } 1882.  
 Moses R. Lake, }  
 Isaac W. Hobbs, } 1883.  
 Otis Cole, }  
 Cassander C. Sampson, } 1884.  
 Nehemiah D. Curtis, }  
 Martin H. Cochran, } 1885.

## NEW LAW—SCHOOL BOARD.

Charles P. Morse, }  
 George W. Fowler, } 1886.  
 Joseph H. Dearborn, }  
 Charles P. Morse, }  
 Joseph H. Dearborn, } 1887.  
 Frank W. Stevens, }  
 Charles P. Morse, }  
 Joseph H. Dearborn, } 1888.  
 Frank W. Stevens, }  
 Charles P. Morse, }  
 Frank W. Stevens, } 1889.  
 George W. Fowler, }  
 Frank W. Stevens, }  
 Charles P. Morse, } 1890.  
 Isaac Walker, }

Charles P. Morse, }  
 Isaac Walker, } 1891.  
 Edward M. Fowler, }  
 Isaac Walker, }  
 Edward M. Fowler, } 1892.  
 Frank T. Cheney, }  
 Edward M. Fowler, }  
 Frank T. Cheney, } 1893.  
 Henry T. Fowler, }  
 Frank T. Cheney, }  
 Henry T. Fowler, } 1894.  
 Mrs. Joseph H. Dearborn, }

## SHERIFFS.

Nathaniel Martin, 1799-1804.  
 Jacob Emery, Jr., 1806-10.  
 James Knox, Jr., 1810-15.  
 Robert Knox, 1816-17.  
 S. G. Davis, 1818.  
 Thomas Knox, 1819-34.  
 Obadiah Hall, 1821-22.  
 Hiram Knox, 1835-39.  
 John S. Bryant, 1839-41.

Aaron Whittemore, Jr., 1841-44.  
 William K. Clifford, 1857-61.  
 Martin H. Cochran, 1861-66.  
 Clifton B. Hildreth, 1866-70.  
 Martin H. Cochran, 1871-72.  
 John H. Sullivan, 1872-76.  
 James G. Fellows, 1876-82.  
 Stephen H. Flanders, 1882-93.  
 Levi L. Aldrich, 1893-95.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

We have endeavored to secure exact dates of service, but possibly may have failed in some instances. Where a short dash follows a name it indicates the person as still in commission.

John Bryant, 1767-79.  
 Richard Bartlett, 1779-1802.  
 Samuel McConnell, 1782-1801.  
 Samuel Daniell, 1783-99.  
 Daniel Knox, 1799-1843.  
 Arthur Rogers, 1799-1801.  
 Thomas Adams, 1799-1808.

Anthony S. Stickney, 1799-1801.  
 Nathaniel Head, 1801-20.  
 Benjamin F. Stickney, 1805-1808.  
 Nathaniel Martin, 1809.  
 Asa Robinson, 1809-23.  
 Aaron Whittemore, 1812-50.  
 Abel Blanchard, 1813-17.



Foster Towns, 1838-43.  
 Aaron Whittemore, Jr., 1838-90.  
 Hiram Knox, 1838-55.  
 Noah M. Cochran, 1839-91.  
 Norris Cochran, 1841-65.  
 Moody Kent, 1842-64.  
 James Wilson, 1842-74.  
 Cogswell Dudley, 1844-54.  
 Trueworthy L. Fowler, 1844-95-  
 John E. Stanyan, 1845-46.  
 Winthrop Fowler, 1845-61.  
 William Haseltine, 1846-95-  
 William Parker, 1846-53.  
 Stephen Bates, 1847-54.  
 Moses Martin, 1848-67.  
 Albert G. Pearson, 1849-52.  
 Josiah K. Locke, 1850-55.  
 Jacob Sawyer, 1850-78.  
 Robert E. Merrill, 1855-60.  
 Charles P. Hayward, 1855-59.  
 Hall B. Emery, 1855-65.  
 John Richardson, 1856-58.  
 Martin H. Cochran, 1857-95-  
 George Noyes, 1857-59.  
 Josiah B. Cram, 1857-58.  
 Josiah K. Locke, 1858-65.  
 Samuel E. Moore, 1860-65.  
 Moses Martin, 1860-72.  
 Amos C. Dow, 1861-63.  
 John M. Kimball, 1862-76.  
 Nathaniel Lakeman, Jr., 1862-67.  
 Clifton B. Hildreth, Jr., 1863-72.  
 Nathan Call, 1864-77.

Crosby Knox, 1872-77.  
 Charles O. Moulton, 1872-86.  
 Stephen A. Bates, 1872-88.  
 Addison N. Osgood, 1872-95-  
 Daniel S. Jones, 1873-75.  
 James F. Langmaid, 1873-75.  
 Thomas J. French, 1874-82.  
 Samuel D. Robinson, 1870-95-  
 John B. Hazelton, 1874-95-  
 George P. Cofran, 1874-95-  
 Daniel T. Merrill, 1874-95-  
 James Dodge, 1874-95-  
 John K. Robinson, 1874-77.  
 E. B. Hazzen, 1875-77.  
 Charles A. Farnum, 1875-77.  
 Edmund E. Truesdell, 1875-95-  
 George W. Fowler, 1876.  
 James G. Fellows, 1877-81.  
 Charles H. Sanborn, 1877-81.  
 C. B. Little, 1877-85.  
 John R. Kimball, 1877-93.  
 George S. Blanchard, 1877-94.  
 George P. Little, 1877-95-  
 John T. Merrill, 1877-95-  
 Arthur G. Whittemore, 1880-81  
 Charles P. Morse, 1881-95-  
 Fred F. Elkins, 1882-85.  
 H. G. Cole, 1885-88.  
 Almon F. Burbank, 1886-95-  
 Stephen H. Flanders, 1888-95-  
 Rufus H. Paine, 1888-95-  
 Levi L. Aldrich, 1890-95-  
 John N. Cyr, 1891.

#### LAWYERS.

John P. Doe,  
 1894-95

E. S. Morris, 1853.  
 1870-95

## PHYSICIANS.

Samuel Connor, 1755-87.  
 Stephen Swett, 1760-83.  
 Richard Bartlett, 1764-1806.  
 Henry Dow Banks, 1768-72.  
 John Cochran, 1775-1800.  
 Benjamin Page, 1780-88.  
 Thomas Adams, 1795-1800.  
 John Pillsbury, 1804-30.  
 Samuel Sargent, 1831-37.  
 John Chandler,  
 Abel Blanchard, 1808-17.  
 Josiah Kittredge, 1816-31.  
 Daniel Dodge, 1824-28.  
 John D. Pillsbury, 1829-30.  
 Hezekiah Eldridge, 1833-40.  
 James A. Tilton, 1843-49.  
 Frederick Potter, 1845-62.  
 Parsons Whidden, 1847-53.  
 Butler H. Phillips, 1847-93.  
 Mortimer D. Senter, 1848.

R. E. Merrill, 1856.  
 Nathan Call, 1863-75.  
 George H. Larabee, 1866-95-  
 Frank L. Mason, 1867-70.  
 C. F. P. Hildreth, 1868.  
 J. C. Wheat, 1868-69.  
 Alfred W. Abbott, 1869-71.  
 John R. Kimball, 1873-93.  
 Theophile Belanger, 1874-77.  
 A. A. E. Brien, 1890.  
 N. D. Keneson, 1890.  
 Anthony A. Peppin, 1890-95-  
 Carl R. Tuttle, 1891.  
 William W. Wilcomb, 1891-92.  
 A. M. Lavallo, 1892-95-  
 George F. Munsey, 1893-95-  
 Edmund E. Hill, 1893-95-  
 William H. Mitchell, 1893-95-  
 Henry A. Fontaine, 1894-95-

## DENTISTS.

J. Frank Cook, 1870-74.

Rufus M. Weeks, 1874-95-

## POSTMASTERS.—PEMBROKE.

Benjamin F. Stickney, 1805-08.  
 Benjamin Cushing, 1808-28.  
 Aaron Whittmore, Jr., 1828-42.  
 George Noyes, 1842-44.  
 Jacob Sawyer, 1844-50.  
 Frederick Seavey, 1850-54.

Jacob Sawyer, 1854-63.  
 Jacob Woods, 1862-64.  
 Clifton B. Hildreth, 1864-75.  
 Mrs. Benjamin N. Doe, 1875-84.<sup>1</sup>  
 John B. Doe, 1884-95-

## SUNCOOK.

Caleb Stark, 1828-30.  
 Jeremiah S. Noyes, 1830-33.  
 Nathan B. Osgood, 1833-47.  
 Stephen Bates, 1847-49.  
 Moses B. Haseltine, 1849-51.  
 George Noyes, 1851-52.  
 A. Spalding, 1852-55.  
 John Tennant, 1855-60.

Natt B. Emery, 1860-67.  
 Simon A. H. Weeks, 1867-76.  
 Miles A. Spalding, 1876-83.  
 Lucius Fife, 1883-85.  
 Curtis E. Dalton, 1885-89.  
 George P. Cofran, 1889-94.  
 John F. Bartlett, 1894-

## EAST PEMBROKE.

Isaac G. Russ, 1869-71.  
 Ann Dickey, 1871-75.

Mrs. Ann (Dickey) Russ, 1875-95-

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE STATE.<sup>2</sup>

1784.	Vote not given in the records.			
1785.	John Langdon,	54	George Atkinson,	8
1786.	{ John Langdon,	35	John Sullivan,	36
	{ Josiah Bartlett,	5	George Atkinson,	2
1787.	{ John Langdon,	64	Samuel Livermore,	5
	{ John Stevens,	10		

<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Benjamin N. Doe probably performed the duties of the office during the appointment of C. B. Hildreth, as she was in charge in 1883.

<sup>2</sup> From 1784-93 the title given to the chief magistrate of the state was president.

1788.	{ John Langdon,	82	Samuel Livermore,	1
	{ Peter Green,	1	Abial Foster,	1
1789.	{ John Pickering,	26	Josiah Bartlett,	9
	{ Abial Foster,	6	Gen. Sullivan,	9
1790.	Joshua Wentworth,	51	John Pickering,	3
1791.	Josiah Bartlett,	105		
1792.	Josiah Bartlett,	72		

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

1793.	{ Josiah Bartlett,	51	Abial Foster,	6
	{ Timothy Walker,	2	John Langdon,	1
	{ John T. Gilman,	24	John Langdon,	22
1794.	{ Abial Foster,	25	Timothy Walker,	20
	{ Nathaniel Peabody,	1		
1795.	John T. Gilman,	61		
1796.	{ John T. Gilman,	56	Timothy Walker,	39
	{ Josiah Bartlett,	1		
1797.	{ John T. Gilman,	73	Michael McClary,	4
	{ Timothy Walker,	1	Nathaniel Peabody,	1
	{ John T. Gilman,	24	Dr. Goddard,	17
1798.	{ Michael McClary,	36		
1799.	Thomas T. Gilman,	68	Michael McClary,	3
1800.	{ Timothy Walker,	58	Michael McClary,	45
	{ John T. Gilman,	24	Oliver Peabody,	1
	{ John T. Gilman,	29	John Langdon,	16
1801.	{ Timothy Walker,	55		
1802.	John T. Gilman,	37	John Langdon,	94
1803.	John T. Gilman,	85	John Langdon,	88
1804.	John T. Gilman,	82	John Langdon,	76
1805.	John Langdon,	100	John T. Gilman,	90
1806.	{ John Langdon,	108	John T. Gilman,	11
	{ Oliver Peabody,	9		
1807.	{ John Langdon,	68	John T. Gilman,	9
	{ Oliver Peabody,	3		
1808.	{ John Langdon,	69	John T. Gilman,	1
	{ Nicholas Gilman,	1	John Goddard,	1
1809.	{ John Langdon,	61	Jeremiah Smith,	137
	{ John Bradley,	1	Michael McClary,	1
1810.	Jeremiah Smith,	141	John Langdon,	63
1811.	Jeremiah Smith,	147	John Langdon,	67
1812.	{ John T. Gilman,	160	William Plummer,	58
	{ John Langdon,	5	Michael McClary,	2
	{ Elijah Hall,	1		
1813.	{ John T. Gilman,	170	William Plumer,	62
	{ Oliver Peabody,	1	John Knox,	1
1814.	{ John T. Gilman,	167	William Plumer,	77
	{ John Goddard,	1		
1815.	{ John T. Gilman,	161	William Plumer,	77
	{ John Goddard,	1		
1816.	{ James Sheafe,	148	William Plumer,	96
	{ John T. Gilman,	1		
1817.	{ James Sheafe,	117	William Plumer,	91
	{ Oliver Peabody,	2	Michael McClary,	1
1818.	William Hale,	119	William Plumer,	90
	Samuel Bell,	13		
1819.	{ William Hale,	112	Samuel Bell,	70
	{ Richard Bartlett,	1		

1820.	Samuel Bell,	201	David L. Morrill,	14
	Samuel Bell,	174	Benjamin Fish,	7
	Mark French,	4	Trueworthy Dudley, Jr.,	2
1821.	John Harris,	2	Henry Stark,	1
	Nathaniel Blood,	1	George Carlton,	1
	David L. Morrill,	1	Joseph Walker,	1
1822.	Samuel Bell,	186	David L. Morrill,	1
	Mark French,	1		
	Levi Woodbury,	139	Samuel Dinsmore,	71
1823.	William Knox, Jr.,	1		
	David L. Morrill,	158	Jeremiah Smith,	21
1824.	Levi Woodbury,	8	John L. Fowler,	2
	Asa Heald,	1	Moses Chamberlain,	1
	Nathaniel Doyen,	1		
1825.	David L. Morrill,	175	Chauncey Cochran,	2
	Levi Woodbury,	1		
1826.	Benjamin Pierce,	117	David L. Morrill,	67
	William Knox,	1		
	Benjamin Pierce,	125	David L. Morrill,	46
1827.	John Jenness,	7	Aaron Whittemore,	4
	John Broadhead,	1	Samuel Bell,	1
	Daniel Flagg,	1	Samuel Cochran, Jr.,	1
1828.	John Bell,	160	Benjamin Pierce,	112
	John Lewis,	1		
1829.	John Bell,	145	Benjamin Pierce,	109
1830.	Timothy Upham,	133	Matthew Harvey,	126
1831.	Ichabod Bartlett,	155	Samuel Dinsmore,	136
1832.	Samuel Dinsmore,	148	Ichabod Bartlett,	123
1833.	Samuel Dinsmore,	153	Arthur Livermore,	108
	William Badger,	213	Aaron Whittemore, Jr.,	13
1834.	Samuel Robinson,	2	Hon. Aaron Whittemore,	1
	William Knox,	1		
	Joseph Healey,	128	William Badger,	75
	George Hall,	1	John Broadhead,	3
1835.	William Richardson,	2	William Knox,	2
	Abraham Prescott,	10	James Blake,	1
	Aaron Whittemore, Jr.,	1		
	Isaac Hill,	107	Joseph Healey,	47
1836.	John Sullivan,	8	Enoch W. Eastman,	17
	William Knox,	2		
	Joseph Healey,	102	Isaac Hill,	97
1837.	Hiram Whittemore,	2	Joel Fife,	1
	Levi Blake,	1		
1838.	James Wilson, Jr.,	164	Isaac Hill,	119
1839.	James Wilson, Jr.,	144	John Page,	127
1840.	John Page,	132	Enos Stevens,	124
	George Kent,	3		
	Enos Stevens,	135	John Page,	130
1841.	Daniel Holt,	2	A. P. Rogers,	1
	Nathaniel Robinson,	1	David Austin,	1
1842.	John H. White,	98	Enos Stevens,	67
	Henry Hubbard,	58	Daniel Hoyt,	6
1843.	Anthony Colby,	79	Henry Hubbard,	68
	John H. White,	54	Daniel Hoyt,	9
	Anthony Colby,	97	John H. Steele,	87
1844.	Daniel Hoyt,	18	John H. White,	7
	William Knox,	1		
	Anthony Colby,	78	John H. Steele,	76
1845.	Daniel Hoyt,	23	Rufus R. Woodbury,	6
	Samuel Elliott,	1	John A. White,	1

1846.	{ Anthony Colby,	85	Nathaniel S. Berry,	71
	{ Jared W. Williams,	9		
1847.	{ Nathaniel S. Berry,	6	Anthony Colby,	101
	{ Jared W. Williams,	122		
1848.	{ Nathaniel S. Berry,	159	Jared W. Williams,	131
1849.	{ Samuel Dinsmore,	120	Nathaniel S. Berry,	40
	{ Levi Chamberlain,	80		
1850.	{ Nathaniel S. Berry,	34	Levi Chamberlain,	96
	{ Samuel Dinsmore,	122	Asa Moore,	1
1851.	{ Samuel Dinsmore,	108	Thomas E. Sawyer,	71
	{ John Atwood,	84		
1852.	{ Noah Martin,	130	Thomas E. Sawyer,	101
	{ John Atwood,	45		
1853.	{ Noah Martin,	142	James Bell,	98
	{ John H. White,	39		
1854.	{ Nathaniel S. Berry,	140	James Bell,	104
	{ Jared Perkins,	58		
1855.	{ Ralph Metcalf,	161	Nathaniel S. Berry,	129
	{ James Bell,	13	Asa Fowler,	10
1856.	{ John S. Wells,	154	Ralph Metcalf,	148
	{ Ichabod Goodwin,	7	Nathaniel S. Berry,	1
1857.	{ John S. Wells,	147	William Haile,	163
	{ Charles B. Haddock,	1		
1858.	{ William Haile,	167	Asa P. Cate,	143
1859.	{ Ichabod Goodwin,	163	Asa P. Cate,	142
1860.	{ Asa P. Cate,	165	Ichabod Goodwin,	151
1861.	{ Nathaniel S. Berry,	165	George Stark,	136
1862.	{ Nathaniel S. Berry,	157	George Stark,	126
	{ Paul J. Wheeler,	1		
1863.	{ Ira A. Eastman,	142	Joseph A. Gilmore,	67
	{ Walter Harriman,	68		
1864.	{ Ira A. Eastman,	1	Edward W. Harrington,	138
	{ Joseph A. Gilmore,	178		
1865.	{ Onslow Stearns,	1	Ira A. Eastman,	2
	{ Edward W. Harrington,	115	Frederick Smyth,	178
1866.	{ John G. Sinclair,	144	Frederick Smyth,	178
1867.	{ John G. Sinclair,	172	Walter Harriman,	199
	{ Elisha Adams,	1		
1868.	{ Walter Harriman,	198	John G. Sinclair,	243
1869.	{ Onslow Stearns,	172	John Bell,	203
1870.	{ Lorenzo D. Barrows,	14	Samuel Flint,	64
	{ Onslow Stearns,	140	John Bedel,	123
1871.	{ Albert Cummings,	1	Lemuel P. Cooper,	3
	{ James Pike,	152	James A. Weston,	205
1872.	{ John Blackmar,	3	Lemuel P. Cooper,	4
	{ Ezekiel A. Straw,	185	James A. Weston,	203
1873.	{ Samuel K. Mason,	4	John Blackmar,	7
	{ Ezekiel A. Straw,	147	James A. Weston,	167
1874.	{ John Blackmar,	13	Luther McCutcheon,	160
	{ James A. Weston,	184		
1875.	{ Person C. Cheney,	205	Hiram Roberts,	179
	{ Nathaniel White,	21	Luther McCutcheon,	1
1876.	{ Asa S. Kendall,	8	Daniel Marcy,	192
	{ Person C. Cheney,	242		
1877.	{ Asa A. Kendall,	3	Daniel Marcy,	140
	{ Benjamin F. Prescott,	250		
1878.	{ Benjamin F. Prescott,	246	Frank A. McKean,	199

## BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

1878.	{ Natt Head,	259	Frank A. McKean,	130
	{ Warren G. Brown,	35		
1880.	{ George K. Dodge,	5	Frank Jones,	221
	{ Charles H. Bell,	233		
1882.	{ John F. Woodbury,	1	Josiah M. Fletcher,	5
	{ Samuel W. Hale,	229	Martin V. B. Edgerly,	204
1884.	{ Larkin D. Mason,	7	John M. Hill,	194
	{ Moody Currier,	261		
1886.	{ Joseph Wentworth,	7	Thomas Cogswell,	169
	{ Charles H. Sawyer,	259		
1888.	{ Edgar L. Carr,	7	Charles H. Amsden,	234
	{ David H. Goodell,	274		
1890.	{ Josiah M. Fletcher,	3	Charles H. Amsden,	253
	{ Hiram A. Tuttle,	295		
1892.	{ John B. Smith,	241	Luther F. McKinney,	251
	{ William O. Noyes,	2	Edgar L. Carr,	4
1894.	{ Charles A. Busiel,	241	Henry O. Kent,	268
	{ Daniel C. Knowles,	10	George D. Epps,	1

The foregoing list of officers has been prepared with great pains-taking from the proprietary and town records, and the series of New Hampshire Registers as far back as 1808, and is, we believe, in the main trustworthy. We have aimed to give a complete list of all who have served in the various offices, as far as possible, with full dates of service. The dates, however, may not, in all cases, cover the whole period of service, owing to the insufficiency of record from which the compilation has been made, as, for instance, in regard to some of the old-time physicians and justices of the peace, but they are supposed to have been in service during the time specified. We deem the record sufficiently accurate to subserve the end intended.

As additional information of permanent value, we append the following table of receipts and expenditures of the town since 1829. We regret the incompleteness of the expenditure for schools. Absence of available record is the occasion.

**A NEARLY COMPLETE TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE TOWN FROM 1829 TO 1894.**

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Schools.
1829	\$1,721.94	\$1,117.61	\$557.05
1830	1,093.71	1,548.43	
1831	1,438.32	1,283.07	
1832	1,407.61	1,362.94	
1833	1,554.26	1,362.25	
1834	1,751.44	1,338.89	
1835	2,490.68	2,416.91	
1836	1,823.60	1,806.36	
1837	1,737.72	1,723.37	
1838	2,262.46	2,115.33	
1839	2,234.63	2,461.01	
1840	2,853.81	3,215.25	573.86
1841	2,649.24	2,618.26	
1842	2,580.06	2,772.89	
1843	2,968.82	2,855.41	588.00
1844	1,832.28	1,812.34	
1845	2,190.44	2,067.22	
1846	2,268.63	1,879.58	
1847	2,453.45	2,151.59	
1848	2,524.51	2,352.13	585.00
1849	2,082.20	2,145.65	585.00
1850	2,147.54	2,039.92	
1851	2,019.84	1,970.13	667.42
1852	2,639.16	2,620.51	
1853	3,672.69	3,808.47	754.34
1854	3,543.40	3,634.38	794.50
1855	4,849.95	4,901.37	1,877.41
1856	4,462.01	3,616.53	1,019.76
1857	6,283.02	6,068.62	1,174.80
1858	5,007.01	4,319.71	1,128.20
1859	4,752.35	4,486.11	1,123.92
1860	5,527.58	5,044.86	1,131.79
1861	5,850.11	5,679.05	1,142.01
1862	14,573.30	14,330.50	1,130.64
1863	23,445.60	23,172.59	1,099.12
1864	34,927.36	34,595.94	1,128.41
1865	28,538.66	27,911.39	1,167.70
1866	28,522.62	27,897.52	1,154.15
1867	25,298.12	24,710.60	1,178.45
1868	18,169.18	17,568.10	1,381.15
1869	23,100.70	22,498.41	1,762.00
1870	25,263.07	24,633.62	1,690.01
1871	23,820.52	23,097.25	1,797.50
1872	38,946.76	35,832.27	2,230.25
1873	37,626.76	34,512.17	2,330.25
1874	20,018.43	19,160.00	2,184.52
1875	14,101.73	13,541.77	2,158.49
1876	13,443.50	12,708.80	2,011.50
1877	17,352.26	15,844.19	2,264.50
1878	18,405.23	15,373.49	2,739.50
1879	19,200.99	16,744.10	2,754.60

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Schools.
1880	\$20,501.99	\$18,852.42	\$2,731.00
1881	19,850.99	19,211.84	2,783.12
1882	19,053.42	17,986.28	2,730.00
1883	20,467.22	17,869.61	2,719.73
1884	20,420.86	18,044.86	2,677.37
1885	19,612.00	18,492.27	2,978.52
1886	17,223.29	15,185.57	2,983.87
1887	27,563.96	25,753.31	2,913.28
1888	26,305.06	24,319.86	3,002.50
1889	20,746.56	19,410.91	2,559.69
1890	20,360.72	18,080.57	2,535.25
1891	21,471.12	18,378.00	2,874.03
1892	23,456.33	20,576.74	2,801.50
1893	22,053.42	21,084.81	3,204.50
1894	24,829.06	23,401.11	3,200.00

## CENSUS OF PEMBROKE.

We append the census of Pembroke as first taken by the selectmen, and later by the United States.

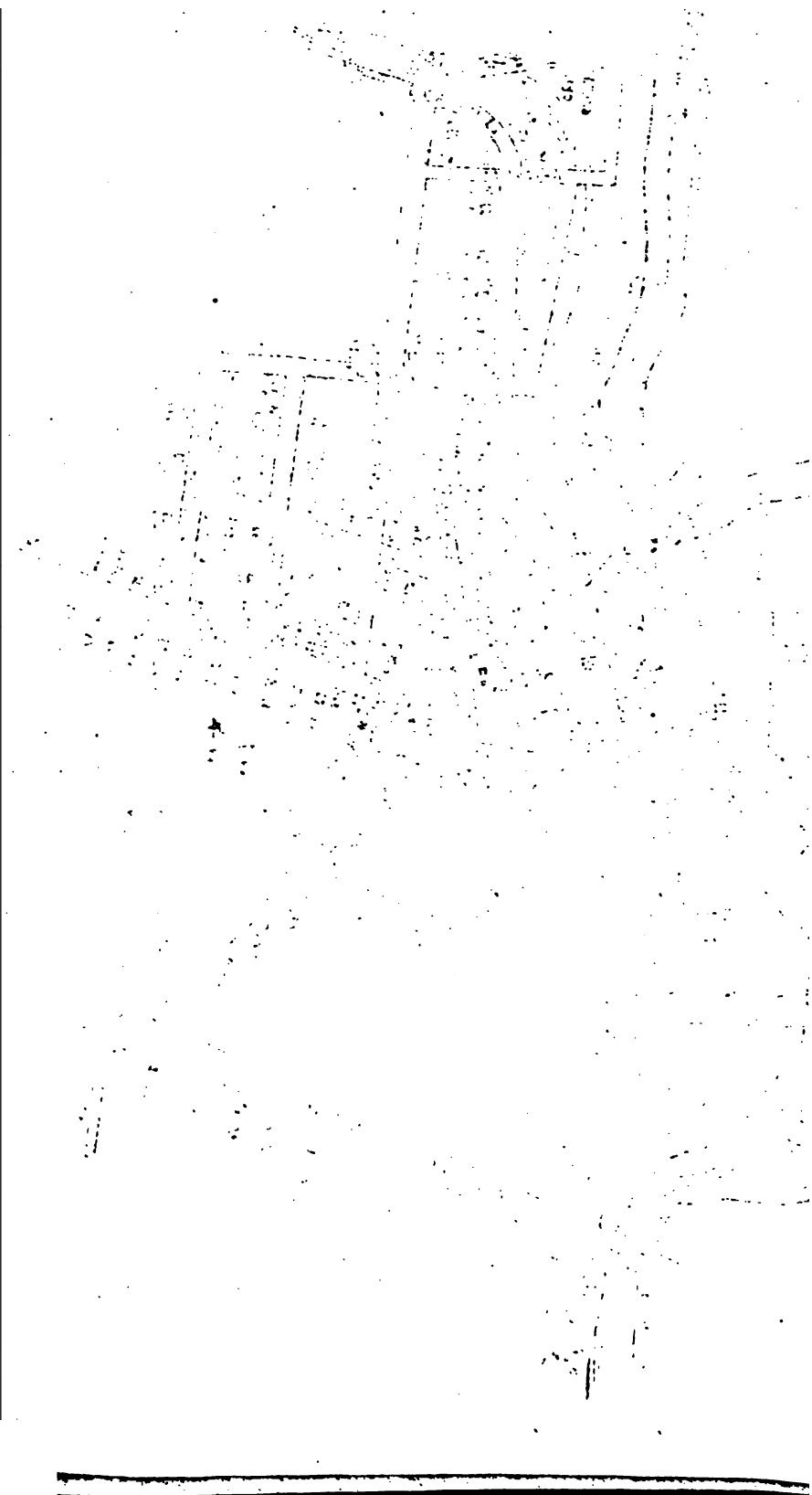
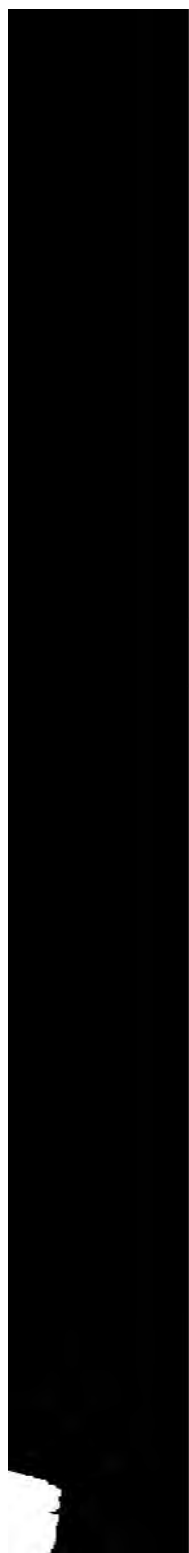
1767 . . . . .	557	1830 . . . . .	1,312
1773 . . . . .	666	1840 . . . . .	1,336
1775 . . . . .	744	1850 . . . . .	1,735
1790 . . . . .	956	1860 . . . . .	1,313
1800 . . . . .	982	1870 . . . . .	2,518
1810 . . . . .	1,153	1880 . . . . .	2,797
1820 . . . . .	1,256	1890 . . . . .	3,172

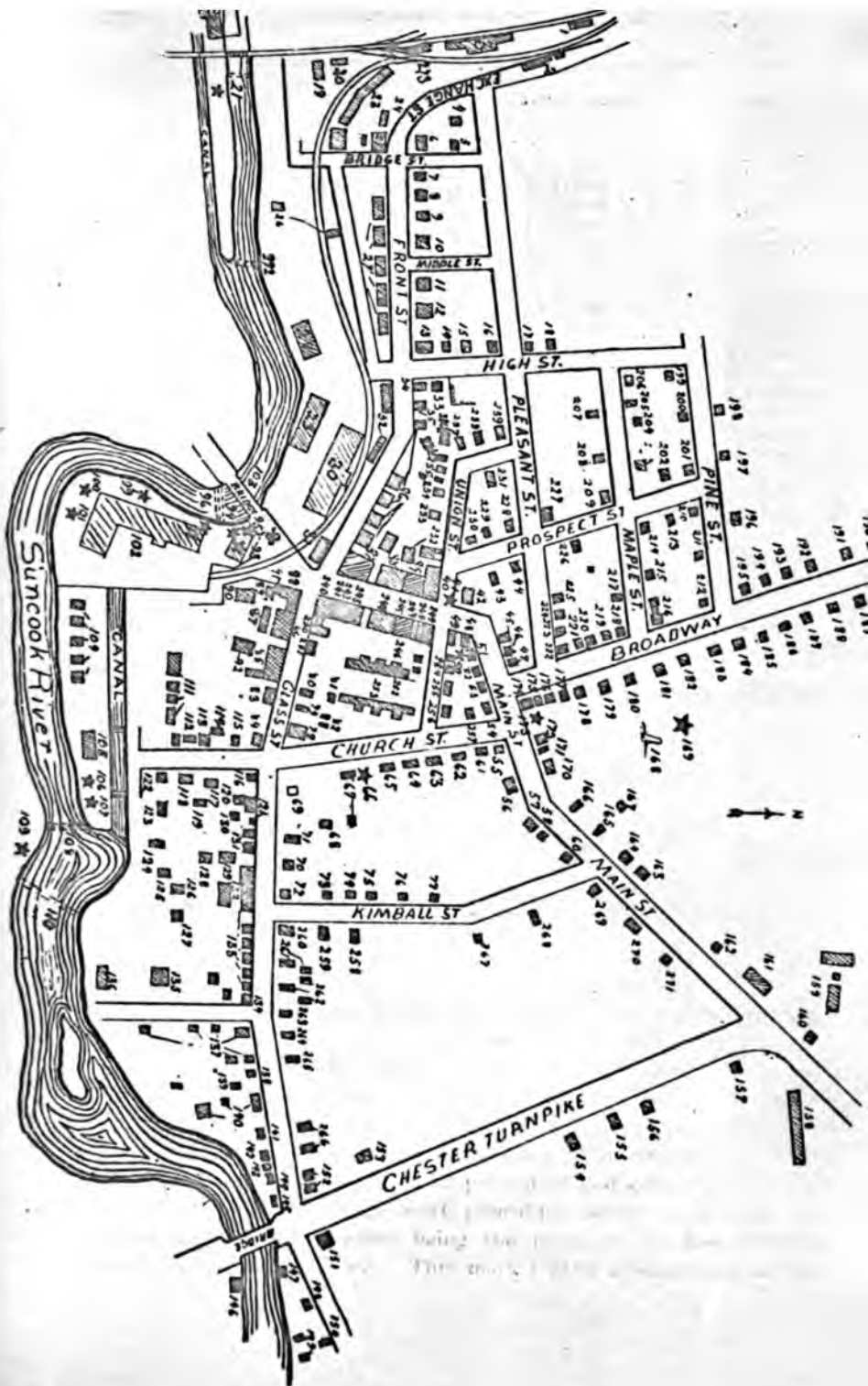
## CHAPTER XXXIV.

## KEY TO THE MAP OF SUNCOOK VILLAGE, 1894.

The map of Suncook Village given herewith is designed to show the present and former site of every important building ever within the limits of the Pembroke side of Suncook Village, so far as known; also of bridges. A square or rectangle with number affixed shows present location of buildings. A star with number affixed shows site of ancient buildings or other land mark. The name following a number in explanations is that of present or last owner or occupant, the next the name of the next preceding owner or occupant, and so on back, the last name being the name of the first owner or occupant, so far as known. This mark † after a name may be read,







"who built the house or building." This mark †, "the first to build or settle here."

## EXPLANATIONS.

- No.
1. Present freight depot, built, 1887.
  2. Osgood & Sargent's grist-mill, built, 1891.
  3. Passenger depot, built, 1875.
  4. Eleazer Baker, Mrs. Hall Wilkins, Hall Wilkins † †.
  5. Mrs. Nelson Noe.
  6. Miss Sarah Appleton, Samuel Appleton † †.
  7. Mrs. Grace Hosmer, Dr. Potter, Mr. Bingham † †.
  8. Pembroke Mills Company.
  9. John McGuire †.
  10. P. F. Lampre.
  11. John McGuire.
  12. John McGuire.
  13. John Welch and James Welch †, site of house burned, 1877, owned by same parties.
  14. Joseph Lamiette, Darius Philbrick, William K. Clifford † †.
  15. John McGuire † †.
  16. James Welch, Daniel P. Locke † †.
  17. Michael Haley † †.
  18. Michael Haley † †.
  19. Pembroke Mills Company.
  20. Pembroke Mills Company.
  21. Site of an old bridge across the river, and an old saw-mill on the south side of the river, both supposed to have been built by Moses Foster before 1700.
  22. China mill.
  23. Blodgett's coal and wood shed.
  24. Blodgett's coal and wood office, and scales.
  25. Mrs. Mary Haseltine.
  26. Pembroke Mills Company, two small houses.
  27. Pembroke Mills Company, five tenement houses.
  28. Storehouse.
  29. Storehouse, or cloth room.
  30. Pembroke mill, site of mill built by Nicholas & Brownell, burned 1859, site of mill built by Pembroke Cotton Factory Company, 1811, taken down by Nicholas & Brownell. A little northeast and adjoining is the site of a mill, supposed to have been built by Caleb Stark.
  31. Counting room or office of several factory companies.
  32. Pembroke Mills Company, two storehouses.
  33. Estate of Timothy Lynch.
  34. Police station, built, 1870.
  35. Estate of Timothy Lynch.
  36. Pembroke Mills Company, five blocks of tenements.
  37. Brick block, Williams & Hosmer †.
  38. Brick block, Mrs. Helen Edwards, Thomas J. Otterson †.
  39. Brick block, Osgood & Dearborn †.
  40. Osgood & Dearborn †, "Osgood House," kept by Mr. J. M. Pearson.
  41. Site of house occupied last by Daniel S. Jones for a hotel, burned in 1877, formerly owned and occupied by Herman A. Osgood, Christopher Osgood, James Cochran 3d, and supposed to have been built by him before 1798.
  42. Methodist Church, built, 1884. A little north is site of house used for store by Leonard Pratt, afterward used for dwelling by Mrs. Anna Parker.
  43. E. Frank Baker † †.
  44. Edward Cox, Jeremy W. Salter † †.
  45. Joseph M. Emery †.

46. Site of house where Joseph Emery commenced to keep tavern, about 1829, purchased of Leonard Pratt, 1829, was built by Edward Fuller, and had been used for a tavern by Joseph Blanchard.

47. Natt B. Emery † ‡.

48. Joseph Wilkins †.

49. Joseph Wilkins †.

50. Site of the first Baptist church in Suncook, built, 1871, burned August 14, 1878.

51. Hall Wilkins, Mrs. Mary Wilkins, Jeremiah H. Wilkins †.

52. Silas Wiggin † ‡.

53. Silas Wiggin, George A. Brown, Meshech Cate, Nathan Harris, Martha Fuller †.

54. Stephen A. Bates, Mrs. Abby Zanes, Edwin Brant, 1870, Mrs. Mary Cochran, and Nathan Bailey Osgood, who was at one time postmaster, and kept the post-office here. He was a hatter and manufactured hats here.

55. Mrs. Mary Truesdell, David Austin, Prescott V. Kendall † ‡.

56. Stephen A. Bates, Stephen Bates †, site of house burned, 1833, Stephen Bates, Amos Wood, 1826, Stephen Bates, 1824, John Parker 3d.

57. Horace Robinson.

58. Fred M. Millard.

60. Stephen Hook † ‡.

61. Mrs. Mary Truesdell † ‡.

62. Miss Mary Fowler, William Fowler, Henry Dowst † ‡.

63. Addison N. Osgood †.

64. Addison N. Osgood †.

65. Addison N. Osgood †.

66. Site of first Methodist church in Suncook, built, 1809, burned, 1882; also site of Methodist parsonage and vestry, burned, 1882.

67. Addison N. Osgood, two houses.

68. Estate of Thomas Green, stable built by Daniel S. Jones, now occupied by Lewis A. Hyatt.

69. Site of hotel built by Daniel S. Jones, burned, 1882, site of house used by Daniel S. Jones for hotel and burned, 1878, before he built the one first mentioned. It was built by Charles K. Williams, sold to Foster Towns, and by him to Glass Company, and occupied several years by William Parker. Glass Company sold to Matthew G. Emery, and Emery to Daniel S. Jones.

70. Estate of Thomas Green, Daniel S. Jones, Charles Williams, Charles K. Williams, William Williams † ‡.

71. Estate of Thomas Green, Daniel S. Jones † ‡.

72. Ruthven S. Hoyt, Mr. Noyes † ‡.

73. Ruthven S. Hoyt, Mrs. Lettice Dearborn † ‡.

74. Andre P. Levine.

75. Peter Erickson.

76. Mrs. Horace Ford, Horace Ford † ‡.

77. Mrs. Polly Allen.

78. Jacob Noyes, brick block, stores and tenements, † ‡.

79. Dr. George H. Larabee †.

80. Jacob Noyes, 1894 †.

81. Jacob Noyes †.

82. Jacob Noyes, two small houses.

83. Thomas B. Wattles, Mrs. Cynthia Osgood, John H. Osgood, † site of house, John H. Osgood, Joseph Emery, Jr., 1816, Jacob Howell, Caleb Aldrich, 1815, Willis A. Thompson † ‡. Here Joseph Emery, Jr., kept tavern several years before he kept on Main street. He built a large addition to the original house.

84. Francis C. Labontee. This once constituted part of the old house where John H. Osgood lived, and was moved to present location by him.

85. Eleazar Baker, brick block, first built by James F. Langmaid, partially burned in 1886, and rebuilt, or repaired, by Mr. Baker.

86. Mrs. Betsey Sullivan, Sylvester Sullivan†, site of block built by M Snow, burned in 1877.
87. Eleazer Baker, tenement block.
88. James G. Fellows, brick block, site of house, William Hazeltine, Rob Chase, Joshua Clement, Samuel Daniell † ‡.
89. Eleazer Baker's old store.
90. James G. Fellows, tenement block.
91. Ira Morgan's harness shop.
92. George P. Cofran, tenement block.
93. Site of old grist-mill first built, 1738.
94. Site of the old fulling-mill.
95. Site of old saw-mill first built, 1738.
96. Site of old bridge first built here in 1735.
97. Site of Joel Fox's blacksmith shop, afterwards used for a machine shop by Factory Company.
98. Factory Company's cloth room.
99. Site of Pratt paper-mill, built or put in operation by John Lewis & Leonard Pratt, about 1810.
100. Site of the John Lewis paper-mill, supposed to have been built about 1818.
101. Site of Henry Todd's lead pipe manufactory, supposed to have been built about 1830.
102. Webster mill, built 1865.
103. Present Factory Bridge, so called.
104. Webster Mills Company, five tenement houses.
105. Webster Mills Company, boarding house. Formerly it was the Pratt lead pipe manufactory, or earlier, the Appleton & Williams batting and wadding mill.
106. Site of the Appleton & Williams batting and wadding mill, where first built about 1830.
107. Site of paper-mill built by Charles K. Williams and Samuel G. Davis about 1818, burned. Earlier site of paper-mill, built by Lewis, Fuller & Vowell about 1803, burned.
108. Present Webster dam.
109. Site of paper-mill, built by John Lewis about 1818, site of saw-mill built by Dr. John Cochran about 1802.
110. Site of dam built by Dr. Cochran when he built his saw-mill.
111. Webster Mills Company, four blocks of tenement houses.
112. George P. Cofran.
113. George P. Cofran.
114. Francis C. Labontee, wheelwright shop.
115. Francis C. Labontee, blacksmith shop.
116. Francis C. Labontee, Fellows & Cofran, Albert H. Yeaton, Samuel Yeaton † ‡.
117. George P. Cofran, Fellows & Cofran, Albert H. Yeaton, Samuel Yeaton, John B. Paine † ‡.
118. George P. Cofran, stable.
119. \_\_\_\_\_
120. Didas Gilbert, house.
121. Didas Gilbert, block, and barber shop.
122. George P. Cofran, tenement block.
123. Joseph Sauntre.
126. Webster Mills Company, tenement house.
127. Webster Mills Company, tenements.
128. Frank S. Huggins.
129. Frank S. Huggins.
130. Joseph Cadotte, blacksmith shop.
131. Frank S. Huggins, two houses.
132. Webster Mills Company, two blocks of tenements.
133. Webster Mills Company, four tenement houses.

134. Bakery, formerly used by Glass Company for office and store.
135. Webster Mills Company, tenements, formerly Glass manufactory.
136. Webster Mills Company, block of tenements.
137. Mrs. Betsey Sullivan, three houses and three other buildings.
138. Mrs. Catherine Drought.
139. John McGuire.
140. Addison N. Osgood, three houses.
141. Thomas B. Wattles, Mrs. Cynthia Osgood, John H. Osgood. This house was built where Mr. Wattles now lives by Willis Thompson, and moved to its present location by John H. Osgood.
142. Eusebe Rainville † ‡.
143. Trueworthy L. Fowler † ‡.
144. Oscar Huggins, Trueworthy L. Fowler † ‡.
145. Webster Mills Company.
146. Saw-mill first built, 1816, by William and Eliphalet Kimball, now owned by Webster Mills Company, operated by A. N. Osgood.
147. Grist-mill, first built, 1817, by Christopher Osgood and William Kimball, now owned by Webster Mills Company. Not in operation.
148. Henry H. Hartwell.
149. Suncook Painting Company, paint shop and store house.
150. Daniel T. Merrill † ‡.
151. John M. Guire, Thomas Green, William H. Stewart † ‡.
152. Estate of Thomas Green, blacksmith, wheelwright, and painter's shops.
153. Peter Vereno.
154. Jeremy Salter.
155. Rufus H. Paine, Hannah S. Paine, John B. Paine, Jesse M. Coburn, John F. Leavitt, Joseph F. Brown, Enoch Rowe † ‡.
156. Timothy C. Curtis † ‡.
157. George O. Locke, Thomas M. French, Bickford Lang, William Parker, Mary Annon. Robert Annon, John H. Osgood, John Greer, Obediah Hall, Daniel Baker † ‡.
158. Baker, Cofran, and Dearborn's reservoir, built in 1894.
159. Baker and Cofran's reservoirs and wind mill, built, 1893.
160. Rufus K. George, Silas Wiggin, Gain Burpee, George P. Morgan † ‡.
161. School house, built, 1872.
162. George P. Cofran, George P. Morgan †, site of house burned February 14, 1871, George P. Morgan † ‡.
163. John G. Bartlett, John H. Sullivan † ‡.
164. Joseph M. Dudley, Dea. William L. Morse † ‡.
165. Electa Orcut, Charles H. Paine, John B. Paine, Benjamin N. Emery † ‡.
166. Sarah E. Chickering, Ann Emery, Benjamin N. Emery †.
167. Ira N. Morgan † ‡.
168. Stone erected to mark the southeast corner of lot No. 27 and the northeast corner of lot No. 1, or "Mill lot." Lot No. 27 Rev. Jacob Emery bought of Leonard Harriman in 1769. It was afterward owned by his son, Jacob, and later by his grandson, Jacob. Lot No. 1, or "Mill lot," was deeded to John Coffrin, or Cochran, by the proprietors of Suncook in 1738, as shown in a former chapter.
169. Site of Rev. Jacob Emery's house. It is not known whether this house was built by Mr. Emery, or by Mr. Harriman before Mr. Emery bought.
170. Rufus H. Paine. This is the house once owned and occupied by Mr. Paine's great grandfather, Rev. Jacob Emery. It is supposed to have been moved to its present location about 1800.
171. Site of Dr. Nathan Call's house, burned July 19, 1878.
172. William Wainwright †, site of Henry Merrill's house, burned July 19, 1878.
173. Site of house burned April 22, 1873, Jacob Emery 3d, Jacob Emery † ‡.
174. Baptist church, built 1879.
175. Rufus M. Weeks.

192. Heirs of Capt. William F. He, Charles C. Moulton † †.  
193. Mrs. Goddard and others, Mrs. Celina Kimball, John M. Kim  
194. Baptist parsonage, Thomas H. Goodwin † †.  
195. Joseph German, heirs of Mrs. John Clark, Clifton B. Hildreth  
196. Earl S. Smith † †.  
197. Lorenzo Hoyt, Norman Call.  
198. George F. Batchelder † †.  
199. Simpson, Miller, & Co., storehouse.  
200. Horace C. Ayer † †.  
201. George F. Batchelder † †.  
202. Charles P. Morse.  
203. Charles P. Morse † †.  
204. Henry S. Peabody.  
205. George N. Simpson † †.  
206. George E. Miller, Henry T. Simpson † †.  
207. Orville Aldrich.  
208. James H. Osgood.  
209. James G. Fellows † †.  
210. Mrs. Mary A. Heath.  
211. Mrs. Elizabeth Parker.  
212. Mrs. Mary Odlin, Edwin B. Gould † †.  
213. Mrs. Sophronia Stevens, Jeremy W. Salter † †.  
214. Eugene Lane, George W. Eaton † †.  
215. Miss Flora Stevens, Frank N. Woods, George A. Austin † †.  
216. Natt B. Emery, Mrs. Grace V. Snow † †.  
217. Alonzo Colby, Henry H. Hartwell † †.  
218. Alonzo Colby, Horace C. Ayer † †.  
219. Joseph M. Emery † †.  
220. Natt B. Emery † †.  
221. Charles P. Morse † †.  
222. Charles P. Morse, William H. Piper † †.  
223. Frank Jones, Samuel Ordway † †.  
224. Frank Jones, Samuel Ordway † †.  
225. Natt B. Emery † †.  
226. Natt B. Emery † †.  
227. Eleazer Baker, James M. Richardson † †.  
228. Eleazer Baker † †.

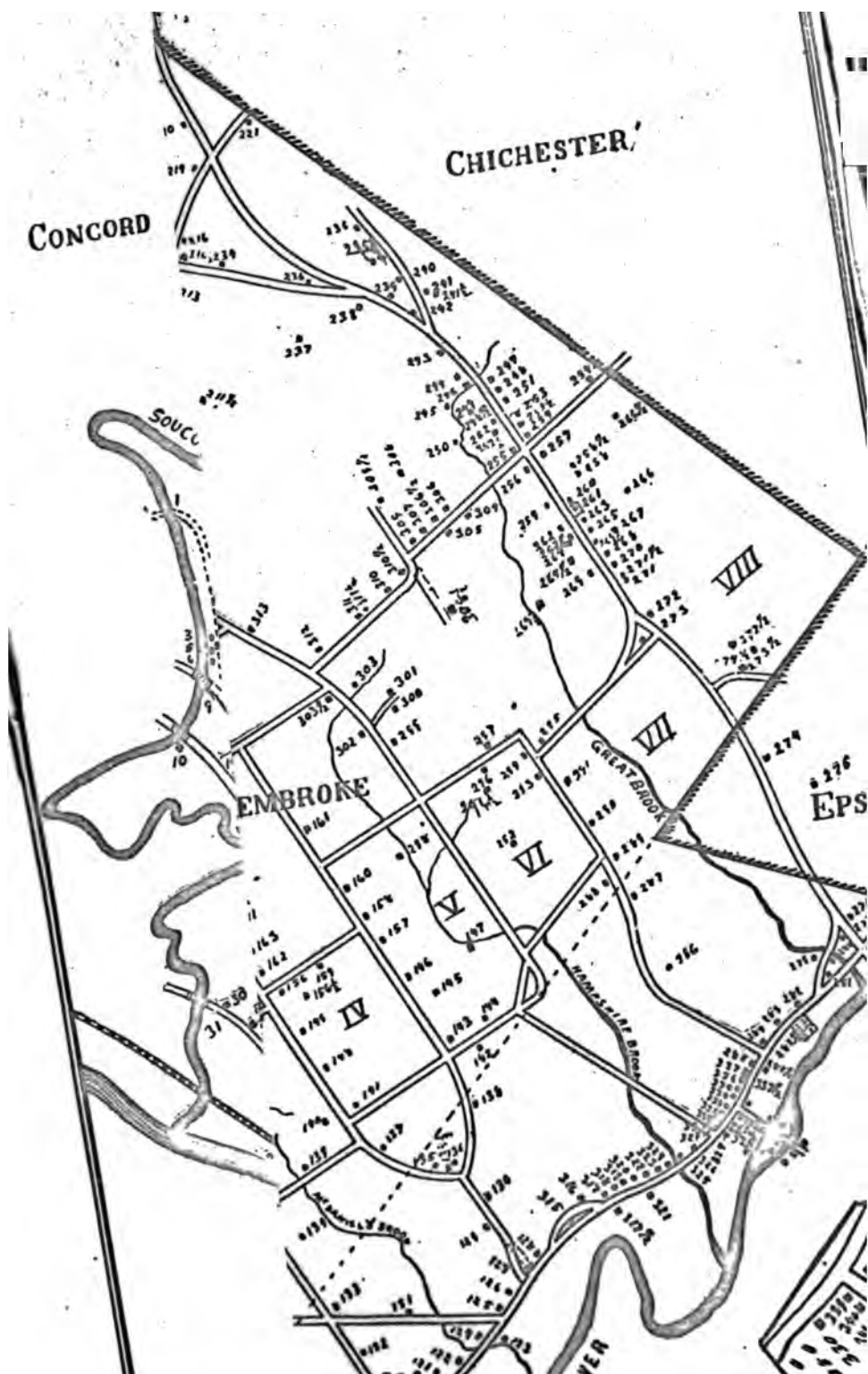
- 235. Philip Douville, three small houses.
- 236. Joseph Gauthier, Edward Carroll † ‡.
- 236½ Mrs. Elizabeth Duckworth † ‡.
- 237. Mrs. Elizabeth Duckworth.
- 238. Addison N. Osgood † ‡.
- 239. M. F. G. Wood, machine shop, George P., and Samuel Appleton.
- 240. Natt B. and Joseph M. Emery † ‡, site of the Richard Morse house.
- 241. Jacob E. Chickering † ‡.
- 242. Rufus H. Paine † ‡.
- 243. Henry S. Peabody, site of the Stark mansion house, built about 1812 by Caleb Stark.
- 244. Henry H. Hartwell, Philip Sargent, John Tennant †.
- 245. George E. Gordon, Charles F. Hildreth, and William H. Piper †.
- 246. Addison N. Osgood †.
- 247. John G. Bartlett †.
- 248. Joseph H. Rainville, Thomas Green, Joseph Wilkins, James Hall †.
- 249. Julius Katz, Joseph Wilkins † ‡.
- 250. Miles L. Spaulding, John M. Kimball † ‡.
- 251. Webster Mills Company, house supposed to have been built by Leonard Pratt.
- 252. Webster Mills Company, boarding houses.
- 253. Webster Mills Company, boarding houses.
- 254. Joseph Wilkins.
- 255. Mrs. Tourget, John Tennant † ‡.
- 256. James G. Fellows.
- 257. Mrs. Kate Cyr.
- 258. Joseph Letendre.
- 259. Levi L. Aldrich.
- 260. Mrs. Mary J. Lewis.
- 261. Levi L. Aldrich, two houses.
- 262. Nelson Marsh, three houses.
- 263. John Marden.
- 264. Alonzo Osgood.
- 265. Addison N. Osgood.
- 266. Addison N. Osgood, two tenement houses.
- 267. Joseph Wilkins.
- 268. Fred M. Millard † ‡.
- 269. Dr. O. B. Douglass, Mrs. O. G. Hill † ‡.
- 270. Dr. O. B. Douglass, Rev. Albert C. Manson, John H. Sullivan, John E. Lyon, Edwin Kimball, William Kimball † ‡.
- 271. Dr. O. B. Douglass, Amos Hoyt † ‡.
- 272. China dam.
- 273. Site of freight depot, burned, 1887.


## CHAPTER XXXV.

### KEY TO THE MAP OF PEMBROKE, 1894.

The map of Pembroke herewith given is designed to show the location of every important house, mill, and bridge ever in Pembroke, outside of Suncook Village, either in the past or at the present time. We cannot be sure that in every case we are correct, for in some instances we have been obliged to rely upon traditionary evidence, which was some-





times contradictory and perhaps, in a few instances, incorrect; but in the main we have obtained our information from records. This mark  on the map with number affixed shows the location or site of a building or other point. The name first following a number in the explanations is the name of the present or last owner or occupant. The next is the name of the next preceding owner or occupant, and so on. The last is the name of first owner or occupant so far as known. Sometimes names of owners or occupants may be left out for lack of correct information, but we think such cases are rare. When this mark † follows a name it may be read, "who built the house or building under consideration." When this mark ‡ follows it may be read, "the first to build or settle here." When a date follows a name it shows the time when such person received a title to the property mentioned.

## EXPLANATIONS.

No.

1. Site of the first bridge built over Soucook river.
2. Site of house built by Gen. Asa Robinson about 1820.
- 2½. Old valley road.
3. Site of old Soucook saw-mill, sometimes styled "Head's Mills."
4. Site of house owned and occupied by mill-owners.
5. Site of bridge built after the one built above ceased to be used.
6. Site of grist-mill first built by Asa Foster.
7. Site of house owned and occupied by mill-owners.
8. Site of house, Samuel Elliott, Peltiah Elliott, Jonathan Elliott, Frederick Foster, Asa Foster. This was the Foster tavern stand where Asa Foster early kept tavern. He was succeeded by Frederick Foster and Jonathan Elliott.
9. Site of Elliott bridge first built in 1805, road discontinued.
10. Bridge on road to Concord, first built in 1841.
11. Site of house of John H. Nixon, who manufactured linen wheels.
12. Emery Clough, John K. McCounell, Hubbard and Daniel W. Moore, Daniel Moore.
13. Lester Richardson, Mrs. Hiram Carter, Hiram Carter, Abbott Brickett, Asa Moore † ‡.
14. Jacob Woods owner, Calvin Merrill † ‡.
15. Fred St. John, Calvin Merrill †, site of house, Franklin Doyen.
16. Henry Seamore, William R. Chamberlain † ‡.
17. Jabez Chickering, Stephen Chickering, John Chickering, 1787, Mrs. William Mann, William Mann, land deeded to him by his father, Deacon James Mann, in 1756.
18. Joseph Languin, Henry M. Moore, Daniel W. Mann, Daniel Mann, Jr., Daniel Mann, Sr.
- 18½. Site of house, Daniel Mann last owner, Frederick Foster, Benjamin Jenness, Jr., Daniel Kimball. It is supposed that it was built by Daniel McNeil, who, in 1763, owned half of this lot in company with William Mann, and lived on the lot.
19. Parker Richardson, William Garvin, John K. McConneH, Hugh T. Warren, Hugh Tallant, Mrs. Mary Moore, Asa Parker, James Parker, \_\_\_\_\_ Moore †.
20. Frank Rogers, Hall B. Mann, Benjamin Moore † ‡.
21. Site of house, Joseph H. Moore, Joseph S. Colby, David Richardson,

Jr., Thaddeus B. Pratt, 1812, Timothy Pratt, 1804, Nathaniel Martin, 1800, Simon Merrill, 1791, William Martin, Jr., James Head, 1774, Daniel Moore, John Bragg, 1760, John Robertson. This was Suncook lot No. 46 (see map No. 2), and was drawn by Noah Johnson, and owned by him in 1748 (see page 63). It is not known when it came into Robertson's hands, but it is probable he was the first settler. John Bragg sold twenty-five acres from the easterly end of this lot to Stephen McConnell, and Stephen, in 1761, sold to his brother, Samuel (Major), the northerly half of the same, which remained in the hands of the McConnell family many years, and was known as the Bragg field.

22. Heirs of Samuel E. Moore, Samuel E. Moore, Daniel M. Moore, Robert Moore, James Moore. Tradition says that part of the house was part of a block house or fort, built by James Moore for protection against the Indians.

23. Charles Swain, Henry L. Richardson, Joseph H. Moore, James Moore, Daniel M. Moore †, site of house, Rev. Daniel Mitchell, 1761. This farm was, in 1761, deeded by Samuel Osgood to Rev. Daniel Mitchell, James Moore, Isaac and Robert White, John Coffrin, or Cochran, and John and William Knox. The farm all came into Mr. Mitchell's hands, and after his death, was divided between his two daughters, one of whom married Robert Moore, the other Samuel Parker of Bow. Tradition says Mr. Parker built a house on his wife's half very near where the school house now stands.

24. School house, site of house, Jonathan Hutchinson, John Ladd, Thomas Whittemore, 1805, James Parker, Samuel Parker †.

25. Site of house of Mrs. Hepzibath Head, James Head, Dea. Isaac White, 1773, William Moore. The barn stood on the opposite side of Main street.

26. James Dodge, Thomas A. Ambrose, Samuel Brown, Thomas W., and Josiah K. Brickett, Thomas Brickett, Jr., Thomas Brickett, Sr., 1782, John Moore, Lieut. William Moore. The principal part of Mr. Dodge's home farm is made up of two Suncook lots, No. 44, on the east side of Main street, and No. 12, on the west side (see map No. 2). In 1773, William Moore sold the northerly half of both lots divided lengthways, to Dea. Isaac White, with the buildings. In 1782, John Moore sold the southerly half of both lots to Thomas Brickett, with the buildings. In 1808, Reuben Head sold Thomas Brickett, Jr., the northerly half of lot No. 12; and in 1820, David Kimball sold Thomas Brickett the northerly half of lot No. 44. In this way the whole of both lots came into Mr. Brickett's hands.

27. James Dodge, Thomas A. Ambrose, George C. Aiken and Abba S. Aiken, Abba S. Egerton, John E. Kimball, Hubbard Garvin, Plummer W. Dodge and Harriet Dodge, Harriet Gilman, Phebe Bartlett, Thomas Brickett, Jr., 1818, Barnard Brickett, Thomas Brickett. The house was built before Thomas Brickett deeded to his son, Barnard.

28. "Dilkoosha," Andrew J. Smith, Henry Payson, Jonathan Payson, James H. Foster, Eunice Payson, Elliott Payson, 1814, James Knox, Jr., 1811, Asa Robinson, Jacob Doyen. We have no knowledge of the one who built the house.

29. Site of house of Francis Doyen, supposed to have been the first settler in town. He was one of the original grantees of Suncook, and drew this lot, No. 11. He was one of the only two original grantees who settled in Suncook. Noah Johnson was the other.

30. Site of house, Goin Hemphill.

30½. Site of house of Widow Sarah Hemphill.

31. Site of house, Charles H. Norton and Ira Foster, owners.

32. Isaac W. Hobbs, McConnell Moore, John and David Kimball, Jr., 1818, Benjamin Fisk, 1811, Benjamin Cushing, 1809, Solomon and Levi Hutchinson, Jonathan Hutchinson, 1797, Samuel Tenney. This was part of lot No. 43. In 1750, Peter Ayer, of Ilaverhill, deeded the westerly half of this lot to Francis Doyen. In 1751, Nathan Mann deeded the easterly half to Moses Tyler. Tyler settled near the second range road, and was living there in 1781, when he sold one third of his farm to Thomas Brickett.

# KEY TO THE MAP OF PEMBROKE.

33. Lyman C. Hutchinson, site of house of Lyman C. Hutchinson, 2  
iel P. Hutchinson, Solomon Hutchinson 1809, Jonathan Hutchinson, Jr.  
Jonathan Hutchinson, Jr., 1797, Jonathan Elliott, James Moore, Th  
Gage.

34. James Dodge's cider mill, site of house burned, James Dodge,  
Edgerly, John E. Kimball, Moses Kimball, Jeremiah Austin, and  
Brickett, 1818, Moses and James Hazeltine, Reuben Head, John Kno  
Knox 3d, John Knox, John Knox.

35. Site of house and tannery, L. C. Hutchinson now owning th  
Nathaniel P. Hutchinson, 1820, Moses Fitts, 1815, Stephen Holt, Jr.  
Samuel Prescott, 1803, Francis Kimball, 1794, Sherebiah Emery, Jo  
Elliott and Ebenezer Frye, David Farnum, Jr., David Farnum, 1769, I  
iel Walker †.

36. Joseph German, owner †.

37. Crosby Knox, owner, Joseph Knox, Isaac Knox, David and  
Kimball, Michael Kimball.

38. Henry T. Simpson †, site of Bartlett tavern stand. Timothy  
settled here in 1732-33, coming from Lancaster, Mass. About 1748, T  
Knox died, leaving his farm in the hands of his heirs. In 1772, Joh  
either son or grand son of Timothy, so'd the farm to Ebenezer Frye. I  
Thomas Morse, trader, sold the farm to Dr. Richard Bartlett, who was  
trade, and kept tavern here till his death, about 1806. After his de  
farm came into Solomon Whitehouse's hands, and was rented for a  
many years. Among the persons who occupied it : s such were : Reso  
sions, James West, David Ambrose, John Tilton, Rufus Woodbu  
Humphrey Carter.

39. Site of Richard Bartlett's store, afterward occupied by Caleb I  
Richard's only son, for a dwelling house, and later used for a black-mit

40. Joseph Warren, Calvin Drew, Samuel Gault, Chauncey C. French  
McCutcheon, John M. Stanyan, John Stanyan, Timothy Barnard † †  
Barnard kept store here many years.

41. Moses W. Lancey, 1894, Charles Ayer, John Perkins, Sarah  
1862, Crosby Knox, 1848, William F. Sawyer, 1847, John Youran, 1836  
Hazeltine and Asa Morrill, 1834, Joseph Head, who built the house abo

42. Edmund Elliott, Charles P. Hayward, Jr., Charles P. Hayward,  
P. Hayward, Jr., 1853, Wakefield Gale, Dea. Joseph Gale, Richard I  
1797, Ebenezer Frye, Elizabeth Gould, Ambrose Gould. This fa  
deeded to Elizabeth Gould in 1754, by Nathan Holt "of Andover but  
Cambridge." She, by will, gave it to her nephew, Ebenezer Frye, Jr.,  
deeded it to Richard Bartlett, and he to Joseph Gale.

43. Mrs. Mary K. McConnell † †.

44. Heirs of John Ham †, site of house, Albert Holt, Dea. Moses H  
1805, Capt. James Head, Richard Head, Maj. James Head, 1770, E  
Frye.

44½. Site of barn once owned by Maj. James Head, probably built by  
Benjamin Holt, who owned the lot or farm in 1764.

45. Blacksmith shop of Joseph C. Fowle.

46. David D. Dodge, James Dodge, Asa Moore, Matthias Nutter † †.

47. Mrs. Rand, Capt. William Fife † †. Little west of the house is  
of the first school house in town, according to tradition. In 1785, E  
Frye deeded to "Ichabod Robie and Jonathan Elliot, tanner and sho  
one full half of a new saw-mill on meeting-house brook near Merrimack  
"Also a shoemakers shop on Aaron Whittemore's land near the house  
now live." "Also one full third of a new school house standing on  
Whittemore's land near Miss Gould's." From this deed we judge t  
school house was not built, or owned, by the town, but was private pro

48. Henry T. Simpson's brick yard.

49. Site of first ferry established over Merrimack river in 1737.

50. Edmund Elliott's brick yard.

51. Site of Robinson's ferry, established in 1785.

52. Whittemore's brick yard.

53. Harry Head, Mrs. Harrison Head, Harrison Head, Albion Holt, Joseph C. Fowle, Nathaniel B. French, Mrs. Hannah Fowler, Alvah Colby † ‡.

54. Mrs. Vesta M. Abbott, owner, Joseph C. Fowle, Oliver Richardson, Richard B. Richardson, owner, John A. Gale, Joseph W. Gale, Relief Chase, 1816, Thomas Whittemore, 1796, Mrs. Lucy Jewett, James Jewett, 1793, John Calef, 1793, Ichabod Robie, 1771, Nathaniel Thompson, 1764, Benjamin Thompson † ‡.

This house is probably as old as any in town, if not the oldest one, hence deserves special notice. In 1764, Benjamin Thompson deeded to Nathaniel Thompson about one acre of land on the south side of "Meetinghouse brook," where Joseph C. Fowle now lives, which he bought of Lieut. Benjamin Holt, who then owned the lot where David D. Dodge lives. "Also a house standing on the northwest side of the brook." The consideration of the deed was "500 pounds new tenor money." There was then no house on the land south of the brook but a tan yard, or tannery, near the brook. In 1771, Nathaniel Thompson deeded the same property to Ichabod Robie, saying of the house, that it was set there agreeable to a vote of the town. Since the town records for that period were burned, we are unable to verify the statement. Mr. Robie built a house on the south side of the brook near where Mr. Fowle's house is. In 1785, Robie bought of Richard Head, an acre of land north of the brook, where the house stands, and in 1790, deeded the land and house to John Calef. In 1791, Robie deeded the acre of land on the south side of the brook, with house and tannery, to James Jewett, and in 1793, Calef deeded the acre of land and house on the north side of the brook to Jewett, who then owned both places. After Mr. Jewett's death, the Calef house, with a portion of the land was set off to Lucy Jewett, James Jewett's widow, for her dower, leaving the remainder of the land to go with the land on the south side. In 1796, Lucy Jewett sold her house and land to Thomas Whittemore, whose name was afterwards changed to "Happy Thomas." He deeded it to Relief Chase. Since that it has been owned in succession by Joseph W. Gale, John A. Gale, Richard B. Richardson, Oliver Richardson, Joseph C. Fowle, and Mrs. Vesta M. Abbott. In 1795, Lucy Jewett, administratrix of James Jewett's estate, sold the remainder of James Jewett's homestead not set off to her, to Jacob Cummings Jewett, and he, in 1796, deeded to Thomas Whittemore the land where Whittemore's shop stood, just north of the brook, and in 1799, deeded to Jeremiah Doe the remainder of the James Jewett property which had been deeded to him by Lucy Jewett.

544. Site of Thomas Whittemore's shop. Mr. Whittemore manufactured the old fashioned eight day brass clocks here.

55. Joseph C. Fowle, Asa Morrill, site of house of Asa Morrill, 1831, William Bailey, 1818, William Abbott, Jr., 1813, Timothy Darling, Jr., 1811, Timothy Darling, 1807, Jeremiah Doe, 1799, J. Cummings Jewett, 1795, James Jewett, 1791, Ichabod Robie, 1771 † ‡.

56. Fred C. Whittemore, Hon. Aaron Whittemore, Jr., Hon. Aaron Whittemore † ‡. Here Mr. Whittemore kept tavern several years after he built the house.

57. Charles B. Whittemore, Albert Holt, Benjamin R. Dow, Aaron Whittemore, Jr., † ‡. Little north of this house is site of house where Caleb Lovejoy settled, and to which the Suncook proprietors adjourned their meeting in Feb. 1740-1.

58. Cemetery, near the north corner of which is site of first meeting-house built in town. This is the first cemetery established in town, and has been enlarged three times.

59. Augustus Greenleaf, J. R. Cogswell, Rev. Abraham Burnham, 1808, Anthony S. Stickney, 1790, William Carlton, 1789, Ebenezer Porter, Joseph Story, 1789, Ebenezer Frye, Benjamin Whittemore † ‡. Little south of this house is site of house built by Mr. Stickney after he sold to Mr. Burnham.

After Mr. Stickney's death his widow, Ruth Stickney, in 1831, sold the house to Asa Morrill, who moved it to its present location where it is now occupied by Joseph C. Fowle.

60. House of C. C. French, owner, M. Mitchell, occupant, Dea. Edward Kimball, Robert Fowle, John Vose, Jonas R. Hayward, Caleb Dow, Rev. Abel Manning, Thomas Kimball, Thomas Kent, Ezekiel Kelley, Richard Lakeman, Hugh K. Moore, Robert Moore. The house was formerly a store standing in the corner south of Congregational church. Moved to present location in 1825 by Robert Moore.

61. House owned by heirs of William Fife. Formerly owned by Francis Vose and purchased by him of Richard Whittemore, grandson of Rev. Aaron Whittemore. The place is part of Suncook lot No. 3, which Suncook proprietors deeded to Rev. Aaron Whittemore as the first settled minister in town, agreeable to the provisions of their grant. Here is the site of Mr. Whittemore's house, and site of a garrison house built for protection against Indians. In the old house which took the place of the garrison and which forms part of the present house, the minister's oldest son, Aaron, lived. He divided his farm between his two sons, Aaron and Richard, giving to Richard lot No. 3, which had been deeded to Rev. Aaron, and to Aaron, the parsonage, or lot No. 5, which had been leased to Rev. Aaron so long as he should remain minister of the town. Aaron lived in the old house with Richard, where they were in trade together, till about 1800, when he built a house on the parsonage lot, and resided there till his death in 1864. He kept tavern there several years. Richard lived on the old homestead till he sold to Mr. Vose.

62. Edward P. Kimball, Mrs. Betsey Kimball † ‡.

63. Mrs. Isaac Willey, Rev. Isaac Willey, Duncan Kennedy, Mrs. Smith, Sawyer Blanchard, Charles P. Hayward, James McCutcheons, Daniel Flagg, David Webster. The house was originally a potash manufactory standing on land now owned by John G. Tallant, and moved to present location about 1820, by David Webster.

64. Trueworthy D. Gault, Andrew Gault, William Gault, Andrew Gault. This farm is part of Suncook lot No. 4, which was deeded to Andrew Gault in 1754, by his father, Samuel Gault of Chester, now Hooksett.

64½. Site of house on T. D. Gault's intervalle. Mr. Gault has a tradition that a family of Bartletts once lived here. In 1770, Ebenezer Frye deeded Stephen Bartlett two pieces of land, the first being the whole of three intervalle lots Nos. 21, 22, and 23, containing 40 acres with the buildings thereon. From the tradition and deed, we conclude that Stephen Bartlett once lived here, but we are unable to say who lived here before or after him.

65. Frank T. Cheney, Fred R. French, Charles L. Dow, George H. Eaton, Jacob Noyes, Jonathan Hamlett, Benjamin G. Boardman, Andrew Robertson, Jr., Andrew Robertson, William Robertson, Noah Johnson. Near the house is the site of the store where B. G. Boardman traded several years. Afterwards his son Moses traded here.

65½. Site of Presbyterian meeting-house, built about 1760, taken down about 1805, and formed part of the Ambrose meeting-house which was taken down about 1840, and formed part of the gymnasium building, now town hall.

66. Ruel L. Cram † ‡.

67. Crosby Knox, Rev. Daniel Goodhue, Henry M. Moore, Samuel Colby, Charles P. Hayward, Jr., Charles P. Hayward, Jacob Sawyer, Isaac Kinsman.

68. Daniel W. Mann, Andrew Gault, Jr. † ‡. This farm constituted part of lot No. 4.

69. Mrs. Sarah C. Fellows, Rev. Rufus Putnam, Isaac N. Bodwell, Mrs. Betsey Cilley † ‡.

70. Charles P. Hayward, Jr., Charles P. Hayward, 1866, Jeremy W. Salter, 1857, Wilson & Gault, 1857, Andrew Ladd, 1852, Mrs. Betsey Fisk, Stark R. Fisk, Mark Fisk, 1839, Henry Moulton, 1837, Joseph Noyes † ‡.

71. Site of house known as the Swett house, owned for many years by Joseph Swett.

72. Heirs of Jacob Sawyer. This house was built by Moses Chamberlain for a store and occupied by him as such. After Chamberlain sold to Daniel Sawyer in 1834, it was occupied by Jacob Sawyer, Sawyer and Noyes, Martin and Noyes, Frederick Seavey, Jonas R. Hayward, Clifton B. Hildreth, Mrs. Betsey Fisk, James Carr, and perhaps others. Just north of this store is the site of house. It was formerly an old store standing on the easterly side of the street. Moved across the street and finished for a dwelling house by Joseph Noyes. Afterward owned by Ruel L. Cram, Daniel Sawyer, Jacob Sawyer, Frederick Seavey, and Jonas R. Hayward, and finally removed to Suncook.

73. Miss Mary Kimball, John E. Kimball †, site of Fisk tavern, site of house built on Thomas Robertson's land by Dr. Henry Dow Banks. Banks sold the house to Nathan Waite. Robertson sold Waite the land where the house stood. Waite sold house and land to Peter Green, and Green in 1792, sold same to Asa Robinson, and Robinson sold to Nathaniel Whittemore. The principal part of two farms now owned by Miss Mary Kimball and Frank T. Cheney, once constituted Suncook lot No. 35. It was drawn by heirs of John Harwood but was purchased by Noah Johnson. It is supposed that Mr. Johnson settled and lived upon it as long as he lived in town. After the commencement of the first French and Indian War, Mr. Johnson left Suncook and returned to Dunstable, where he had formerly lived. We do not learn that he lived in town afterward. The lot was 160 rods long and 70 rods wide, containing 70 acres. In 1748, Mr. Johnson deeded it to William Robertson and he, in 1750, deeded 30 acres from the southerly side of the lot to his son Thomas. He settled upon it, and lived here when his house was burned in 1767, and the parish records with it.

Afterwards William Robertson deeded the remaining 40 acres to his son Andrew, and he again deeded it to his son Andrew, Jr., who, in 1812, deeded it to B. G. Boardman. Thomas Robertson, in 1777, deeded the remainder of his thirty acres to Lemuel Stickney, and Stickney, in 1748, deeded the same to William Carlton, Carlton sold the westerly half, 15 acres, to Jonathan Springer, Springer, in 1793, sold the same to James Jewett, Jewett, in 1794, sold the westerly part of his purchase to Abijah Shedd. Feb. 20, 1794, Asa Robinson deeded the Dr. Banks house and land to Nathaniel Whittemore of Newburyport, Mass., and in May following, Jewett sold Whittemore what remained in his hands. In 1795, Carlton sold Whittemore what remained in his hands, 18 acres, and Shedd what he had bought. In this way the Thomas Robertson farm all came into the hands of Mr. Whittemore, and in 1796, he deeded the farm to Benjamin Fisk of Newbury, Mass.

It is not known whether Whittemore built the tavern, or whether it was built by Mr. Fisk after he purchased the farm. It is thought, however, that whoever built the tavern moved the Banks house from the southerly corner of the farm to the westerly corner, where it remained till the farm came into Mr. Kimball's hands.

The Fisk tavern was noted in its time. Here Benjamin Fisk kept a tavern till his death about 1826, more than twenty-five years. Here General Lafayette passed the night when traveling from Boston to Concord, in 1825. After Mr. Fisk's death it was used many years for a tavern. Among the later occupants were Joseph Seavey, John L. Seavey, Mark Fisk, Joseph Fisk, Jonathan M. Jackman, and Stephen Webster.

74. Postoffice, John B. Doe, Benjamin N. Doe, Joseph Noyes †. Near by is site of Daniel Noyes's house, where to him and his wife were born twelve children.

If the reader will look at map No. 2, he will see that between lot No. 4, first division, and lot No. 62, second division, there is quite a large piece of common or undivided land. He will also note that Daniel W. Maun's farm is the southerly half of lot No. 4, and that Solomon W. Knox's farm contains a part of lot No. 62, the line between No. 62 and the undivided land being just south of Miles L. Spaulding's house. The Suncook proprietors, in 1746, deeded John Noyes eighteen acres of this land adjoining lot No. 4, in consideration of his

settling in town as the first blacksmith. It is not known now whether John Noyes first settled on these eighteen acres, or on lot No. 34, which was deeded him in 1749, three years after, nor do we know how far south the eighteen acres extended on the road. John Noyes afterward lived on lot No. 34, the lot on which the meeting-house stands. Daniel Noyes, who lived on the west side of the street, on the eighteen acres deeded to John, was one of John's sons.

75. Mrs. Sarah Blanchard, George S. Blanchard, William Phelps, Jonas R. Hayward, Frederick Seavey, Jacob Sawyer, Daniel Sawyer, Moses Chamberlain †. Just north of this house, is the site of store occupied by different individuals. Moses Chamberlain was last occupant. This was the store Joseph Noyes moved across the street and fitted for a dwelling house. It stood just north of the Chamberlain store.

76. Mrs. Mary Adams, George W. Doe, Moses Martin, Eleazer M. Wilson, Peter Noyes †.

77. Town Hall, People's Literary Institute and Gymnasium, built in 1840, and purchased by the town in 1865.

78. Congregational Parsonage, built in 1890. Rev. Paul E. Bourne, occupant, Rev. E. P. Tenney, Rev. Arthur N. Ward.

79. Mrs. Nancy Langmaid owner. William P. Cilley, Francis Killam, Caleb Reynolds, 1825, John Noyes, Jr., Samuel Noyes, 1768, John Noyes. In 1777, Samuel Noyes kept tavern on this farm. It is not known whether he kept tavern in the house now there or not.

80. Congregational church, built in 1836, repaired and improved in 1881, site of church built in 1807.

81. Schoolhouse, built in 1850, site of one built of brick which was taken down, site of one built of wood which was burned.

82. Charles P. Hayward, Dr. Butler H. Phillips, Rev. Joseph Lane, Dr. Parsons Whidden, Charles G. Burnham, Dr. Josiah Kittredge, Dr. Abel Blanchard, John Evans. Place was deeded to Dr. Blanchard by Joshua Skinner and Benjamin Hurd.

82½. Site of store, probably built by Caleb Bartlett and occupied by John Evans, and others.

83. Site of potash manufactory occupied by Gen. Asa Robinson.

84. George P. Little †, site of house of Frederick Ames, Bradford Burnham, Boswell Stevens, Gen. Asa Robinson, owner, Rev. Zaccheus Colby, Caleb Bartlett †.

84½. Site of Boswell Stevens's law office.

85. Miles L. Spaulding †, site of house of Miles L. Spaulding, Frederick Ames, 1868, David Trumbull, 1865, William Horne, 1864, Jacob Woods, 1851, Benjamin J. Willey, 1850, Abel Manning, 1842, Pembroke Academy, 1842, Jacob Elliott, 1837, Pembroke Academy, 1835, Joseph Dow, 1834, Asa Sawyer, 1830, John H. Merrill, 1807, Benjamin Cushing, 1804, Joseph Swett, Jr., William Nason, 1787, Eliphalet Swett, 1786, Amos Merrill, 1785, Eliphalet Norris, 1784, William Carlton, 1783, Dean Merrill, 1779, Ebenezer Frye, Samuel McConnell and Benjamin Norris, 1777, Joseph Cochran, 1777, Jonathan Dix, 1774, Jonathan Dix, Jr., 1771, James Gay. We are not sure that James Gay was the first to own and live on the place, but we found no deed on record conveying it to him. There was but half an acre of land with the house till after John H. Merrill came into possession. He bought of Eunice Carlton, widow John Carlton, four acres from the northerly side of lot No. 52, or John Carlton place.

85½. John G. Tallant, Albert Langmaid †, site of house, Albert Langmaid, William Mills, James Hazeltine, 1819, Asa Robinson, 1790, Isaac Carlton, Dr. Benjamin Page, 1792, Asa Robinson, Peter Robinson, 1787, Dr. Samuel Connor, Col. Samuel Connor †, site of house, Samuel Connor, Jr., 1769, Francis Carr †. This farm has a history. In July, 1759, Francis Carr sold Samuel Connor, Jr., son of Dr. Samuel Connor, who first settled at Buck street, three fourths of Suncook lot No. 33. Andrew Gault then owned the other fourth part of the lot taken from the west-ly corner. In January, 1760, Mr. Connor bought of Carr the northerly part of the lot next south, No. 32. Dr. Connor



came from Buckstreet and lived on the farm with his son. They built the tavern house afterward owned and occupied by General Robinson, and also by James Hazeltine. The son kept tavern here several years before the Revolution. He had a colonel's commission in the Continental army, was mortally wounded in the service, and died in October, 1777. After his death the farm, except his widow's dower, came into his father's hands, who, in 1781, after leasing it to his son, Joseph, quitclaimed it to his five living children, viz.: Jeremiah, Eliphalet, and Joseph Connor, Maria Dudley, and Molly Elliott. His daughter Maria had married Gilman Dudley, and then lived in Candia. She afterward lived and died in Sanbornton. Molly had married Jonathan Elliott and lived in Pembroke. After Dr. Connor's death the farm was divided, and for a time, owned by different individuals, but finally all came into Gen. Asa Robinson's hands, who kept tavern many years. The part of lot No. 33, owned by Andrew Gault in 1759, came into Caleb Bartlett's hands, who, it is supposed, built the house where Boswell Stevens lived. About 1800, Mr. Bartlett sold the ten acres of land and buildings, with other property, to Rev. Zaccheus Colby, and he, in 1802, sold the same to Asa Robinson. Mr. Robinson, in 1808, sold the place now owned by Charles P. Hayward, to John Evans, and in 1814, sold to Boswell Stevens the place where George P. Little lives, retaining the remainder of the Gault land and the Connor farm, both of which he sold to James Hazeltine in 1819.

86. Isaac Willey, Daniel Knox. The house was built by Trueworthy Dudley, Jr., and stood on the north side of the Academy road, east of second range road. Moved to present location by Daniel Knox.

87. Pembroke Academy. (See chapter higher education.)

88. George P. Little, owner, Eleazer M. Wilson, Lucius Robinson † ‡.

89. James M. Davis † ‡.

90. Langmaid monument. (See annals 1875.)

91. Mrs. Mary A. Smith, owner, Ann and Mary B. Emery, Mrs. Mary Gault, 1828, Micajah Noyes, 1828, Thomas Knox, 1827, Joshua B. Gilbert † ‡. He bought the land of Thomas Knox in 1826.

92. Solomon W. Knox †, site of house, John C. Knox, Thomas Knox, Joseph Swett, Mrs. Eunice Carlton, John Carlton, 1768, Thomas Merrill.

93. Isaac Walker †, site of house, Mrs. Sarah C. Fellows, Mrs. Mary A. Holt, Abigail L. Jenness, 1835, Sarah A. Doe, 1833, heirs of Sarah Adams, Mrs. Sarah Adams, 1800, Nathaniel Dearborn, 1800, Josiah Sturtevant, 1805, Peter Carlton, 1800, Richard Carlton, 1799, Isaac Carlton, 1799, Asa Robinson, 1794, Asa Baker. † ‡. Baker bought the land of John Carlton in 1792.

94. Heirs of Eleazer M. Wilson, Eleazer M. Wilson, Joshua B. Gilbert, 1827, Thomas Knox, 1826, Joshua B. Gilbert † ‡. Gilbert bought the land, one acre, in 1822, of Joseph and Eunice Swett. Eunice Swett had been the widow of John Carlton, and this land was taken from the John Carlton place.

95. Frank P. Reed, Jeremiah Foss † ‡.

96. James Cofran, Robert Cofran, Benjamin Doe, Mrs. Dolly Doe † ‡. This is the first brick dwelling house ever built in town. South of house is site of tannery where Jeremiah Doe carried on the tanning business many years. After his death his widow carried on the business several years. Afterwards Benjamin Doe took the tannery.

96½. Site of house, Jeremiah Doe, 1810, deed from heirs of Dr. Thomas Adams, Dr. Thomas Adams, 1795, deed from administrator of Moses Merrill's estate, Moses Merrill, 1766, Jacob Fowler, 1758, Asa Foster, 1748, Moses Foster, father of Asa, deeded the land to him.

97. Mrs. Rowe, Congregational parsonage, Edward Rowell, Mehitable Kimball, 1823, Lydia Kimball.

98. Albert R. Gage, Lucius Fife, Joel Fife, who moved the house from the vicinity of Soucook Mills, where it was built, by Gen. Asa Robinson. North of the house is site of Joel Fife's wheelwright shop. On this lot is site of the Columbian school house built in 1802. Also site of school house built to accommodate this district after Pembroke street was divided into two districts, and torn down to give place to the Columbian school house.

## KEY TO THE MAP OF PEMBROKE

99. Brainard Gile, McConnell Moore, Amos Hoyt, Davriet C. Hoyt, Jonas R. Hayward, George W. Smith, Frederic Sanborn, Moses H. Head †, site of house, John B. Paine, Polly Favor, John C. Kimball, David Pinkerton, 1801, The
100. James E. Goodwin, Robert Fife, Daniel Flagg, who from the old Flagg lot now owned by Winthrop Fowler and
101. Charles A. Gile, Brainard Gile, Timothy Gile †, site of house, Amos Gile, Moses Foster, to whom the farm was deeded by father, Capt. Moses Foster.
102. William Thompson, 1843, Welcome and Rolinda Cushing. 1811, Eliphalet Kimball, who, it is supposed, built the house.
103. William H. Thompson † †.
104. Mrs. Mary Thompson, John McClintock Knox † †.
105. Moody K. Wilson †, site of house, Moody K. Wilson, Nicholas Emery, 1823, Eliphalet Kimball, 1818, Benjamin David Kimball, Jr., 1808, Eliphalet Kimball, and David Caleb Foster, Moses Foster. In 1742, Samuel Gray deeded lot No. 62 in the west, to Moses Foster, afterward Captain Moses Foster. He settled upon it. In 1757, Samuel Smith deeded the northerly half of lot No. 61, in the west, now owned by the same, deeded the northerly half of No. 62 in the west, to 1758, deeded it, with other property, to Jacob Fowler of 1 is not known when Moses Foster purchased the northerly referring to map No. 2, the reader will see that in the first are two lots numbered 61, and two numbered 62. These they styled No. 61 in the west, and No. 62 in the west, and they styled No. 61 and No. 62 in the east.
106. Michael Bartlett, Mrs. James Wilson, Moody K. Wilson, 1812, Miss Susan Phelps, Miss Susan Phelps, Dea. N. 1812 Solomon Whitehouse deeded this house with one acre to Isaac Blood. It is not known who built the house, or who owned it.
107. Miss Phebe Mills, John B. Paine, Moody K. Wilson, to present location by Moody K. Wilson. It formerly was on the site of the house now lives.
108. Josiah K. Locke, Edward P. Locke † †.
109. Harvey Denison, owner, Capt. Rice Dudley, Dea. N. 1 is the old Kimball tavern stand where Deacon or Captain Denison lived many years.
110. Benjamin L. Culver, Joshua B. Gilbert, Isaac A. Dearborn † †.
111. Frank S. Whitehouse, Solomon Whitehouse, John Whitehouse, Solomon Whitehouse, 1801, Ezekiel and Susanna Cullimore, 1759, John Bryant. In 1757, Samuel Smith deeded the northerly part of this farm. The site of the house is on the northerly part of this farm.
112. John Collins, Harrison Salter, Earle S. Smith † †.
113. Joseph H. Dearborn, who built the west part of the house, Moses Whitehouse, Samuel Whitehouse, S. who built the easterly part of the house.
114. Site of house and store, James Wilson, Isaac A. Blood, 1814, Aaron Mansur † †. He took a deed of the house in 1808.
115. George P. Morgan, who repaired and improved the house, Morgan, who built the front part of the house, Jeremiah Morgan, Luther Morgan, 1749, Benjamin Holt, to whom deeded, in 1738 by his father, Nicholas Holt.
116. Willard Morgan, George P. Morgan, John H. Morgan. At times between 1750 and 1780 we have evidence that

houses owned and occupied upon the territory southerly and southeasterly from those last mentioned. Among the persons who owned buildings in that locality and probably lived there at some time, are William Beard, Dr. Stephen Swett, Joseph Swett, Nathaniel Morgan, James Russ, who was a tailor, Benjamin Jenkins, Nathaniel Martin, and Richard Waite. We have also found evidence that there was once a road leading easterly from where Rev. Jacob Emery lived to the main road, at a point some where northerly from the school house. As we have not been able to find any person who could point out the location of this road, or the sites of the houses referred to, we make no further mention of either.

117. Joseph H. Dearborn owner, Horatio Langley occupant, site of house burned, John B. Paine, site of house, Solomon Whitehouse, 1764, Pomfret Whitehouse, 1762, Samuel Welch, who is supposed to have been the first settler.

118. Site of house, Dr. John Cochran † †, land deeded to him by his father, John Cochran, or Coffrin, millwright, in 1760, site of store and two potash manufactories on opposite side of road.

119. Augustus B. Foss, David Farrington, George P. Cofran, Horatio Rowe, Warren Synonde, Martin H. Cochran † †.

120. Martin H. Cochran, who repaired and improved the house, Thomas Cochran † †.

121. Site of brickyard, Martin H. Cochran, Isaac G. Russ.

122. Site of house, Robert McDaniel, 1786, Nehemiah McDaniel † †, land deeded to him by Masonian proprietors in 1760.

123. Site of ancient brickyard, Col. Samuel Cofran.

124. Noah M. Cofran place, Col. Samuel Cofran †, site of house near by, Col. Samuel Cofran, 1796, Nathaniel Martin, James Martin, 1770, William Martin, 1768, James Martin, 1766, William Martin † †. Land deeded to him by Masonian proprietors, 1763.

125. Mrs. Jane Lake, Moses R. Lake, James Stevens, Philip Stevens, Jr., Philip Stevens, 1835, Henry Moulton, John Cochran, Nehemiah Cochran, 1797, Maj. James Cochran, 1766, James Cochran. Deed from Masonian proprietors, 1759, deed from Francis Carr, 1749.

126. Daniel T. Merrill, Albion Holt, Daniel Holt, 2d, John Holt, William Cochran, Deacon William Cochran. Deed from his father, James Cochran, in 1759.

127. John T. Merrill † †.

128. Warren D. Foss owner, William Swartz occupant, Amos Hoyt, Alpheus Locke, Charles Emery, William Fowler, David Marden, Moses Martin, Jacob Sawyer, Moses Martin, 1840, Nehemiah Knox, William Knox, 1792, Edmund Kimball, Joshua Kimball, 1784, Joseph Swett, 1777, John Bryant †. Deed from his father, Walter Bryant, 1769.

129. Site of school house, District No. 9.

130. Site of house, Cogswell Dudley, Gilman Dudley, Trueworthy Dudley † †. In 1769, Walter Bryant deeded this land to his son John, John deeded it to Samuel Connor, Jr., and he deeded it to Trueworthy Dudley, but Dudley lost the deed before it was recorded. After the death of Col. Samuel, his father, Dr. Samuel Connor again deeded it to Mr. Dudley, and he settled upon it.

131. ——— Smith, Nicholas Hartford † †.

132. Site of house, David Kimball, Jr., David Kimball, Joshua Kimball, Edward Green, Benjamin Jenkins.

133. Site of house, Trueworthy Dudley, Jr. † †, house moved to Main street by Daniel Knox, now occupied by Isaac Willey.

134. Stephen S. Ford, Horace Ford, 1875, Cyrus N. and Betsey T. Barton, 1873, Josiah K. Locke, 1852, George Noyes, 1851, Jacob Sawyer, 1850, Charles P. Hayward, 1837, Joshua Colburn, Jr., Joshua Colburn, 1834, Cogswell Dudley, 1823, Trueworthy Dudley, Jr. In 1797, Solomon Whitehouse deeded this farm to David Kimball of Milford, saying in the deed that he bought it of Rev. Zaccheus Colby. It is not known to whom Kimball sold, or of whom

Trueworthy Dudley, Jr., bought; nor is it known of whom Colby bought. In 1778, Timothy Knox sold this farm to Thaddeus Gage. We have not been able to get any further information in relation to this farm.

135. Site of house, John Knox, Jr. † †.

135½. Site of house, Daniel Knox, William Knox † †.

136. Norris C. Stevens, Charles P. Hayward, Jr., Oliver P. Knox, Daniel Knox † †.

137. Walter Colby, John Howe, Charles E. Wilson, Frank Holt, Daniel Holt, Jr., Richard Holt, Sen. †, site of house, Daniel Holt, Sen., 1785, John McDaniel, Nehemiah McDaniel, ——— McAllister †.

138. George B. Colby, Charles P. Hayward, Jr., William H., and Samuel G. Knox, Hiram Knox, William Knox † †. Land deeded to him by his father, William Knox, in 1776.

139. Site of house, Frederick Ames last owner, who took house away in 1861, Joseph Q. Gordon, 1855, Natt Head, 1855, John and William Sanborn, 1848, David Webster, 1822, Col. Samuel Cochran, David Norris, Benjamin Norris †.

140. Site of house, Charles P. Hayward, Jr., George W. Nixon, John T. Baker, Daniel Holt, 2d, Daniel Baker, Zebulon Robinson † †.

141. Site of house, Caleb Lovejoy † †.

142. Site of house, Joseph Cochran, Jr., 1798, Joseph Cofran, 1796, Samuel Cofran (Col.), 1793, Joseph Cofran † †. Land deeded to him by his father, James Cochran, in 1700. Farm deeded to Joseph Cofran by James Cofran, or Cochran, in 1763. In 1793, Joseph deeded it to his son, Samuel (Col.) In 1796, Col. Samuel deeded it back to his father. In 1798, Joseph Cofran deeded it to Joseph Cochran, Jr., son of Robert Cochran, and removed to Goshen, when Joseph, Jr., became Joseph Cochran, and he, in 1818, deeded the farm to Samuel Cochran, Jr., son of Deacon William Cochran. After Samuel, Jr.'s, death his heirs sold the farm to John M. Kimball.

143. Site of an ancient school-house.

144. Charles Fisher and Alfred E. Kimball, John J. Kimball, John M. Kimball, James Mann, Joseph Cochran, 1812, James Knox, 1776, Joseph Parker, Eleazer Allen †.

145. Site of house burned, James and John Mann, Dea. James Mann, 1769 †, site of house, Nathaniel Tilton, 1763, James Clark †.

146. Site of house, Seth Baker, Thomas Baker † †. The house was taken down about 1832, moved to Suncook, and is now occupied by Stephen A. Bates.

147. Site of grist-mill built and occupied by Thomas and Seth Baker. Earlier they had a saw-mill on or near the same spot. Martin H. Cochran now owns the land.

148. Site of house supposed to have been occupied by Samuel Phelps, 2d.

149. Site of house, James Robinson.

150. Site of house, Henry Dearborn, John Furber, 1846, David Ambrose, David Lovejoy, 2d, Jacob Cochran, David Lovejoy, 2d † †. The house was moved to its present location by Scott C. Knox, and is now owned by Charlotte Lewis.

151. Site of house burned, George S. Norris, Edwin Dearborn, Samuel Dearborn, 1839, Benjamin White, 1831, David Ambrose, 1824, John Kimball, Chandler Lovejoy, Dea. David Lovejoy † †.

152. Site of house burned, John E. Stanyan, Jonathan Stanyan, 1849, William A. Swain, 1847, Joseph Fisk, 1831, Nathaniel Ambrose, Joseph Gale, 1793, Nathaniel Ambrose, 1783, Ebenezer Frye, Lemuel Stickney, Dr. Richard Bartlett † †. The land where this house was built (1½ acres) was deeded to Dr. Richard Bartlett by Samuel Abbott in 1764.

153. School-house, District No. 5.

154. Old pound built, 1813, by Christopher Osgood for \$135.

155. Site of old town house, built 1811, taken down, 1865.

155½. Site of old school-house, District No. 5.

156. John K. Robinson, Nathaniel C. Robinson, John Knox, known for many years as John Knox, Jr. †, site of house. John Knox, Jr., 1791, Benjamin Whittemore, 1777, William Carlton, Samuel Kimball, 1771, James Riddell †.

156½. Site of house, James Riddell.

157. Site of house, Jonathan Bartlett.

158. Site of house, Eliphalet Connor. This lot of land was deeded to him in 1767, by his father, Dr. Samuel Connor. Consideration of deed, five shillings.

159. Site of an old school-house.

160. Site of house, John Haggett, Stephen Haggett, Josiah Haggett † †.

161. Site of house, James Lewis, Timothy Hall, 1805, Jeremiah Wardwell † †. This land was deeded to Wardwell by Aaron Whittemore in 1777.

162. Site of house burned, Sylvander French, William Garvin, John H. Webster, Josiah Richardson, Jr., Asa Moore †, site of house, Richard Lakeman, Dea. Nathaniel Lakeman.

163. Site of house, Benjamin White, Stephen Holt, Jr., 1831, Theophilus Stevens, 1824, Dudley Clifford, 1824, Samuel Edgerly, 1821, Dudley Clifford, 1806, Samuel Lakeman, Jr., Samuel Lakeman, Sen.

164. Site of house, Thomas Kimball, 3d, or Jr., Thomas Kimball, Sen., 1791, William Carlton, 1783, Nathaniel Head, Jr., son of Maj. James Head, 1777, Samuel Abbott, † †.

164½. Warren Hall, Chase F. Drew, Thomas Kimball, Jr., † †.

165. Mrs. David L. Holt, David L. Holt, Stephen Holt, Jr., 1816, David Ambrose, 1814, Nathanie. Ambrose, 1808, Richard Bartlett, 1807, Job Abbott, 1771, David Abbott, † †.

166. John F. Drew, Benjamin White.

166½. Site of the old North or Ambrose meeting house, built about 1805, taken down about 1840.

167. Charlotte Lewis, owner, Mrs. Mary Baker, occupant, Scott C. Knox, who moved the house from the David Lovejoy place.

168. Charles Cushing, John B. Cushing, William Edmunds, Miss Betsey Holt † †.

169. Site of house, Mrs. Margaret Whittemore, James Cunningham, Thomas Cunningham † †.

170. Site of house, Benjamin Holt, supposed to be first settler here.

171. Gideon Davison, Jacob Leavitt, Thomas McConnell, Charles L. Cofran, Reuben Heath, John Heath Gain Burpee. — Lewis, Jonathan Kimball † †.

172. Site of house, Moses W. Lancey, Dea. Edward Kimball, Mrs. Elizabeth Kimball, Edward Kimball, Samuel Kimball † †.

173. Hugh T. Warren, John Heath, Reuben Heath, Jacob Noyes, — Huffmaster, Ebenezer Eastman, 1839, Jacob Elliott, 1814, Amos Carlton, 1793, Daniel Holt † †.

174. Hugh M. Warren, Frank Burt, Augustus W. Burt, James Carr, David Holt, Benjamin Holt † †.

175. Augustus T. Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Timothy Ayer, 1839, Abigail and Hannah Edgerley, Jacob E. Brown, 1828, Jacob Elliott, John Whittemore, 1768, Elias Whittemore †, John Whittemore, who died not long after his father deeded the farm to him. We are unable to say who owned the farm after John Whittemore's death, till it came into Mr. Elliott's hands.

176. Cemetery established about 1860 by private individuals.

177. Site of house, Moses Tylor † †.

178. Tea bridge, so called, ancient name.

179. Howard Robinson, Sylvander French, Harrison Head, Moses Head † †.

180. Daniel L. Sweetser, Newell Blake, Samuel Garvin † †.

181. Henry Morrison, James Morrison, Isaac Morrison, John White †. Mr. White received a deed of the land from John Knox in 1749. It is not known when he settled here. It was a second division lot No. 17.

182. Cervantes Dunn, Willie Stone, Daniel Moses, Frank Lear, Henry

# KEY TO THE MAP OF PEMBROKE.

Libbey, Newell Blake †, 1839, site of house, Phineas Nevins, 1837, Blake and mother, 1834, John F. Blake, John F. Blake and Newell 1830, Charles Walker, Concord, Solomon Wheeler, Stephen Bartlett, Tyler, 1769, Moses Tyler †.

183. George W. Stone, David Farrington, Joseph Baker, Jr., David Stephen and Levi Baker, Joseph Baker, Lovewell Baker. Capt. Joseph B. This was first division lot No. 55, and was drawn by heirs of Capt. John Lovewell. Capt. Baker married Hannah, only daughter of Capt. John Lovewell. In 1758, Gov. Benning Wentworth commissioned him "Captain of the Company in the place commonly called and known by the name of Suncook in Col. Zacheus Lovewell's Regiment." Capt. John Lovewell had two sons, John and Nehemiah. Nehemiah was born after the death of his father. In 1738, John Lovewell deeded to Capt. Baker all his claim or right in the ship of Suncook. In 1746, Nehemiah Lovewell deeded to Capt. Baker his right in said township. On account of the controversy with the proprietors, Bow, and the claim made by said proprietors for the lands of said John and Nehemiah Lovewell, in 1756, gave Capt. Baker an obligation that they would share with him all loss on account of the said claim, whether they were obliged to give up the land, or pay Bow proprietors for it.

1831. Site of store, John K. Moore, Benjamin Holt, Jr., Seth B. John Knox, 3d, Jacob Elliott.

184. Methodist church built, 1837.

1844. Site of house, Robert White, who settled on the southerly half of lot No. 54, in 1734. His brother James settled on the northerly half of the lot. Henry Morrison now owns the half where Robert settled.

185. John Severance, 2d, Martha Mann, Samuel Robinson, Siba Mill Tilton, Chauncey and Timothy Holt, Seth B. Newell, David Richardson. Mr. Richardson was a tanner, and had a tannery on the place.

1854. Site of house, Samuel Kimball, Isaac White, James White † †.

186. School house, district No. 4.

187. Charles Glidden, Henry Drucker, Elijah Upton, Alva Hurd, and John Severance, Samuel Robinson, Col. Asa Head, Capt. John Head.

188. Arthur Glidden, Smith Glidden, Moses Head, Samuel Kimball.

189. Site of house, Major Samuel McConnell, Thomas McConnell †.

190. Site of house, Robert Mann, Joseph Mann, Samuel Mann, Samuel John Mann, Jr., 1779, John Mann, Dea. James Mann †.

191. Site of house, Hugh T. Warren, John K. McConnell, Lieut. McConnell † †.

191½. Site of house, Maj. Samuel McConnell, 1788, Moses McConnell Ephraim Blunt † †.

192. Silas and Charles Treloar, Nathaniel Lakeman, Jr. † †.

193. Isaac N. Lakeman, Nathaniel Lakeman, Haines Farnum, Gen. John Head, to whom the place was deeded by his father, John Head, of Concord, Mass., in 1791, Nathaniel having lived upon the same since Stephen McConnell †.

194. Willie Stone, George W. Stone, William Reed, Thomas Reed, Trussell, Albert T. Dolby †, site of house burned, Albert T. Dolby, John Morrison, Stephen Fife, James Fife, John Fife †. This was second lot No. 13, and was deeded to John Fife of Groton, Mass., in 1738, by John Knox, who settled in ancient Suncook, on the farm now owned in Mrs. Jabez Green.

195. Site of house, John Head, who lived here after he came into the place he built a house where Charles Glidden lives, Moses McConnell, 1779, Samuel Barnett, 1764, John McConnell † †. The lot was No. 53, and was deeded to him by his father, Thomas McConnell, in 1751.

196. Charles Labontee, Jeremiah Smith, Joseph Baker, Hugh T. Nathaniel Mann, James Mann, Jr., John Mann †, Widow Lettice Mann, Mann, Jr., father of James, John and Nathaniel Mann.

197. George W. McConnell, Alva Hurd † †.
198. John Roach, Mrs. Olive Hurd, Sarah J. Baker, Joseph Baker † †.
199. William Simpson, William Fife †.
200. Daniel Moses, John Simpson, Cotton K. Simpson, David Simpson, Jr. † †.
201. McConnell, or Sheep bridge.
2014. Cemetery established by individuals on land then owned by Thomas Cotton.
202. William Worth, ——— Hunkins, George W. Forrest and Edward Page, Evans Anderson, ——— Barker, John Langley, Reuben C. Bowers, Thomas Cotton, Samuel Simpson † †, site of house northwest of present house, Joseph Simpson † †.
203. Reuben S. Fife, Stephen Fife, Reuben C. Bowers, Hosea B. Barton †, site of house burned, Hosea B. Barton, Maj. George Noyes, James Simpson † †.
204. Joseph Labonte, Henry Lull, Samuel Locke, Calvin Couch, Samuel D. Robinson, John W. Nelson †, site of house, Charles and Calvin Simpson, David Simpson † †.
2044. Albert Walker, William Blay, Henry Colby, Leander Lull, George W. Swett, Calvin Merrill †, site of house, David Baker † †.
205. Samuel D. Robinson, owner, Ervin French, Jacob Jenness, Edwin Dearborn, Samuel Dearborn † †.
2054. Site of house, John Simpson † †. Samuel D. Robinson owns the land.
206. Benjamin F. Page, Fred A. Dearborn, John Dearborn, Ebenezer Dearborn † †.
2064. Site of David Baker's blacksmith shop.
207. Site of school-house, burned about 1827. Samuel D. Robinson owns the land.
208. Ozem Hurd, Nathaniel B. French, George French † †.
209. Site of school-house, removed by Mailand Prescott.
210. Henry Lull, Elihu B. Robinson, Albert Couch, David B. French † †.
211. School-house built by town school district, 1886, or 1887.
2114. Private cemetery, established about 1823, on land of Andrew French.
212. Site of house burned, Richard T. Worth, Samuel D. Robinson, Aaron Jackson, Thomas French, Andrew French † †.
213. Cider-mill, Thomas J. French, Irvin French, William French †.
214. Mrs. Ellen Byron, Louis Byron †, site of house, Louis Byron, Mrs. Hannah French, William French † †.
215. Thomas J. French, Thomas French † †.
216. Site of house, George L. French † †. Thomas J. French owns the land.
2164. Site of blacksmith shop, William French.
217. Benjamin Jenness † †.
218. Davis bridge, first built in 1841.
219. William L. Robinson, Samuel D. Robinson, Elihu B. Robinson, John M. Prescott, Timothy D. Robinson, Reuben L. Dearborn, Joseph Dearborn, Jr., Joseph Dearborn, Samuel Martin, Simon Haines †.
220. Mailand E. Prescott, John M. Prescott, William H. Carter, Benjamin J. Prescott, Carpenter S. Kelley, Aaron Elliott, Jonathan Stanyan †, site of house, Thomas Morrill † †.
221. Site of house, Josiah Knowles, Simon Knowles † †. Land owned by Hiram Stanyan.
222. Site of grist-mill and fulling-mill, Enoch Dickerman †.
2224. Site of bridge built, 1818, carried away by freshet, 1827.
223. Saw-mill, George Jenness, Nathaniel P. Richardson, Bickford & Munsey, Nathaniel P. Richardson, John Richardson, Chase & Beede, Ebenezer Tolman, Enoch Dickerman, John and Nathaniel Morrill, and Benjamin Kimball of Concord. Land and privilege deeded to John and Nathaniel Morrill of Chichester by John Bryant, in 1792.
224. Richardson bridge, first built, 1827.

225. Miss Martha J. Richardson, John Richardson, Hiram Chase †, site of house burned, Ebenezer Tolman, Enoch Dickerman.
226. John J. Richardson † †.
227. Turnpike bridge, first built in 1797.
228. House built by Jeremiah P. Haines.
229. Ira N. Prescott, John M. Prescott, Enos Prescott, William H. Prescott, Benjamin J. Prescott, John Cutler, Benjamin Emery, John Moses.
230. Mrs. Thomas Hook, Thomas Hook, Benjamin J. Prescott † †.
231. Site of house, Nathaniel Holt † †.
- 231½. Site of house, Moses Richardson, 3<sup>d</sup> † †.
232. Mrs. Peter Seavey, James G. Cawley, Richard T. Worth, Nathaniel Holt, Moses Holt, Edmund Holt, Hezekiah Young † †.
233. Site of an old grist-mill, Hezekiah Young † †.
234. William Blair, Nathaniel B. French, William L. Robinson, ——— Day, Chauncey C. French † †.
235. Charles S. Adams, Nathaniel B. Adams †, site of house, Zenas Adams, Jason Kelley † †.
- 235½. Site of house, David Kelley † †. Charles S. Adams owns the land.
236. Mrs. Alma Baker, Benjamin Baker † †.
237. Site of house, Timothy Chandler † †. William and Benjamin Fowler own the land.
238. Site of house, Enos Prescott † †. William and Benjamin Fowler own the land.
239. Frank P. Robinson †, site of house burned, 1883, Frank P. Robinson † †.
240. Site of house, Frank P. Robinson, Trueworthy F. Kelley, John Kelley, Jr., John Kelley, Sen. † †. Land owned by Frank P. Robinson.
241. Mrs. Mehitable Snell, owner, John M. Prentiss, Carpenter S. Kelley, George B. Cofran, Joseph Pillsbury, Jason Kelley, Darius Snell † †.
- 241½. Site of house, Andrew Farmer † †. Land owned by Mrs. Snell.
242. Mrs. Mehitable Snell, Darius Snell, Greenleaf Jenness † †.
243. Site of house, Noah Fife † †. Land owned by C. H. Hutchins.
244. Site of house, Edmund Holt, Mrs. Abigail Shattuck, Obediah Shattuck † †. Land owned by T. L. Fowler.
245. Site of grist-mill, Obediah Shattuck.
246. Site of blacksmith shop, Edmund Holt.
247. Almanzo Cofran † †.
248. Trueworthy L. Fowler †, site of house, Trueworthy L. Fowler, Benjamin Fowler, Sen. † †. Little south is site of house of Benjamin Fowler, Jr. † †, site of store, Benjamin Fowler, Jr., John L. and Benjamin Fowler †. Land owned by Trueworthy L. Fowler.
- 248½. Site of house, Thomas Kenney † †. Land owned by T. L. Fowler.
249. Site of house, Elijah Barker. Land owned by T. L. Fowler.
250. Site of grist-mill, Nathan Holt, Jr., and owned by Mrs. Fife, Mrs. Louisa H. Fife.
251. Charles H. Hutchins, John Cofran, Andrew Ladd †, site of house, Timothy Drew, Charles L. Cofran, John Cofran, Moses Cochran, 1819, Robert Martin † †. Martin bought of William White, in 1790.
252. Site of house, William White † †.
- 252½. Site of blacksmith shop, Robert Cofran, William Martin, Robert Martin. Land owned by Asa F. Hutchinson.
253. Henry T. Fowler, Mrs. Phebe Cofran, Robert Cofran, William Martin † †.
- 253½. Site of blacksmith shop, Robert Cofran. H. T. Fowler owns the land.
254. Brick school-house, district No. 6, built about 1830.
- 254½. Site of house, Daniel Ames † †. House removed by Greenleaf Jenness, and now occupied by Mrs. Mehitable Snell.
255. Site of school-house, burned about 1830, site of cooper shop, B. Colburn.
256. Site of house, John Parker, a Revolutionary soldier, who came from



Andover, Mass., and settled here about 1780 † †. John Fowler owns the land.

257. Isaac Fife, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Charles H. Hutchins, Nathan Pingree † †.

258. William H. Fowler, Benjamin Fowler † †.

258½. Site of house, Benjamin Fowler, John Ladd, 1774 † †. Little southwest is site of house, Mrs. Lydia Ladd.

259. Site of house burned in 1841, Asa Parker, Samuel Phelps, Joshua Phelps † †.

260. Site of first school-house in district No. 6.

261. Public cemetery, established about 1800.

262. Ransom S. Drew, Mrs. Elizabeth Drew, Bailey Parker † †.

263. Brick store, built and occupied by Bailey Parker and others.

263½. Site of old store, where John and Bailey Parker commenced trade, in 1816.

264. Thomas R. Holt, John Parker, who built the south part of the house. The north part was built by John Parker, Jr., who sold out to John Parker, 3<sup>d</sup>, and removed to New Hampton, when John Parker, 3<sup>d</sup>, became John Parker, Jr., and after *his* father, John, died, *he* was John Parker.

264½. Site of log house where Joseph Parker and his son, John Parker, Jr., lived when they first settled on this farm, about 1780.

265. Albert P. Fowler, James Cochran or Cofran, Samuel Kelley, Amos Abbott † †.

266. Frank S. Huggins, Isaac Fife, Ebenezer Abbott, Samuel Abbott, 1771 † †. Deed from Samuel Lane.

266½. Site of house, Charles Bailey, James Critchett, Samuel Ames, Stephen Ames, Spofford Ames, 1774 † †.

267. Site of buildings of Pembroke town farm, 1839, William Abbott, Jr. and Adrian Abbott, William Abbott †, site of house, Samuel Abbott, 1764 † †. Deed from David Lovejoy.

268. Site of house burned, 1894, Philander A. Fife, Noah Fife, Mrs. Ann M. Yeaton, Mrs. Elizabeth Drew, Albert P. Fowler, William Abbott, Jonathan Robinson † †.

269. James B. Jenness, Jacob Jenness, Frederick Ames, 1835, Chauncey Cochran, James Cochran, 1789 † †. This James Cochran was known as Ensign James Cochran. He was James Cochran, 4<sup>th</sup>, when his father, James, Jr., (Major) deeded this land to him in 1789.

269½. Stone which locates the place where Mrs. Sally Cochran was murdered by Abraham Prescott, June 23, 1833.

270. Noah Fife † †.

271. Cemetery, established in 1800.

271½. Site of house, Samuel Garvin † †.

272. Timothy Drew †, site of house, Mrs. Elizabeth Drew, Stephen Drew, Benjamin F. Libbey, Stephen Drew † †.

272½. Site of house, Andrew Farmer.

273. Winthrop Fowler, 2<sup>d</sup> †, site of house, Winthrop Fowler, Sen., Samuel Fowler, Jacob Jenness, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenness, Benjamin Jenness † †.

273½. Site of house. Rev. James McCutcheon, Stephen Bartlett, 1817, Joseph McCutcheon, 1815, John McCutcheon, 1808, Frederick or Phedris McCutcheon, 1789 † †.

274. House unoccupied in Epsom, George P. Little, Thomas M. Cofran, Thomas Martin, Parker Ames, Samuel Ames † †.

274½. Site of house, Enos Prescott, Samuel Phelps.

275. Site of house in Epsom, Betsey Ames, Samuel Ames † †. There is a tradition that Samuel Ames, who built and owned house No. 274, was so much displeased when a road was laid out and built by his house, that he built house No. 275, and spent the remainder of his life there, rather than live in his old home, and be annoyed by travel.

276. Bias Charles, William Zanes, Andrew Ladd † †.

277. Site of house, William McDaniel, John McDaniel, 2<sup>d</sup>, John McDaniel,

Sen., Lt. Benjamin Holt. It is not known who built the house. This is Buckstreet lot No. 13 in part.

278. Bombay or Lovejoy's bridge.

279. House unoccupied, True S. Pettengill, owner, Asa Ames, James Cochran, Benjamin Jenness, David Lovejoy, Caleb Lovejoy, Jr., Caleb Lovejoy, 1790, Solomon Whitehouse, owner, David Gilman, 1775, Robert Hastings, James Connor, 1702, Richard Kimball and Thomas Poor, 1760, Andrew McClary. It is not known when, or by whom, the house was built, or what other buildings have been on the place.

280. Site of house, Solomon Jenness, John Jenness, Jemima Lovejoy, Caleb Lovejoy, Zebediah Lovejoy † †.

281. True S. Pettingill, Alonzo Marden. House built by Norris Cochran.

282. Mrs. Susan Batchelder, Hiram Batchelder, Norris Cochran †, site of house, Norris Cochran, Nehemiah Cochran, 1801, Daniel Cochran, 1799, Rev. Zaccheus Colby, John and Moses Connor, 1767, David Connor. This farm is made up of Buckstreet lots Nos. 10 and 11, and part of No. 12.

282½. Cemetery established, 1799. In 1853, Norris Cochran gave land to enlarge it, and in 1871, the heirs of Samuel Cochran, Jr., gave land to enlarge it again.

283. James M. Clark †, site of house burned, James M. Clark, Frank P. Robinson, ——— Cass, David Fowler, John Heath, Levi Robinson, Samuel Cochran, Jr., owner. This was Buckstreet lot No. 9, and was deeded to Thomas Fullerton by Masonian proprietors, 1755.

284. Frank Thompson, Samuel Thompson † †. This was Buckstreet lot No. 8, and was deeded by Masonian proprietors to John McGafney. It is supposed that Jeremiah Gilman settled upon the northerly end of this lot.

285. Frank W. Stevens, Philip Stevens †, site of house, Philip Stevens, Thomas Tuttle, Nathaniel Messer, Robert S. French, Mark French, 1810, Caleb Whitney, 1799, Polly Richardson, Amos Richardson, 1796, Benjamin Jenness, 1794, Daniel Kimball, Joseph Jenness, Samuel Jenness, 1758, Mary James. This was Buckstreet lot No. 7, and was deeded to Mary James, in 1755, by the Masonian proprietors, when she gave them a bond that she would fulfil her part of the contract between the proprietors and settlers.

285½. Jeremy Sperlin, 1803 † †.

286. Site of house supposed to be where Jeremiah Gilman settled.

287. Site of house, John Baker, Nathan Harris, Edward Fuller, John C. Kimball, Thomas Hardy, from whom the road takes its name, Samuel Kimball, 1780, Peter Gilman, 1777, Jeremiah Wardwell.

288. Site of house, John Jones, Samuel McConnell, 1784, Gideon Piper † †.

289. Site of house, Nathaniel Piper † †.

290. Site of house.

291. Site of house.

292. Site of house, John C. Kimball, Samuel Kelley, 24, Samuel Kelley, Sen. † †. Barn still standing. Land owned by Timothy Gile.

293. Site of house, Phedris or Frederick McCutcheon † †. Land deeded to him in 1774 by Walter Bryant. James Dodge and John K. Robinson now own the land.

294. Site of house, Edmund Whittier, Jonathan Marden † †.

295. Site of house, Harris Davis † †.

296. Site of house, Phedris or Frederick McCutcheon, Joseph McCutcheon, Frederick McCutcheon † †. Frederick McCutcheon sold the place to James and John Mann in 1814, and moved to New Hampton.

296½. Site of house, Samuel Phelps, Jr., Samuel Phelps † †.

297. Site of house, Daniel Flagg, John Flagg, Samuel Phelps, Noah Emery † †.

298. Site of saw-mill, Josiah Haggett and Joseph Baker † †.

299. David B. Richardson, Henry L. Richardson, Richard B. Richardson † †.

300. Site of house, Moses Richardson, Jr. † †.

301. David D. Richardson, Moses Richardson, Jr., Parker Richardson, Moses

Richardson, Sen., David Richardson †, site of house, David Richardson, 1789. Deed from Richard Bartlett.

302. Site of house, widow Deborah Holt.

303. Dolly Richardson, Mark Richardson, Joseph W. Sargent, John True. Mr. True was a tanner, and had a tan-yard on the farm.

303½. Private cemetery.

304. Site of house, Lucy Dow.

305. Milton P. Holt, Moses W. Lancey, David Fowler, John L. Fowler †, site of house, John L. Fowler, Parker Ames, Simon Lull.

306. Mrs. Mary A. Drew, John Fowler, John L. Fowler, John Fowler, Nathan Pingrey, David Fowler † †.

306½. Site of house, Jesse Holt † †.

307. Mrs. Esther J. Holt, Jesse Holt, Jr., Philip F. and Wilson Holt, Jesse Holt, Sen., William Holt, Nathan Holt, Sen. † †.

308. Benjamin B. Haggett, Benjamin Haggett, Moses Holt, Nathaniel Holt, Nathan Holt, Jr. † †.

308½. Site of house, Jonathan Robinson † †.

309. William W. Fife, Mrs. Almira H. Blake †, site of house, Mrs. Almira H. Blake, Stephen Holt and Frye Holt, Sen. † †.

309½. Site of house, Frye Holt, Jr., Joseph Baker, Jr., Edmund Holt † †.

310. Site of house, James M. Fife † †.

310½. Site of cooper shop, James M. Fife.

311. Site of house, William F. Moses, William Beard, Jeremiah Fife † †.

311½. Site of shop where Jeremiah Fife manufactured rakes, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, and coffins.

312. Site of house burned, Philip Fife, Robert Fife †, site of house burned, William Fife † †.

313. Site of house, Lucy Dow, ——— Robertson † †.

314. Site of house, ——— Doyen † †.

315. William P. Sullivan † †.

316. George W. Nixon, Charles P. Hayward, Jr., 1873, Sally Chase, 1867, Thomas G. Birney, John Cochran, Polly French, 1843, Nancy M. Cochran, Joanna Cochran, 1835, Cogswell Dudley, Methodist Parsonage, Mark French, 1800, Jacob Edes, 1793, Trueworthy Dudley.

317. Site of house, Benjamin Piper, Nathaniel Piper. In 1800, Benjamin Piper deeded this place to Trueworthy Dudley, except what was taken out for Jacob Edes' place.

317½. Site of barn burned, which formerly belonged to the Piper place.

318. Site of school-house, district No. 3.

319. William Goss, Winsor A. Jenness, B. F. Gilmore, Ollin E. Saunders and Harris Marden, James F. Langmaid, Samuel Gault, Samuel Emery, Dea. Joseph Emery † †. This farm includes part of Buckatreet lot No. 1 which the Masonian proprietors deeded to Joseph Sinkler in 1755, and he deeded to John Sinkler, who, Nov. 9, 1708, deeded it to Joseph Emery, Jr., who was afterward Dea. Joseph Emery.

320. Charles Jenness, Winsor A. Jenness, James F. Langmaid, Hall B. Emery, Jacob Emery, Jr. †, site of house, Dea. Joseph Emery. This farm includes part of lot No. 1, and, with the Charles B. Fowler farm, lot No. 2, which the Masonian proprietors, in 1755, deeded to Dr. Samuel Connor, and he, in 1757, deeded to John Peverly. Peverly sold it to Daniel Lary, Lary sold it to Valentine Matthews, and Matthews, Nov. 14, 1768, sold it to Joseph Emery, Jr. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Emery in Nov., 1708, bought both lots, No. 1 and No. 2. He afterward divided and deeded them to his three sons, Joseph, Jr., Samuel, and Jacob.

321. House, Paul Gero, occupant, Charles Jenness, owner.

322. Heirs of Charles B. Fowler, Charles B. Fowler, John Heath, Joseph B. Dalton, Rodney Carlton †, site of house, Rodney Carlton, Amos Carlton, 1814, Joseph Emery, Jr. † †.

323. Josiah R. Brown, Jonathan Brown, Josiah Richardson † †.

324. Site of tannery and shoemaker shop, Josiah Richardson and John Rand.

325. Site of mill to grind bark, Josiah Richardson.

326. David S. Batchelder, Charles L. Coffran, Israel Marden, Bartlett Martin, Warren D. Foss, William K. Clifford, Joseph Clifford, Timothy Ayer, John Ayer, Sen. †, site of house, John Ayer, Thomas Lucas † †. Lucas received deed of this lot, No. 3, from Masonian proprietors, in 1755.

327. Jonathan Brown, owner.

328. Site of house, William Knox, last owner, Rev. Nehemiah Ordway, Dr. John Pillsbury † †. House was removed to Allenstown by Josiah K. Clifford, and is now occupied by Bartlett Martin.

329. Old blacksmith shop, built by William Knox, site of house little north, Widow Joanna Hook, Humphrey Hook, Widow Joanna Lucas, Daniel Lucas † †. He took a deed of this lot, No. 4, from Masonian proprietors in 1755.

330. Sarah P. Knox, Elizabeth A. Knox, William Knox, Jr., William Knox † †. Mr. Knox kept store in this house, several years, when first built. We have an account of five William Knoxes who lived to become active citizens of Pembroke, and two, father and son, who lived in that part of Suncook which is now Allenstown. The first in Pembroke, we think, was the son of Timothy Knox. He settled, we think, near where Norris C. Stevens lives; the second, son of the first, settled where George B. Colby lives; the third, son of the second, settled at Buckstreet as shown above; the fourth, son of the third, lived with his father; and the fifth, William II., son of Hiram Knox, and grandson of the second William, lived where his father Hiram and grandfather William had lived. The four first mentioned in Pembroke, were all in turn called William Knox, Jr., the first being William Knox, Jr., while he claimed to live in Suncook. The first William Knox who settled in Suncook settled in that part of Suncook which is now Allenstown, near where Mrs. Jabez Green lives. The larger part of the farm on which he settled, is now in Hooksett. His son, William, Jr., who married Anna Buntin, lived where his father had lived.

331. Site of store, William Knox †, site of old store, William Knox, David Ambrose, Stephen Holt, Jr. †.

331½. Site of house, William Knox, last owner, David Ambrose, 1816, Stephen Holt, Jr., 1815, Nehemiah Ordway, Jr., 1802, Samuel Daniell, 1794, heirs of Daniel Lucas, Daniel Lucas, James Lucas † †. Nehemiah Ordway, Jr., kept tavern here several years while he owned the house. The lot upon which this house stood, Buckstreet lot No. 5, was deeded to James Lucas by the Masonian proprietors in 1755.

332. Isaac G. Russ † †.

332½. Site of tannery, Ebenezer Eastman, Ebenezer Huse.

333. James Zanes †, site of house, Dr. John Pillsbury, Ebenezer Eastman, Ebenezer Huse, 1805, Joseph Jenness, † †. The land was part of Daniel Lucas's estate set off to his daughter, Jenness's wife. Jenness built the house.

334. Site of blacksmith shop, William D. Childs.

335. Reuben C. Moulton † †.

336. Harry Carpenter † †.

337. School-house, district No. 3.

337½. Site of house burned, 1882, Warren Martin, Moses Martin † †.

338. Site of house, Thomas Kimball, Jr., 1798, Thomas Robinson, 1785, David Dexter, 1779, David Gilman † †. Thomas Robinson kept tavern here several years while he owned the house.

230. Site of house used in 1810 and 1811 for a store, by John Russ. In 1811, the building was deeded to Stephen Holt, Jr., by John Russ. The land and buildings were, in 1798, deeded to Thomas Kimball by Thomas Robinson, who says in the deed that he bought of John Ayer. We have no knowledge when, or by whom, the house was built.

340. Edward Bennett, occupant, Isaac G. Russ, owner, 1864, Josiah B. and Joseph C. Cram, 1852, Albert G. Pearson, Samuel Martin.

341. Store, Isaac G. Russ, 1864, Josiah B. and Joseph C. Cram, 1852 †, site of store, Albert G. Pearson.

342. Tenement, unoccupied, Joel M. Corbin, owner, formerly Samuel Cochran, Jr.'s, law office.

343. Joel M. Corbin, Samuel Cochran, Jr. † ‡. site of house near by, built and occupied by Samuel Cochran, Jr. Mr. Cochran kept tavern here many years. The house was burned about 1837. To give the reader some idea of the amount of business and travel in town, as well as the habits and customs of the people, ninety years ago, we state that, in 1804, there were ten persons licensed, or approbated, as it was called, to keep tavern in town, two to sell spirituous liquors in their stores, and two in private houses. Richard Bartlett kept tavern where Henry T. Simpson lives, Benjamin Fisk kept tavern where Mary Kimball lives, Capt. Asa Robinson, where John G. Tallant lives, Benjamin Cushing and Josiah Sturtevant, where Miles L. Spaulding lives, Captain or Dea. David Kimball, in the Rice Dudley house, now owned by Harvey Denison, Joseph Blanchard in a house which stood near where Emery Brothers live, Nehemiah Ordway, in a house which stood nearly opposite where Sarah P. Knox lives, Samuel Cochran, Jr., in his house, which stood a little southeast of where Russ's store is, and Amos Carlton, where Hugh T. Warren lives. There was one other person licensed to keep tavern, John Calef or Calfe, as he was called, whose place of business we are not able to locate. We have never learned that he was owner of but one house in town, the one now owned by Mrs. Vasta Abbott, which he sold, in 1793, to James Jewett. He undoubtedly had some place of business or he would not have applied to the selectmen to be approbated. The storekeepers approbated to sell spirituous liquors at their stores were Timothy Barnard, who traded where Joseph Warren's house is, and Richard Whittemore, who traded at the Vose place, so called. The persons approbated to sell spirituous liquors at their private houses were Christopher Osgood, whose house stood a little southeast of where the Methodist church in Suncook village stands, and Jeremiah Fife, who lived on the top of the hill east of the Philip Fife place.

344. Charles W. Goward, occupant, Joel M. Corbin, owner.

345. Building built by Joel M. Corbin, and at first used by ——— Doubleday for a twine manufactory, later, occupied by R. C. Moulton to manufacture trunks, boxes, doors, screens, and other wood-work, also a steam saw-mill, site of spoke-mill, built and occupied by Jeremiah F. Page, site of a saw-mill first built, about 1787, by John Ayer, James Cochran, Jr., and Job Abbott, burned about 1820.

345½. Blacksmith shop, I. G. Russ, owner. George Cass, occupant, 1895.

346. Site of fulling-mill built, about 1813, by Ephraim C. Robinson.

347. Buckstreet bridge.

347½. Axe and hammer-handle manufactory, and grist-mill owned and occupied by Charles Fisher, formerly used for a twine factory by Thomas B. Wattles and Thomas Bond, built by Norris Cochran and Samuel Martin, site of building built by Moses Martin and William L. Moore, and used by them as a bedstead manufactory, and for other wood-work, burned, site of saw-mill, burned, site of grist-mill, taken down.

348. Site of a grist-mill built by David Clark, about 1824, burned when the old saw-mill was burned.

349. Saw-mill and manufactory of trunks, boxes, doors, screens, and other wood-work, owned and occupied by Reuben C. Moulton, operated in part by water power and in part by steam power, Samuel Martin, former owner of saw-mill, which had been built by Norris Cochran, James Martin and William Knox. We think, two saw-mills, built and operated by Knox, Martin, and Cochran, were burned on the site of this one.

350. Retyre M. Davis, Israel Marden, Jeremiah F. Page, William L. Morse, John Richardson, David Clark † ‡.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

## A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

In the following list of important events, are many which do not pertain specially to Pembroke, but are of general public interest, and may prove valuable for ready reference.

- 1659, May 18. Penacook granted by Massachusetts.  
1704, Apr. 24. *Boston Newsletter*, first American newspaper, appeared.  
1725, May 8. Lovewell's fight with the Indians at Pigwacket.  
1725-6, Jan. 17. Penacook again granted by Massachusetts.  
1727, May 20. Bow, Canterbury, Chichester, and Epsom granted by New Hampshire.  
1728, May 6. Suncook granted by Massachusetts.  
1728, Nov. 1. Suncook grantees finished laying out their township.  
1728-9, Jan. 28. Bow grantees finished laying out their township.  
1729. The proprietors, or grantees, of Penacook built the first bridge ever thrown over Soucook river.  
1730. The Penacook proprietors put a ferry boat into Suncook river.  
1730, Oct. The Suncook proprietors laid out their first division lots.  
1730, Dec. 9. The Suncook proprietors drew for their first division lots.  
1733. First meeting-house built in ancient Suncook.  
1735. Meeting-house improved by putting in floors, seats, desk for the minister, glass windows, and door.  
1735. First bridge built over Suncook river.  
1736, May 19. Suncook proprietors drew for their second division lots.  
1737. A bridge was built over Soucook river where the Thompson bridge now is, and a road laid out from Pembroke Street to it, now called the Thompson road.  
1737. A ferry was established over Merrimack river somewhere west of where Henry T. Simpson lives.  
1737, Oct. 13. Proprietors voted to give Rev. Aaron Whittemore a call to be their minister.  
1737-8, Feb. 8. Proprietors voted to accept the committee's agreement with Rev. Aaron Whittemore, and chose a committee to give him a deed of lot No. 3.  
1737-8, Mar. 8. Rev. Aaron Whittemore ordained, and a church organized in Suncook.  
1737-8, Mar. 19. A road was laid out from the bridge over Soncook river northwesterly to Rumford line, and from the bridge southerly to the ferry, and from the ferry southerly and easterly to the main road.  
1738. The first saw-mill and grist-mill was built in Suncook.  
1740, Mar. 5. The line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was established by the king in council, by which decision Suncook was left entirely within the territory of New Hampshire.  
1740-1. A second bridge was built over Suncook river on the site of the first one.  
1741. The first road was laid out through what is now Suncook village.  
1741. Very cold weather during the winter, probably the coldest of which there is any record.  
1744. War was declared between France and England. This was called the "First French and Indian War."  
1745, June 17. City of Louisburg, the strongest fortress in America, except Quebec, taken by the English and American forces. This was practically the capture of Cape Breton.

1746, July 30. John Tufton Mason deeded to Theodore Atkinson and eleven others his right to the territory of New Hampshire.

1747, May 20. James Carr was killed by the Indians in Bow, near where the late Benjamin A. Noyes lived.

1747, May 20. Robert Bunten and his son Andrew taken prisoners by the Indians, and led to Canada.

1749. Peace declared between France and England, ending the "First French and Indian War."

1751. British parliament passed an "Act" that the third day of September, 1752, should be called Sept. 14, 1752, and that the year should begin on Jan. 1, instead of Mar. 25. as previously.

1752, Sept. 3. Change from "Old Style" to "New Style", by dropping from the calendar eleven days, calling that day Sept. 14.

1754. War again declared between France and England. This was called the "Second French and Indian War," and continued till the conquest of Canada by the British forces, in 1760.

1755, July 9. Battle of Fort du Quesne. General Braddock killed.

1756, Oct. 7. *The New Hampshire Gazette*, the first newspaper of New Hampshire, was published at Portsmouth, and Nov. 1, the first almanac.

1757, Jan. 1. The proprietors of Bow petitioned the "General Court" to grant a new survey of lots, proposing to give up to the Suncook proprietors the land they had in possession. They were given leave to bring in a bill, but it never reached a third reading.

1758, Jan. 1. John Noyes, for himself and others, petitioned the General Court for the incorporation of Pembroke.

1758. Louisburg again taken from the French with 5,000 men and 120 cannon.

1759, Sept. 13. Battle and capture of Quebec, the strongest fortress in America, previously considered impregnable and styled the Gibraltar of America, taken by the English and American forces. General Wolfe killed.

1759, Oct. The Indian village of St. Francis destroyed in the night, by Major Rodgers and 200 Rangers. Inhabitants killed, and village burned.

1759, Nov. 1. Pembroke incorporated.

1760, Dec. 3. Rev. Daniel Mitchell ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church of Pembroke.

1760. The city of Montreal surrendered to the English, practically ending the "Second French and Indian War."

1761. A remarkable drought, and extensive forest fires.

1762. Another remarkably dry season, causing great distress on account of failure of crops.

1763, Feb. 10. Treaty of peace between France and England signed at Paris, by it France giving up all its possessions in America.

1763, Dec. 16. The General Court passed an "Act" exempting Presbyterians from paying for the support of Congregational ministers.

1765, Mar. 22. The "Stamp Act" was passed by the British parliament, requiring all legal documents to be written upon stamped paper upon which a duty was levied. This led to the American war.

1765, June 7. Town of Concord incorporated from Bow and adjoining territory.

1766, Mar. 18. Stamp Act repealed.

1767, June 29. British levy duties on tea, paper, paints, glass, etc.

1767, Nov. 16. Rev. Aaron Whittmore died.

1767. The records of Pembroke were burned in the house of Thomas Robertson, parish clerk. Mr. Robertson lived on the farm owned by the late John E. Kimball.

1768, Aug. 3. Rev. Jacob Emery ordained pastor of Congregational church.

1769. Dartmouth college founded.

1770. The British parliament removed the duty from all articles except tea.

1770, Mar. 6. Boston massacre.

1771. Paper currency abolished, silver and gold taking its place.

1784, Jan. 14. Treaty of peace ratified by congress.

1785, Feb. 23. The exclusive right to establish a ferry over Merrimack river between the mouth of Moore's brook, in Bow, for the lower boundary, and the mouth of Soucook river as the upper boundary, was granted to James Robertson.

1787, Sept. 20. Insurrection at Exeter to oblige the legislature to create fiat money. This insurrection was participated in by Pembroke people. Among them were Maj. James Cochran, Capt. James Cochran,<sup>1</sup> and Lieut. Asa Robinson. They were arrested and tried by court martial at Exeter. Major Cochran was cashiered, but restored on account of former good conduct. Captain Cochran and Lieutenant Robinson lost their rank.

1789, June 18. Law passed requiring towns to raise a fixed sum for the support of schools, each town to raise four pounds for every one pound of proportion of public taxes. Also requiring teachers to be examined, and furnish certificates of character.

1791, Feb. 17. Jacob Green, Enoch Noyes, William Duncan, and Daniel Livermore granted the right to build a toll-bridge over Merrimack river, "at any place between one mile below Isle Hooksett Falls and one mile above said Falls."

1791, June 16. New Hampshire divided into five counties,—Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. Previously all courts had been held at Portsmouth.

1791, Dec. 10. The exclusive right to operate a ferry across Merrimack river between the southerly bounds of Concord and the grant of ferriage made to James Robertson, was granted to John Bryant.

1794, Oct. 1. Notice was published that a post-rider would pass through town once a week, bringing mail from Boston to Concord. Two days were allowed for a mail to come from Boston.

1796, June 14. The first New Hampshire turnpike was incorporated, extending from the "Federal Bridge" in Concord, to the "Piscataqua Bridge" in Portsmouth.

1798, Dec. 4. The line between Pembroke and Allenstown was fixed at the southerly bank of the Suncook river.

1802. A snow storm remarkable for the great depth and density of fall.

1803. The first bridge built where the present Factory bridge is. It was built by private individuals.

1803, May 11. Rev. Zaccheus Colby resigned his ministry in Pembroke.

1804, Dec. 13. Line established between Concord and Pembroke at the centre of Soucook river.

1804, Dec. 18. That part of Bow on the easterly side of Merrimack river, between Suncook river and the old Penacook, or Rumford line, annexed to Concord.

1804, June 19. Chester turnpike chartered from Chester to Pembroke Street.

1805. The first Methodist class formed in Pembroke.

1805. Building the Ambrose, or North, meeting-house commenced.

1806. The first postoffice established in town, Benjamin F. Stickney, postmaster.

1807. The meeting-house which stood on the site of the present Congregational meeting-house probably built.

1808. Nathaniel Head was commissioned brigadier-general.

1808, Mar. 2. Rev. Abraham Burnham ordained pastor of Congregational church.

1810, Jan. 11. Celebrated "Cold Friday," few venturing outside the house.

1811. The old town house built. John Knox, Jr., Samuel Cochran, Jr., and Robert Martin, building committee.

1811, Nov. 7. Battle of Tippecanoe.

1812. Caleb Stark commenced to manufacture cotton cloth at Suncook village.

<sup>1</sup> This Capt. James Cochran was James Cochran 3d, son of John Cochran.



1812. Asa Robinson commissioned brigadier-general.  
 1812, June 18. War declared between Great Britain and the United States, called the "War of 1812."  
 1812, Aug. 16. Surrender of Hull at Detroit.  
 1813, Mar. 9. The town voted to accept the bridge which had been built by private individuals in 1803, and settle for the same.  
 1813, April 27. Capture of York, Canada.  
 1813, May 27. Forts Erie and George abandoned by the British.  
 1813, June 6. Battle of Burlington Heights.  
 1813, Sept. 10. Perry's victory on Lake Erie.  
 1813, Oct. 4. Town voted to accept Rev. Abraham Burnham as town minister, to be paid by tax on poll and estate. He was to preach half of the time in the North church, and half in the South church.  
 1813, Dec. 13. Buffalo burned by the British.  
 1814, July 5. Battle of Chippewa Plains.  
 1814, July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane.  
 1814, Aug. 24. Americans defeated by the British under Ross, at Bladensburg. City of Washington taken, and public buildings burned.  
 1814, Sept. 11. British squadron on Lake Champlain captured.  
 1814, Oct. 15. Battle of Chippewa.  
 1814, Dec. 24. Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent.  
 1815, Jan. 8. The British defeated at New Orleans. Gen. Andrew Jackson commanded the American forces.  
 1815, Feb. 17. Ghent treaty ratified.  
 1815, Mar. 7. A Society for the Reformation of Morals formed in Pembroke.  
 1815, June 15. John L. Sullivan granted exclusive right to navigate Merrimack river with steamboats.  
 1815, June 18. Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon defeated by Wellington.  
 1815, Sept. 23. Memorable September gale. Many buildings were destroyed, and wood and timber land injured.  
 1815, June 26. Congregational Society of Pembroke incorporated.  
 1816. The remarkable cold season. Very little corn was raised in New Hampshire. In many places frost during every month of the year. In some cases corn sold for four dollars per bushel.  
 1817, Oct. 16. Dr. Abel Blanchard, founder of Pembroke Academy, died.  
 1817. President Monroe visited New Hampshire, passing through Pembroke.  
 1818, June 25. Pembroke Academy incorporated.  
 1818, June 27. Law passed requiring towns to raise ninety dollars for every dollar of the town's apportionment of state tax.  
 1819. January and February very mild, very little snow, no sledding.  
 1819, May 25. Pembroke Academy dedicated. School opened next day.  
 1819, Oct. 17. Boundary line established between Clichester and Pembroke.  
 1821, June 29. Literary fund created by a tax of half of one per cent, upon the capital stock of the banks of the state.  
 1822, July 2. Town of Hooksett incorporated from parts of Chester, Dunbarton, and Goffstown.  
 1822, Aug. 10. Rev. Zaccheus Colby died.  
 1823, July 1. County of Merrimack formed, with Concord as shire town.  
 1824, Feb. A remarkable freshet which destroyed nearly all the bridges.  
 1824, Aug. 15. Visit of Lafayette to America.  
 1825, June 21. General Lafayette during his visit to this country, on his journey from Boston to Concord, spent the night in Pembroke, at the Fisk tavern.  
 1826, Aug. Long rain storm. Slide at the White mountains by which the Willey family, in an endeavor to escape from their home by flight, were overtaken and buried.  
 1826, Nov. 13. Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities for the War of 1812-14.  
 1827, July 6. The school system of the state reorganized, providing for a superintending committee, etc., etc.

- 1828, May 13. American tariff imposing heavy duties on imported goods.  
 1828. Postoffice established at Suncook, Caleb Stark, postmaster.  
 1829, June 22. The "Literary Fund" for which provision was made in 1820, and accumulating since that time, divided among the several towns of the state.  
 1831, July 2. Town of Allenstown incorporated.  
 1832, July 14. New tariff laws.  
 1832. Nullification excitement, and commercial panic.  
 1833, June 23. Mrs. Sally Cochran, wife of Chauncey Cochran, murdered by Abraham Prescott.  
 1833, June 28. Gen. Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, visited Concord.  
 1834, Sept. Abraham Prescott tried for the murder of Mrs. Cochran.  
 1835, Sept. Abraham Prescott tried the second time, convicted, and sentenced to be hung December 25, and reprieved.  
 1835, Dec. 16. Great fire in New York, with loss estimated at \$20,000,000.  
 1836, Jan. 6. Abraham Prescott hung at Hopkinton.  
 1836. Congress passed an "Act" to deposit with the several states the surplus in the treasury.  
 1837, Jan. 13. The legislature of New Hampshire passed an "Act" to deposit with the towns the money received from the United States.  
 1837, Mar. 15. Pembroke voted to receive the money directed to be deposited with the town, and pledged the faith of the town for the same. Jereniah H. Wilkins was chosen agent to receive the money and report at the next annual meeting. He was directed to receive it in specie, and let it in sums not less than \$50, nor more than \$300. The sum received was \$3,285.75.  
 1837. The Methodist meeting-house on the hill, built.  
 1838, Sept. 10. The town voted to buy a farm, not to exceed \$2,500 in value, and appropriate the surplus money to pay for it.  
 1839, Mar. 12. The town voted to buy the whole of the Abbott farm for \$3,000, and appropriate \$500 more of the surplus money therefor, and cover the balance into the town treasury to buy stock and utensils for the farm.  
 1840, June 10. Charles L. Paine, son of John B. Paine, fell from the ledge near C. P. Morse's store, and was killed by the fall, or drowned.  
 1840. The gymnasium built.  
 1841. The old saw-mill and grist-mill built by David Clark, were burned.  
 1842, Aug. 9. Washington treaty defining boundaries between United States and British America, signed at Washington.  
 1846, May 8, 9. General Taylor defeats Mexicans at Palo Alto.  
 1846, May 9. Battle of Resaca de la Palma.  
 1846, May 11. Congress declares war with Mexico.  
 1846, June 12. Treaty fixing the northwest boundary of the United States, signed.  
 1846, Sept. 24. Monterey captured.  
 1847, Feb. 22, 23. General Taylor defeats Mexicans at Buena Vista.  
 1847, Mar. 29. Vera Cruz taken by storm.  
 1847, Apr. 18. General Scott signally defeats the Mexicans in the great Battle of Cerro Gordo.  
 1847, Aug. 20. Battle of Cherubusco.  
 1847, Sept. 13. Battle of Chapultepec.  
 1847, Sept. 14. City of Mexico taken.  
 1848, Feb. Gold discovered in California.  
 1848, Feb. 2. Treaty of peace between Mexico and United States consummated.  
 1849, Sept. 13. The first Methodist church at Suncook dedicated.  
 1850, July 4. Treaty with England for transit way across Panama, ratified.  
 1851, Dec. 24. Part of the capitol at Washington, and the whole of the library of the United States congress, destroyed by fire.  
 1852, Jan. 15. Mrs. Hill thrown from her sleigh near Brickett school-house, at the upper end of Pembroke Street, and killed.

- 1852, May 27. Mr. Bartlett and two Haley girls drowned in Suncook river, near where the Webster mill now stands.
1852. The bedstead and spoke manufactories at Buckstreet burned.
- 1853, May 27. John Noyes killed in the saw-mill at Buckstreet.
- 1859, Nov. 3. The brick mill built by Nichols & Brownell, and an old wooden mill near by, burned.
- 1861, Apr. 12. Fort Sumter fired on by the rebels, inaugurating the civil war.
- 1861, Apr. 13. Surrender of Fort Sumter by General Anderson.
- 1861, July 21. First Battle of Bull Run, Va.
- 1861, Aug. 26-30. Capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark by the Hatteras expedition.
- 1861, Oct. 21. Battle of Ball's Bluff, Va.
- 1861, Oct. 29-Nov. 7. Capture of Hilton Head, S. C., by the Port Royal expedition.
- 1862, Feb. 6. Fort Henry, Tenn., captured by General Foote.
- 1862, Feb. 16. Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to General Grant, with 13,500 prisoners, 3,000 horses, and large military stores.
- 1862, Feb. 27. The *Monitor* sails from New York.
- 1862, Mar. 6-8. Battle of Pea Ridge, resulting in the capture of 1,600 prisoners.
- 1862, Mar. 9. Fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads.
- 1862, Apr. 6-7. Battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., with heavy losses on both sides.
- 1862, Apr. 7. Island No. 10 surrenders to General Pope, with 6,000 prisoners.
- 1862, Apr. 25. New Orleans captured.
- 1862, May 10. Norfolk surrenders.
- 1862, May 31-June 1. Battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va.
- 1862, June 6. Memphis, Tenn., captured.
- 1862, June 26-July 1. Seven days' fighting in Virginia. Severe, with heavy losses.
- 1862, Aug. 9. Battle of Cedar Mountain.
- 1862, Aug. 29, 30. Second Battle of Bull Run.
- 1862, Sept. 14. Battle of South Mountain, Md.
- 1862, Sept. 15. Harper's Ferry surrenders with 10,000 national prisoners.
- 1862, Sept. 16-17. Battle of Antietam, Md.
- 1862, Dec. 13. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
- 1863, Jan. 1. President Lincoln issues emancipation proclamation setting free 4,000,000 slaves.
- 1863, May 1. Battle at Fort Gibson, Miss.
- 1863, May 1-4. Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
- 1863, July 1-3. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.
- 1863, July 4. Vicksburg surrenders to General Grant.
- 1863, July 9. Surrender of Fort Hudson to General Banks, with 7,000 prisoners.
- 1863, July 13-18. Draft riots in New York city.
- 1863, Sept. 6. Fort Wagner, S. C., captured.
- 1863, Nov. 23. Battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 1863, Nov. 24. Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
- 1863, Nov. 25. Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn.
- 1864, Apr. 12. Capture of Fort Pillow, Tenn., and massacre.
- 1864, May 5-6. Battle of the Wilderness, Va.
- 1864, May 10. Battle of Spotsylvania Court House.
- 1864, June 1-3. Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.
- 1864, July 30. Mine explosion at Petersburg, Va.
- 1864, Aug. 25. Severe battle at Rainy Station.
- 1864, Sept. 2. General Sherman captures Atlanta, Ga.
- 1864, Sept. 22. Battle of Fisher's Hill, between forces of Generals Sheridan

and Early. Early routed with loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and 2,400 prisoners.

1864, Oct. 29. Great Battle of Cedar Creek. General Sheridan totally defeats Early with loss of 2,200 killed and wounded, and 1,800 prisoners.

1864, Nov. 16. General Sherman begins his great march through Georgia.

1864, Dec. 21. General Sherman enters Savannah.

1864. Police court established at Pembroke, and William Haseltine appointed police justice.

1865, Jan. 15. Fort Fisher captured by General Terry with 2,400 prisoners, and 50 guns.

1865, Feb. 8. Martin H. Cochran, John H. Webster, and Jacob Woods appointed police officers—the first in town.

1865, Feb. 12. National forces occupy Charleston, S. C.

1865, Apr. 2. Petersburg, Va., carried by assault.

1865, Apr. 8–12. Mobile, Ala., captured by forces under Admiral Farragut.

1865, Apr. 9. Lee surrenders with his whole army to General Grant, at Appomattox, Va.

1865, Apr. 14. President Lincoln assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth in Ford's theatre, Washington, D. C., and died next morning, at 7:22.

1865, Apr. 26. General Johnston surrenders with his whole army to General Sherman.

1865, Apr. 26. Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, shot by Sergeant Corbett.

1865, May 10. General Kirby Smith surrenders with his forces.

1865, May 26. Capture of the Confederate president, Jefferson Davis.

1865, June 14. Baptist church of Suncook publicly recognized.

1865. Gymnasium purchased by the town for \$1,200.

1865. Lobby, or Bridewell, built at Suncook.

1866. The town fixed the salary of police justice.

1866. Gymnasium building altered and fitted for town use, and by vote named "Town Hall."

1866. Old town house sold, and taken down.

1869. Methodist church at Suncook enlarged.

1869, Oct. A remarkable shower, causing a great rise in Suncook river. Nathan Bickford's horse drowned near True S. Pettingill's.

1869. The town voted to discontinue Elliott bridge.

1870. Present police station built.

1870. Methodist parsonage at Suncook built.

1871, Oct. 8–11. Chicago nearly destroyed by fire. About 25,000 buildings destroyed. Loss reckoned at \$290,000,000.

1871. Town farm sold.

1871. The Baptist church in Suncook was built.

1872. Town received from the state \$12,800 in bonds to reimburse the town for war expenses, John H. Sullivan receiving them as agent of the town.

1872. Nov. 9–11. Tremendous fire in Boston, 80 acres of buildings burned, 35 lives lost.

1873. The old freight and passenger depots burned.

1873. Freight depot south of the site of the old passenger depot, built.

1873, Dec. 5. Jones's hotel and stable on Main street, with sixteen horses, burned.

1874, Apr. *Suncook Journal* established by Otis S. Eastman. From April 1, 1883, it was published by Eugene Laue, till he sold it to a syndicate, October, 1894.

1874. New passenger depot built.

1875, Apr. 22. The old Jacob Emery house burned.

1875, Oct. 4. Josie A. Langmaid murdered by Joseph La Page.

1875, Dec. 21. Ira C. Swain's house burned.

1875, Dec. Joseph La Page tried for the murder of Josie A. Langmaid, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, June 19, 1877.

1876, Jan. 25. Blocks of J. G. Bartlett, Bartlett & Colby, and T. J. Otterson, burned.

1876, May 25. Ira C. Swain, Thomas Wainwright, and William Millette were drowned in Merrimack river. They were on a pleasure trip with thirteen other men in a little steamer fitted up for pleasure excursions, had been up as far as Garvin's falls and down to Hooksett, and were about to put the steamer into the boat-house, standing near the end of the sluiceway that conveyed the water of the China mill into the river below. When near to the entrance of the boat-house, the steamer was drawn by the surface current to where the water fell from the sluiceway into deep water. The steamer, with all on board, was carried to the bottom. The thirteen succeeded in getting on shore, and the others were drowned.

1877, Feb. La Page was again tried for the murder of Josie A. Langmaid, convicted, and sentenced to be hung.

1877, Mar. 10. The old Haseltine house, and Mrs. Snow's block, burned.

1878, Mar. 15. Joseph La Page executed.

1877, Apr. 28. Alexander Blake fatally shot while cleaning a revolver.

1878, May 28. Blocks of Messrs. Welch and Haley, and several other buildings, burned.

1878, July 19. Houses of Dr. Nathan Call and Henry Merrill, burned.

1878, Aug. 14. Baptist church, and buildings of Joseph Wilkins, Mrs. Sarah Hall, William L. Morse, William H. Piper, and Rev. H. H. Hartwell, burned.

1878, Aug. 15. Jones' hotel and stable on Glass street, burned.

1879, July 2. Patrick Lyons' house burned.

1879, Nov. 21. Horace Ford's and Abraham Sanborn's buildings burned.

1879. John B. Paine's buildings burned.

1879. The present Baptist church built.

1880. Arthur, son of Michael Brubo, fell into Suncook river and drowned.

1882, Oct. 5. Warren Martin's buildings burned.

1882, Oct. 10. Methodist church, vestry, and parsonage, and houses of Wood and Richardson on the north, and on the south Jones' tenement block, hotel, stable, and private dwelling, burned.

1882, Oct. 11. Woman killed by the chimney of Jones' tenement house falling on her, after the fire.

1882, Nov. 5. T. L. Fowler's poor-farm barn burned.

1884, July 6. Present Methodist church dedicated.

1885, Aug. 13. Law passed abolishing all school districts except those organized under special acts, and creating town school districts, with a school board of three to perform the duties formerly done by the prudential and superintending committees.

1886, Sept. 1. Langmaid block badly damaged by fire.

1886, Dec. 11. Bartlett's opera house, Osgood & Dearborn's opera house hotel burned, and T. J. Otterson's block destroyed by the falling walls of the opera house.

1887, May 10. Freight house, Haseltine's wood and coal yard and office, blocks of C. B. Hildreth and Dr. Potter, and other buildings on the north side of the river, and dwellings of T. J. Otterson, C. B. Hildreth, Charles R. Emerson, and Peter Michaud, and the "Light House" filled with lumber, burned.

1887. Present freight house built.

1894, Dec. 5. House owned by Joseph Wilkins, and occupied by Augustus Bryant, burned at Suncook. Household goods saved. Loss \$600, and no insurance.



James McCutcheon	1	William Knox	10 dollars
Andrew French	1	J. H. Wilkins	25 dollars
Reuben C. Bowers	1	J. Emery	10 dollars
George Noyes	1	Rice Dudley	10 dollars
John W. Morrison	1		—
Moses Richardson, Jr.	1		\$55
Richard Richardson	1		
Robert Fife	1		
Jeremiah Fife	1		
James Moore	1		
A. Whittemore, Jr.	1		

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shares 34

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375

Recorded March 30th, 1838, by Benj<sup>r</sup>  
Cushing Town Clerk

Since the statement, on page 285, that Moses Chamberlain was executor of the will of Dr. Abel Blanchard, was printed, an examination of the copy of the will reveals the fact that Hon. Boswell Stevens, and Amos Blanchard of Andover, Mass., were made executors. The records show that Mr. Stevens, certainly, acted in that capacity. After a time, however, Moses Chamberlain was treasurer of the academy, and so continued till he left town.

#### PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

Since the pages concerning Pembroke Academy were printed, we are glad to chronicle the fact that the trustees have purchased the Emery homestead adjoining the academy property, and will probably use the mansion as a boarding-house for the students of the institution, thereby supplying a great need, till the favorable time comes for the erection of new buildings.

This was the immediate result of an agitation looking to a better equipment of the institution in the shape of a new, more commodious and convenient building, thereby furnishing larger and better facilities for its legitimate work. The purchase marks an important step in the march of progress, to be followed at no distant day, it is hoped, by a new structure of ample accommodations, and furnished with the latest and best appliances for purposes of instruction, to become to future generations a memorial of the zeal of lovers of sound learning, and an attractive home for all who shall gather there for instruction.

We are also permitted to say that the land in the rear of the Emery homestead, now owned by George P. Little, will be deeded to the trustees of the academy as soon as the erection of the new buildings shall begin.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

By the will of the late Mrs. Emily P. Eayrs of Boston, Mass., the residue of her estate, after paying legacies, was left in trust to Mrs.

Mary W. Thompson, her sister, the late William Thompson, and George P. Thompson, to be used for religious and educational purposes. In the fulfilment of such trust, they have given to the Congregational church \$1,200 for a chapel, to be known as the Emily P. Eayrs chapel. This donation has been accepted, and it is expected such a chapel will be built the present year (1895), in the rear of the church edifice, to be used for social meetings, and such other purposes as shall subserve the best interests of the parish. When completed it will supply a long felt need, and add greatly to the facilities of the church in doing her appropriate work.

## ANNALS.

1895. The annual town-meeting occurred March 12. Choice was made of Fred G. Evans, town clerk; and Edward M. Fowler, George N. Simpson, and Walter S. Cass, selectmen.

The town appropriated \$2,500 for a wood or stone bridge across Suncook river on Main street; \$1,000, for electric street lighting; \$500, for sewers on Main and Glass streets; and \$50, for the observance of Memorial Day.

Receipts, \$23,965.13; expenditures, \$22,832.86; schools, \$3,558.86.

At the annual school meeting, March 15, Edmund E. Hill was chosen to fill the vacancy in the school board.

## ERRATA.

Page 25, 3rd line, from bottom, in list of names, lot of John Stevens, read "29" instead of "38."

Page 30, 27th line, read "Josiah" instead of "Joseph" Chandler.

Page 35, 29th line, read "1738" instead of "1739."

Page 36, 2d line, read "set" for "got."

Page 42, 22d line, read "decision" for "discussion."

Page 99, 12th line, read "north-east" instead of "north-west."

Page 110, thirteenth line; page 112, last line; page 112, fourteenth line from bottom, read Samuel "Daniell," instead of "Daniels."

Page 155, 15th line from bottom, read John Bryant of "Bow" instead of "Pembroke."

Page 165, 5th line from end of chapter, read built "around" instead of "between."

Page 220, 12th and 13th lines, omit "died July 6, 1864."

Page 223, 5th line, 2d column, read "Heman" Prescott instead of "Herman."

Page 225, 12th line, read Sarah E. "Corbin" instead of "Carbin."

Page 251, 10th line, read "1807" for "1805."

Page 264, 8th line, read "Josiah" instead of "Joshua" Baker.

Page 271, 9th line from bottom, read "Samuel" instead of "James" Parker.

Page 277, 7th line, read "Morrill" for "Merrill."

Page 282, 14th line from bottom, read Benjamin "Jenkins" instead of "Perkins."

Page 307, 9th line, read "Frances" instead of "Francis" Newell.

Page 375, town clerks, first column, William Haseltine, read "1842-54" instead of "1843-45."

Page 376, insert in its place among selectmen,

Daniel Knox	} 1814.
Aaron Mansur	
Stephen Holt, Jr.	

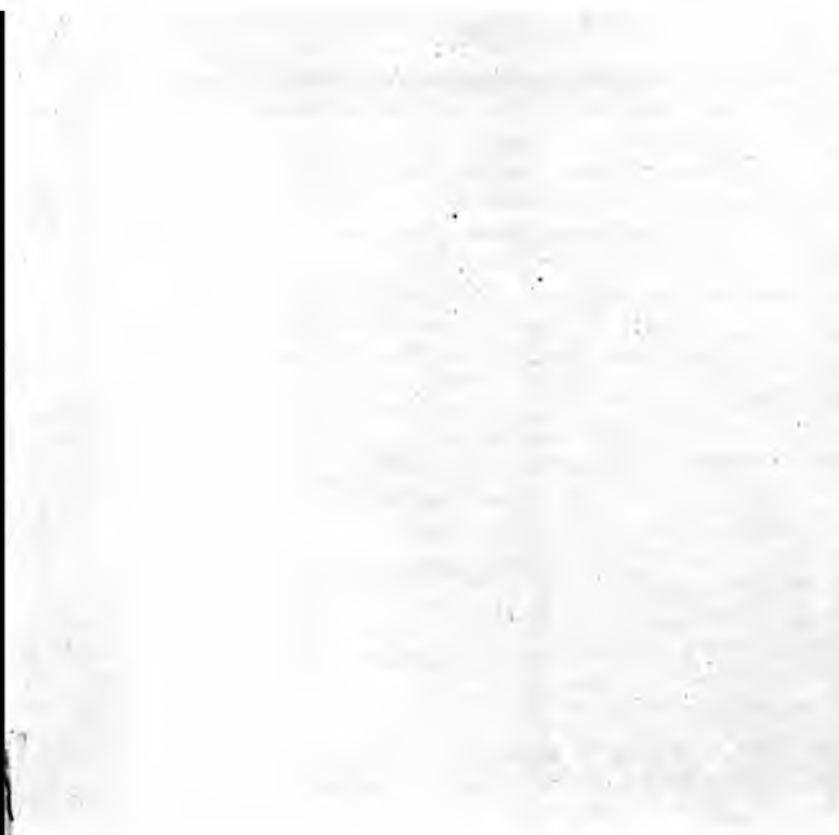
Page 391, No. 30, insert after Caleb Stark, "and burned in 1859."

Page 403, 10th line from bottom, read No. "62" instead of "52."

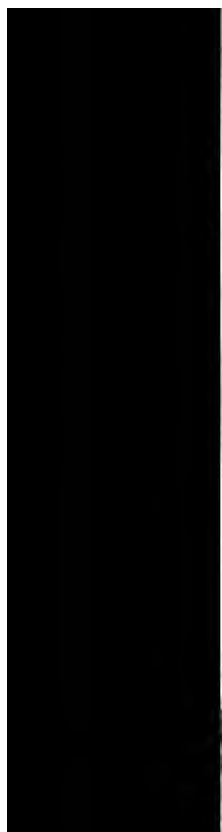
Page 407, No. 153, read "school-house" instead of "schoo-house."

Page 408, No. 177, read "Tyler" instead of "Tylor."













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